AFL-CIO News

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J.P. Stevens Found Guilty Of 'Bad Faith' Bargaining

Wage Law Ups Pay for 4.5 Million

An estimated 4.5 million low-wage workers received a pay raise on New Year's Day, and the nation's sagging economy will be helped by a $2.2 billion injection of new purchasing power during 1978.

That's the immediate impact of the minimum-wage increase voted by Congress and signed into law by President Carter. The first-year raise, effective Jan. 1, 1978, brought the federal minimum to $2.65 an hour in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The previous wage floor was $2.30 for most workers and $2.20 for farm workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. About 200,000 of the 640,000 farm workers covered by the law had been earning less than $2.65 an hour, the Labor Dept. said.

The minimum wage will continue to rise in each of the next three years—to $2.90 an hour on Jan. 1, 1979, to $3.10 in 1980, and to the final step of $3.35 on Jan. 1, 1981.

In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, where minimum wages have been set by industry wage boards, all minimums of $2 an hour and higher were raised 25 cents on Jan. 1, and minimums less than $2 were increased 20 cents an hour.

Minimums will continue to be raised by 25 to 30 cents an hour until parity with the mainland is achieved — a long-sought goal. While industry committees may raise the wage floor at a faster rate, they cannot reduce the amount of the increase set by law. When the mainland rate is achieved in any industry, the industry committee will be abolished and the workers thereafter will come under the same minimum wage schedule as mainland workers.

Several million workers will be affected by changes in other portions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, some that took effect on Jan. 1 and some scheduled for later dates.

Thus, as of Jan. 1, about 2.4 million employees of restaurants, hotels and motels will be entitled to time-and-one-half overtime pay after 44 hours a week—down from 46 hours. And next year, they will come under the same 40-hour maximum for straight-time pay that applies to other covered workers. The new law also strengthens overtime protection for cotton gin employees, sugar processing workers and farm workers who process shade-grown tobacco.

Workers who get a portion of their wages in tips are also affected by the new law.

As of this year, employers

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JAPANESE TRADE UNIONISTS protest the sale of J. P. Stevens products in Tokyo as part of the international boycott against the anti-union U.S. textile firm. The demonstrators brought their message to Japanese shoppers in three major cities. **(Story, Page 8).**

NLRB Judge Scores Firm's Illegal Tactics

By James I. Kaplan

J. P. Stevens & Co. has been hit with a sharp and sweeping new ruling by an administrative law judge for the National Labor Relations Board directing the company to bargain in good faith with the Clothing & Textile Workers at seven North Carolina plants.

The decision, handed down by Judge Bernard Ries, also calls on Stevens to stop withholding information needed by the union in representing the 3,000 workers involved in the case and to stop interfering with the workers' rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

The ruling is the latest in a series of major court and government judgments rendered against Stevens this past year. As recently as November, the NLRB announced that it would seek a federal court injunction to halt Stevens's unfair labor practices at all of the company's U.S. facilities and to impose remedies for past injustices.

Such an injunction would be the first ever issued nationwide against a company. A federal court order requiring similar sanctions and remedies is already in force at all Stevens plants in the Carolinas and at three plants in Georgia.

The latest decision grew out of a complaint filed by ACTWU, which won a representation election for the seven Stevens plants at Roanoke Rapids, N.C., in 1974 but has been frustrated by the company in attempts to negotiate a contract.

Judge Ries found Stevens refused to bargain seriously at Roanoke Rapids in part through a desire "to chill the ardor of employees" who wanted to join a union at the company's 78 other plants.

From the evidence Ries concluded that the multinational textile giant "bargained with the union in bad faith and without any intention of concluding a collective bargain-

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CPI Shift To Affect 8 Million

Major changes in the government's system of computing living costs will be introduced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics next month, ultimately affecting 8 million workers under union contracts with wage escalators geared to the consumer price index.

Starting with the January price sampling, to be released in February, the BLS will publish two CPIs for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. The older one, which is currently being used, will be discontinued after six months and thereafter only the new, revised index will be published.

The revised index for wage and salary earners will reflect an updating of the "market basket" of goods and services on which the index is based. The present index reflects spending patterns found in a 1960-61 survey, whereas the revision will reflect expenditures in the 1972-73 period.

In general, the revised market basket will allocate a smaller portion of expenses for food, clothing and medical care and a larger por-

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Broad Stimulus Urged:

Carter Plans Lack Jobs-Tax Balance

A balanced federal program of economic stimulus is essential to ease the nation's persistent economic drag in 1978, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald declared, but organized labor believes that the program the Carter Administration has outlined is "too one-sided."

"It relies only on tax cuts to stimulate the economy, and even those not until the end of 1978, the beginning of the 1979 fiscal year," Oswald said on Labor News Conference, a radio network public affairs interview produced by the AFL-CIO.

"The President has no money in there for new, direct job-creating programs," Oswald noted on the Mutual radio program. "We believe that the stimulus must be a balanced program that includes personal tax cuts for individuals because that will bring about the investment that business is talking about."

He said that direct job-creation measures are needed to meet the high unemployment levels that continue, particularly in the inner cities where joblessness is 14 percent for minorities and nearly 40 percent for minority youths.

"Unless we have programs that are directed toward putting them to work immediately, we will not have quick results, in terms of jobs in the inner cities for minorities and for the other groups in our society that are suffering unemployment," he said.

"We can't depend upon the trickle-down from a tax cut that will somehow, eventually provide more jobs."

Oswald was especially critical of the Administration's plan to make the 10 percent investment tax credit a permanent feature, rather than continuing the phase-out that is part of the current law. He said that making the credit permanent would work in direct opposition to what the Administration claims it wants to accomplish—an immedi-

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States, Cities Lose Bid To Block Jobless Aid

By David L. Perlman

A labor-supported law designed to provide unemployment insurance protection for all public employees went into effect this month despite an attempt by a group of cities and states to throw up a legal roadblock.

The protesting jurisdictions, which have raised a $2 million legal fund to support a lawsuit initiated by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, had sought a temporary injunction to block enforcement of the law until their constitutional challenge could be decided.

They were turned down, in quick succession, by a federal district judge, the U.S. Court of Appeals and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

The injunction had been opposed by the federal government, which defended the law, and by the AFL-CIO and the State, County & Municipal Employees, which joined the case in support of the workers the law was intended to benefit.

While the constitutional challenge will eventually be heard on

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Federal Reserve Choice Called 'Sound Decision'

President Carter's nomination of G. William Miller as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is "a sound decision" that has the support of organized labor, the AFL-CIO declared.

"Mr. Miller is capable and well-qualified, and should obviously have the confidence of the business community," AFL-CIO President George Meany observed. The 52-year-old Miller is chairman and chief executive officer of the Textron Corp., a conglomerate based in Providence, R.I.

"In replacing Dr. Arthur Burns as chairman, the President is clearly moving away from the discredited policies that created the last recession and prevented a speedy recovery," Meany said. Burns, 73, who was appointed by Richard Nixon to head the FRB, generally hewed to a "tight-money" policy which tended to slow economic growth and high unemployment levels.

Burns has been FRB chairman since 1970 and an economic adviser for every President since Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Miller, who has been active in Democratic Party politics in Rhode Island for years, quickly indicated a divergence in monetary philosophy from that of Burns. He told newsmen shortly after his nomination was announced that the issues

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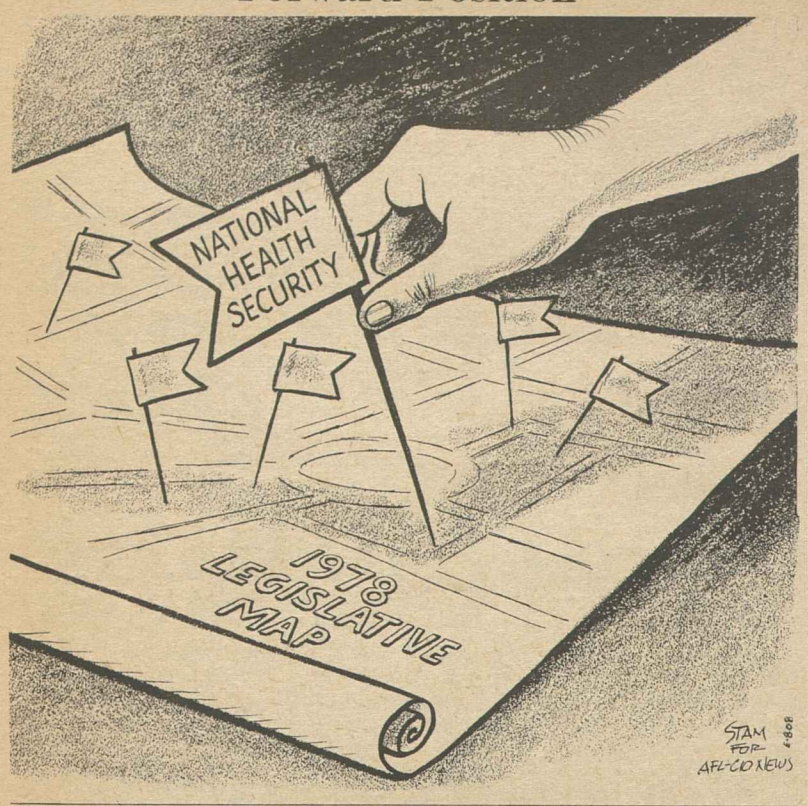
Forward Position



Federal Reserve Choice Called 'Sound Decision'

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of joblessness and inflation should be "tackled simultaneously." He also said that the Fed's management of the nation's money supply must be "in harmony with the policies of the President."

As the nation's central bank, the independent Federal Reserve Board is subject to no direction by either the President or Congress, although it is required to submit reports to Congress. Under Burns, the Fed has often followed economic policies that were inharmonious with those of the Administration in power.

Miller's appointment was lauded by the business community. A native of Sapulpa, Okla., he has a reputation as a tough and intelligent industrialist. A lawyer, Miller has been a director of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston for six years. He has served as chairman of the Conference Board, a prestigious business group headquartered in New York City.

At Textron, which manufactures everything from Bell helicopters to Talon zippers and Homelite chainsaws, Miller made efforts to improve opportunities for minorities. He joined the firm in 1956 at the age of 31 and in four years became its president.

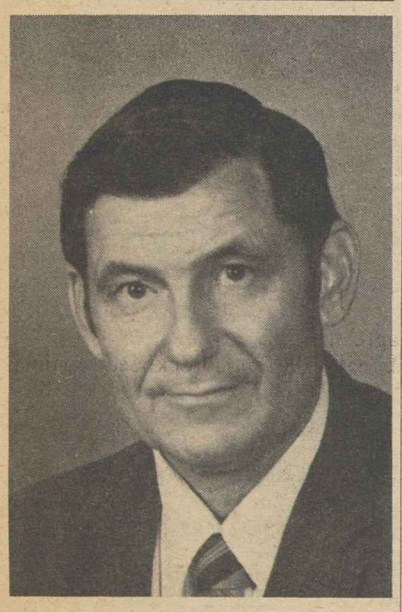
As chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen a few years ago, Miller demonstrated a particular concern for the problem of long-term unemployment. Last summer, he agreed to head a Labor Dept. effort to find jobs for Vietnam war veterans.

Burns, a former economics professor, can remain on the FRB until Jan. 31, 1984, when his term as a member runs out. He has not announced whether he will elect to stay on.

Miller was nominated as a member of the board to succeed David M. Lilly of St. Paul, Minn., whose term is scheduled to expire on Jan. 31. Lilly was sworn into office on June 1, 1976, to fill the unexpired term of Robert C. Holland, who resigned. Members' terms are for 14 years.

The President's choice of Miller as chairman of the Fed requires no other action, but his nomination as a board member is subject to Senate confirmation.

Created by Congress in 1913, the Federal Reserve System comprises 12 regional banks supervised by the FRB in Washington. The system regulates the money supply primarily by buying and selling government securities in the marketplace, releasing or absorbing vast amounts of cash in the process.



ARCHIE ROBBINS is the new secretary-treasurer of the Allied Industrial Workers. A former regional director, Robbins was elected by the AIW executive board to fill the unexpired term of the late Raymond R. Reinhold.

United Airlines Attendants Win Contract Gains

The Flight Attendants overwhelmingly ratified a new two-and-a-half-year contract with United Airlines, providing substantial wage increases and improvements in working conditions for 8,000 of their members.

Among other provisions, the agreement increases wages at a compounded 27 percent over its term. It also continues a cost-of-living escalator clause in force under the old agreement, resolves critical work rule disputes, and improves provisions for early retirement.

Under the old contract, flight attendants were eligible to retire at age 50 with 10 years of service. Now they may retire at 45 with 20 years of service.

The agreement with the nation's largest air carrier also cuts the number of attendants who must be on standby and provides that those who are called in to work receive extra pay. Another clause provides for a reduction in the maximum duty day from 15 to 14 hours.

Eighty-three percent of those voting on the pact favored it. The union is affiliated with the Air Line Pilots Association.

Early Government Role Cited:

Concept of Health Security Rooted in Nation's History

The prescription for a comprehensive public health insurance program was not conceived overnight; its concept is rooted deep in the nation's history, Dr. I. S. Falk writes in the American Federationist.

Ever since the colonial period, the government has played a role in efforts to protect the public from epidemic disease and to meet the health care needs of the poor. There also is a long history of self-help programs by religious and charitable organizations, early unions and the societies and lodges formed by immigrant groups.

Falk, professor emeritus of public health at Yale University, notes in the AFL-CIO monthly magazine that the first major involvement by the U.S. government in providing medical care for other than military personnel came with the Marine Hospital Service Act of 1798 to serve the needs of sick and disabled seamen. It was the forerunner of the U.S. Public Health Service.

The first major campaign to enact health insurance sponsored by state governments was spearheaded by the American Association for Labor Legislation from 1912 to 1920 following its successful drive to win passage of workers' compensation laws in a number of states. The effort failed after the American Medical Association withdrew its support and blocked legislation that was being considered by 16 states, Falk observes.

Changes in medical practice and the health delivery system came rapidly after World War I. Concern also grew over the availability and deficiencies of health services.

Falk notes that this growing concern led to the formation in 1927 of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (CCMC). It was a self-created group of about 50 leaders from such fields as medicine, public health, social sciences, business and labor.

After a five-year study, the CCMC issued a report with five key recommendations that are still valid today. It called for:

- Better organizing of personal health services, especially through comprehensive group practice.
- Strengthening public health services.
- Group payment of costs, whether through nonprofit insurance, taxation or combinations.
- More effective coordination of services.
- Improvement of professional education with increasing emphasis on the teaching of health and prevention of disease.

But little headway was made toward a national commitment to a comprehensive health care program during the 1930s depression and the war years of the 1940s, Falk points out.

And it took 13 years of debate, conflict and compromise in Congress to enact Medicare and Medicaid in 1965.

"Within a few years it became evident that the Medicare enactment was making large contributions on a prepayment basis to the care of millions of older persons and that the Medicaid enactment was augmenting medical care for the means-test assisted poor and medically indigent," Falk observes.

But it also became clear, he points out, that compromises built into the Medicare and Medicaid programs brought along problems they were supposed to avoid. These included escalating costs, inadequate services and a general deterioration of the delivery system.

Persistently rising costs intensified the nation's health care crisis, Falk notes. In the early 1930s, the U.S. health care bill was $3.7 billion, or about 3.6 percent of the gross national product. But by 1969, health care expenditures added up to $61 billion, or 6.7 percent of the GNP.

The need for a national health insurance program is as evident today as it was 50 years ago because the costs of health services and medical care continue to rise at unacceptable rates, Falk asserts.

"Health care expenditures climbed during fiscal year 1977 above $150 billion, approaching 9 percent of a GNP of more than $1,700 billion," he observes, "and they are proceeding toward $200-250 billion or more a few years hence."

Falk notes that at one time, it was believed that the nation could deal separately with the several causes of medical care deficiences. But all recent experience now supports the CCMC perceptions of 1932 that the major causes are interrelated and must be attacked simultaneously.

"Any program with reasonable promise of success must achieve both cost controls and system improvements, since neither one can be durably affected without the other," he stresses.

Falk says the labor-supported National Health Security bill that was first introduced in Congress in 1971 could best meet the country's needs.

The need for improvements in the health care system is evident in a long list of its failings, Falk states. The list includes the weakness of solo practice and fee for service, unrestricted practice of surgery, fragmentation of services, and professional resistance to effective controls over quality, ethical performance and expenditures.

"The Health Security program would make all who need care eligible for the services they need without contribution, income, or means tests and without deductibles or copayments," Falk observes. And, he warns, none of the many alternative proposals will solve the health care crisis.

Instead of the designs for national health insurance sponsored by former Presidents Ford and Nixon and others, Falks suggests that "the nation would be better served by the Health Security program, which is better for both the organization and operation of the system and for financing."

OCAW Members Win Reinstatement Order

Westwego, La.—A National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge has ordered American Cyanamid Co. to reinstate 441 locked-out workers in their jobs here and to pay them all back wages due over the past two years.

Judge Jennie M. Sarrica found the company guilty of an unfair labor practice by unilaterally contracting out maintenance and service work normally done by members of Local 4-447 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers after the workers had offered to end their strike and return to work unconditionally.

OCAW President A. F. Grospiron said that each of the bargaining unit's members would have earned an average of $16,000 since Jan. 28, 1976, the date of their return-to-work offer. Prior to Jan. 28, the workers had been on a picket line for nine months in a legal strike against the company.

The Maine Corp., which produces various chemical products at its Fortier plant here, removed jobs from the unit by contracting out the work on a permanent basis, Sarrica found. Such action constituted a change in the terms and conditions of employment over which an employer must bargain and is an unfair labor practice, she said.

The union struck the plant on Apr. 17, 1975, when the parties were unable to agree on a new contract. After the strike was in progress, the firm used Payne & Keller Construction Co. to perform the work of the bargaining unit.

Carter Urged to Restore Fire Academy Funding

Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan has asked President Carter to restore funding to establish a National Fire Academy on an already-purchased campus in Washington, D.C.

Congress authorized the academy as a center for advanced training and research in both fire prevention and fire fighting techniques. It comes under the National Fire Prevention & Control Administration of the Commerce Dept.

After an extensive site search, the Commerce Dept. purchased the land and buildings of the former Marjorie Webster College and was preparing to adapt the existing buildings for use by the Fire Academy.

But the funding was blocked, McClennan noted in a telegram to Carter, by the acting director of the Office of Management & Budget, James T. McIntyre.

McClennan expressed dismay at the OMB's refusal to fund the renovation. The action was taken, he told Carter, "after you personally expressed to me your support of this project and after the Dept. of Commerce had already purchased the site for the academy and authorized the employment of a full-time professional staff."

He urged Carter to "reverse this short-sighted decision of the OMB" and stressed that the United States has "the worst fire loss record of any developed nation."

Injunction Denied:

Jobless Aid Upheld For Public Workers

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its merits, District Judge Charles Richey said he considers it "unlikely" that the law will be overturned.

Richey said he sympathized with the financial plight of the states and cities that contended they couldn't afford the cost of coverage. But he stressed that public employees and the nation would suffer "irreparable injury" if lack of unemployment compensation left them unable to meet essential living costs.

State governments previously have had the option of covering public employees under their state unemployment compensation programs, and 29 states did so before Congress sought to make coverage universal.

Congress first acted in 1974 as the recession widened and layoffs spread in the public as well as the private sector. It voted a temporary program of special unemployment assistance to persons who were laid off from jobs not covered by regular unemployment insurance—a category that included most domestics and farm workers as well as a large share of public employees.

In 1976, Congress extended the special unemployment assistance program through the end of 1977, to be followed by a big expansion of coverage under regular state programs. The legislation directed unemployment insurance coverage for an additional 7.7 million persons employed by local governments, some 300,000 state employees not previously covered, 300,000 agricultural workers on large farms and about 95,000 domestic household workers.

While coverage of the private-sector workers is easily achieved since their employers are obligated to pay an unemployment insurance payroll tax, the coverage of public-sector workers is less direct.

Since the federal government cannot tax cities and states, even in their role as employers, a state must pass enabling legislation to cover its public workers and either make an advance contribution to the unemployment insurance fund that would be comparable to a self-imposed tax or agree to reimburse the fund for benefits paid out to former public employees.

If it does not do so, its public employees will not be protected by unemployment insurance, despite the intent of Congress to assure them coverage. But the state unemployment insurance plan would then no longer meet federal standards. The Labor Dept. could then —after hearings, due process and a possible appeal to the courts by the states — discontinue federal payments for the cost of administering the unemployment insurance program and for the federal share of the extended benefits program. Loss of certification would also result in a higher payroll tax on employers in the state.

While Congress approved the extension of coverage in 1976, it delayed implementation until Jan. 1, 1978, when the emergency program would have expired. The interval also gave the states the opportunity to pass the necessary enabling legislation to bring their programs into conformity with the federal requirements.

All but five states have done so. The states that have thus far left their public employees without unemployment insurance protection are Alabama, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire and West Virginia.

The Labor Dept. is expected to begin procedures for decertifying these states later this year, but the actual decertification could not take place until Oct. 31, 1978. Kentucky has an extra year to achieve compliance since its legislature does not meet this year.

Columnist Hit For Attack on Postal Union

The prestigious National News Council has upheld a complaint by the Postal Workers against a conservative columnist who persisted in misstatements and did not reveal his membership in a notoriously anti-union organization.

The postal union filed the charge against Bryce Anderson, who syndicates his own column. It cited columns that termed the union the biggest-spending lobbyist in the nation, based apparently on identifying all of the APWU's dues income as a "war chest" to lobby Congress.

Further, the union contended, Anderson had an obligation to inform editors and readers that he is a member of the advisory council of Americans Against Union Control of Government, which lobbies for laws restricting unions.

The National News Council, an independent organization of prominent Americans from various fields, said a "responsible journalist" would have checked out his facts in the first place and certainly would not have repeated statements that had been demonstrated to be erroneous.

Transit Union Members Ratify Greyhound Pact

Phoenix—The Amalgamated Transit Union has approved a new three-year agreement covering 14,000 bus drivers, mechanics, clerks and other terminal employees of Greyhound Lines, Inc.

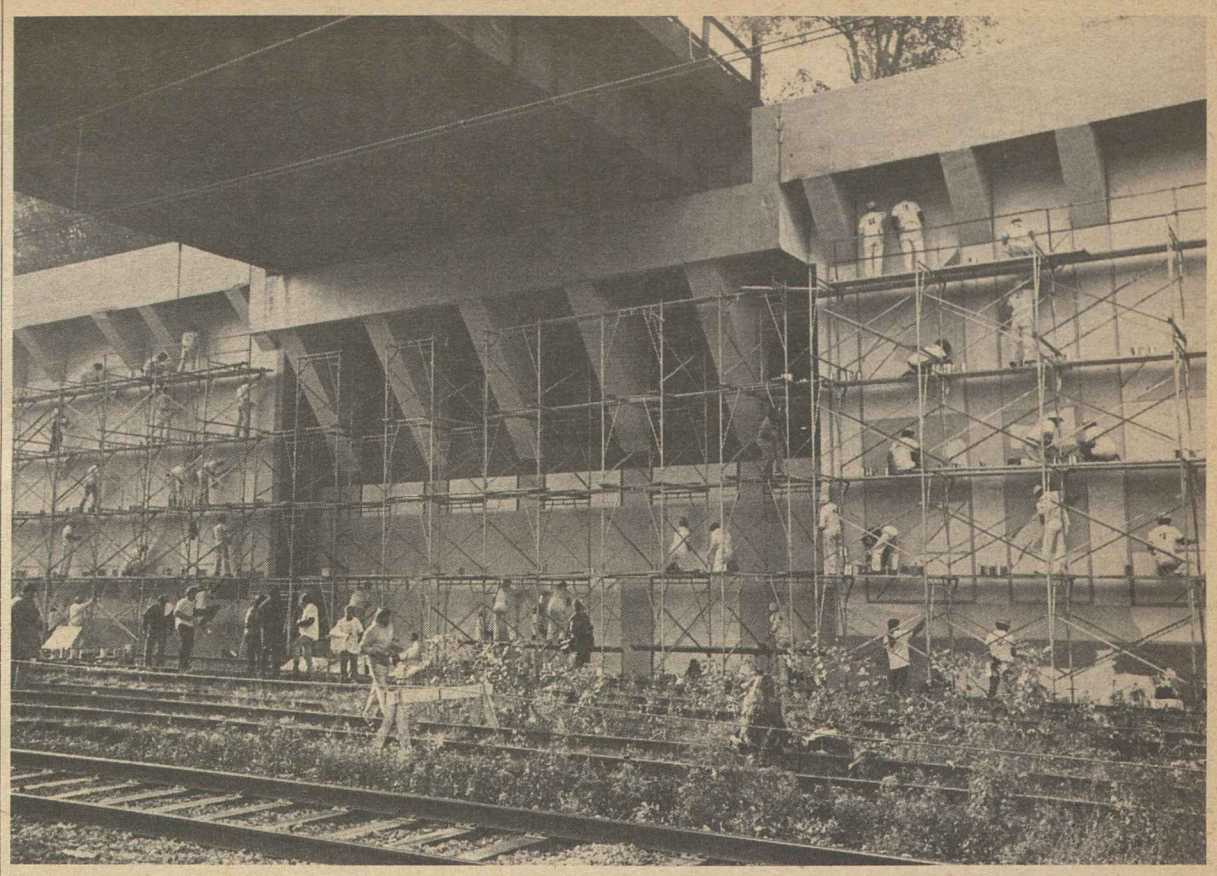
The contract, which is retroactive to Nov. 1, 1977, was ratified by an 84-vote margin. Owen Jones, president of ATU's Amalgamated Council of Greyhound Divisions, said that 10,536 ballots were returned of 13,197 mailed to workers early last month. The vote was 5,295 "yes" and 5,211 "no" with 30 void ballots.

While the new contract does not provide for a first-year pay increase, it does call for cost-of-living pay raises. A 10-cent hourly wage increase goes into effect in both the second and third years of the agreement.

All hourly rated employees, including terminal, maintenance and office workers, will receive an additional 5-cent hourly increase, Jones said.

The new agreement was reached in December after workers rejected an earlier offer. Union negotiators recommended acceptance of the contract to the membership.

Greyhound, which insisted its profits position would not allow for major contract improvements, agreed to keep previous health, welfare, and pension provisions in force.



UNION PAINTERS convert a concrete wall along the right-of-way of Cleveland's regional railway transit system into an instant mural. The 40-by-180 foot painting was completed in 51 minutes.

Painters Turn Artists for Giant Mural

Cleveland—In less than an hour, 60 union painters from the Cleveland area turned the stark gray wall of a bridge abutment into a huge multi-colored mural.

The project by Painters District Council 6 and Sign Painters Local 693 is part of a community effort to beautify the right-of-way along the city's regional railway transit system. The new mural is on a line that runs 10 miles from the Cleveland airport to the center of town.

The colorful abstract, which measures 40 by 180 feet, is a giant version "paint-by-the-numbers kit." It was designed by James Osher, an art instructor at Cleveland State University.

The union painters, who were joined by 15 other Clevelanders from various occupations, put on numbered T-shirts and were assigned a design block on the wall of the abutment.

Scaffolding that had been donated by the Cleveland Painting & Decorating Institute was erected earlier. The institute also had assisted in painting the base coat for the "insta-mural." Business groups provided materials, food and beverages for the volunteer painters.

A doctor also volunteered his time, but he was not needed. Fred F. Battaglia, executive secretary of the Painters Council, noted that strict union safety standards were followed.

Once the painting got under way, the project was completed in 51 minutes flat.

Battaglia described the project as a "great union, art and community" effort. "It is our way of showing that building tradesmen are also involved in making the city a better place to live."

He said it was their contribution in the city's campaign to give commuters and vistors a better impression of Cleveland.

Washington AFL-CIO Re-Elects Top Officers

Seattle — Top officers of the Washington State AFL-CIO won new two-year terms in a recently-completed referendum election.

Joe Davis was re-elected president of the state body, defeating Pat Finn of Bellingham by a 4-1 margin. Marvin L. Williams was unopposed for re-election as secretary-treasurer.

Striking Machinists Vote Final Lockheed Accord

Thousands of striking Machinists at Lockheed Corp. plants in five states returned to work after ratifying new contracts providing wage increases and improvements in benefits.

The strike began last Oct. 10 and lasted approximately 12 weeks at most locations. It was the longest walkout ever to hit the aerospace industry. Nearly 20,000 workers were involved in California, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and West Virginia.

The latest IAM local to accept the company's offer, Local 727 in Burbank, Calif., approved the agreement by a vote of 3,471 to 1,412. The agreement generally tracked a settlement ratified a few days earlier at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga., facility. That called for an initial wage increase of 6.1 percent, or an average of 40 cents an hour, along with a 3 percent pay boost in each of the next two years of the contract.

The company also agreed to fold into base rates an additional 90 cents an hour that was generated in cost-of-living allowances under the old contract. The expired agreement's COL clause is continued in the new pact. The average wage before the strike was $7.50 an hour.

Seniority rights had been the major stumbling block in the negotiations. Under the new agreement, current employees of Lockheed are entitled to the same rights as under the old contract. These allow workers with six or more years of employment to "bump" junior workers during layoffs. Lockheed had sought to change the system.

Pension benefits for past service are raised under the new contract from $12 to $12.60 per month per year of service, and benefits for service starting with the new agreement are raised from $12 to $14. The maximum number of years credited for pension purposes is raised from 35 to 40, but no credit is given for years served after age 65.

Apart from wage and pension benefit changes, the settlement calls for insurance coverage improvements that include a 30 percent increase in the surgical schedule and company assumption of future increases in dental plan premiums.

While the California contract ratification ended all of IAM's strikes against Lockheed, it did not resolve the status of an agreement covering 5,000 workers at the firm's Sunnyvale, Calif., plant. That agreement was reached between Local 508 and Lockheed against the wishes of the international.

Unions Alerted On Solicitation Of Strike Fund

A Chicago-based strike insurance fund that has solicited participation from unions and union members does not carry the endorsement of either the Dept. of Labor or the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

Kirkland's letter to affiliates responded to inquiries about solicitation letters sent by the Inter-Union Strike Fund Trust. This is a privately-sponsored plan that promises to guarantee a specified amount of strike benefits in return for an annual fee.

The plan's solicitation letter stated that funds would be placed in the trust department of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Kirkland said no union connection should be read into this since the Clothing & Textile Workers no longer owns any part of the Chicago bank.

Included with the solicitation was what appeared to be an endorsement of the program written by a Labor Dept. employee on an official letterhead.

The department has since issued a strong disavowal of the letter, stressing that the department does not endorse or recommend any plan or organization and declaring the unauthorized letter "revoked and cancelled."

Union Woman Fills HUD Labor Post

Elizabeth R. Raymond, a member of the Ladies' Garment Workers staff in Baltimore, has been named acting assistant to the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development for labor relations.

She moves to HUD from the ILGWU's Upper South Dept. where she was a business agent and education and political director.

Rx for Health Care

AMERICA SPENDS MORE per person and more of the gross national product for health care than any other country. We have created a $160 billion annual health care industry. But patients are steadily losing ground to doctors, hospital administrators, machines and endless red tape delays.

Basic reforms are needed so that the system will serve the patients and the providers of services equally well. For this reason, the labor movement along with many other groups in society has endorsed the Kennedy-Corman National Health Security Act. It is the only national health insurance plan before Congress designed to improve services for the people.

The American Medical Association has a plan. It would require employers to offer inferior private policies to employees, with no controls on doctors' charges and no reforms whatsoever.

The insurance industry has a plan. It would swell profits without improving services very much, if at all.

Conservatives in Congress have a third plan, called catastrophic insurance. The deductibles are so high that they would make it impractical for anyone with less than $35,000 in income to get sick.

The Health Security bill would cover everyone and almost all services in full. It would save money because it would set up a system of pre-negotiated budgets for both hospital and doctors. It would reduce the bureaucracy in health insurance by consolidating dozens of government programs and hundreds of duplicative industry sales forces and claims operations into one. It would establish new and more effective quality controls and reduce over-ordering and unnecessary procedures.

PRESIDENT CARTER has repeatedly pledged action on a national health insurance program much like the health security bill. It is time to fulfill that promise.

The 12th AFL-CIO Convention declared that enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance program based on the social insurance principles of the Health Security bill is essential.

The AFL-CIO will continue to support federal legislation designed to increase and improve medical manpower, to bring about a better geographic and specialty distribution of physicians, to improve the quality of health services, to bring about a more rational organization of medical care services, to support community health planning, to establish effective controls on the cost of medical care and to distribute the cost of quality care more adequately through the whole population.

But Health Security would do in one comprehensive program what each of these separate programs seeks to accomplish in a more limited fashion in uncoordinated approaches.

It is time for the Administration to move quickly to improve the cost and quality of health care by pressing action on National Health Security.

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'On Your Marks...!'

New Study Shows:

State Gambling Take Amounts To Higher Tax Levy on Poor

By Gus Tyler

GAMBLING HAS BEEN winning increasing favor as a painless way for state and local governments in the United States to balance their budgets. They are not a tax—always in disfavor; they are not a form of borrowing—always looked upon as a bad business. They are a voluntary contribution made by people in passionate pursuit of the pot of gold—or silver or copper—at the end of the rainbow.

The income is derived in a double way. In some cases, the government itself offers the chance to gamble and collects its vigorish (the house take). In other cases, the government imposes a tax on winnings and, in that way, increases its revenues.

Until recently, there were no serious studies as to just how big this business was, who its customers were, and how much the operation really produced in government income.

Thanks to the ever-busy Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, we now have the first firm facts we've ever had on the subject of gambling as a source of government income.

In the National Tax Journal, Daniel B. Suits tips his hat to the study as "the first systematic effort on a nationwide basis to gather high-quality information about the gambling behavior of Americans."

What we discover about this "gambling behavior" is rich people are pikers alongside poor people, that the tax falls heaviest on those with small incomes, and that this extra bit of exploitation of the already exploited really adds very little to government revenues.

The major gambling operations in which states are involved are: horse tracks, off-track betting, lotteries, casino games, numbers, sports cards, and sports books. The total take comes to something between 2 percent and 5 percent of state and local receipts—not really very much.

Poor people—those with family incomes under $5,000 a year in 1974—throw about one dollar out of every ten they earn into gambling. Families with an average income of $2,515 allocated an average of $207 each to gambling that year.

Families averaging $25,655 a year allocated only $783 to gambling—that is between 2 percent and 3 percent.

In terms of taxes paid on gambling, the poor families paid out 1 percent of their income; the wealthy families (those making more than $30,000 a year) paid out less than two-tenths of 1 percent.

Although common sense would suggest that the rich should be the big gamblers because they have the wherewithal, the terrible truth is that it is the poor who bet because they have the need to find some magical way to escape their condition. So they toss away their nickels and dimes in a pitiful tithe in the never-ending illusion that tomorrow they will find salvation in the jackpot.

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Political Action, Coporate Style

There are now more than 450 corporate political action committees. Among these are 134 of Fortune magazine's top 500, 19 of the nation's 50 biggest banks, five of the largest insurance firms, 12 of the 50 leading diversified financial institutions, 14 of the top 50 retailers, 15 of the top 50 transportation firms, 15 of the top 50 utilities.

Many of them are using a political contributions check-off among management personnel and stockholders. Most of them don't really need it. They have the most convincing persuader of all to get contributions—the tribal pressures of the executive suite.

Almost all of them were formed too late in 1976 to have much effect on the elections, or since '76. Corporate PACs this year could well collect $20-$30 million, most of which will go to conservatives.

—Memo from COPE.

Tax Cut Not Enough:

Federal Action to Create Jobs Needed to Block New Downturn

THE STIMULUS WE BELIEVE essential to economic recovery must begin with the new year. That means the Congress must reopen the 1978 budget and structure the Fiscal 1979 budget to insure that specific programs, targeted to meet the most essential needs, will be adequately funded to insure essential job development.

We remain convinced that federal programs of investment in the future of America provide a better and more reliable form of economic stimulus than tax cuts can provide. But in early 1978, America faces a special economic problem that makes a tax cut essential. The increase in social security payroll taxes and the simultaneous increase in energy costs must be offset by individual income tax cuts in order to avoid another recession.

Therefore, we view 1978 personal tax cuts as a stabilizing factor, designed to counter a recession-breeding situation, and so support tax reductions designed to particularly benefit those in the lower and middle-income brackets. We do not view such tax cuts as a substitute for the program of economic strengthening we seek but as a necessary added stimulus to purchasing power in 1978.

We call for immediate enactment of a substantial personal tax cut for low- and moderate-income Americans.

We are convinced that businesses do not need added tax breaks to invest and expand. What is needed is customers.

Therefore, we will oppose business tax reductions that are really new loopholes such as tax relief for dividend recipients or general depreciation speed-ups which only widen existing loopholes. Instead of cutting corporate taxes, we urge the President to use federal funds to establish an Urban Development Bank to encourage new development in the nation's decaying urban centers. By earmarking funds immediately to the Urban Development Bank, the specific problems of high black and inner city unemployment can be attacked directly, thus benefiting individuals, communities and corporations at the very same time. Special funds must also be available for hard-pressed communities.

To offset the expected decline in housing construction and to accelerate new construction and major rehabilitation of units under the low-income housing programs, the Administration should release $2 billion more than currently contemplated in tandem plan funds which provide 7.5 percent mortgage financing and should significantly reduce the minimum interest rate to be paid by low-income home buyers under the Home Ownership Assistance Program. Both actions can be taken without additional budgetary authorization.

After the economy gets stimulus from a 1978 tax cut and these programs, the momentum must be carried forward in the 1979 budget, by concentrating on programs that will create jobs directly.

Public service jobs under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act must be vastly increased. Thus more workers, who cannot find employment in the private sector, will at least have the opportunity to work and provide needed public services.

IN ADDITION, in order to achieve employment in the private sector, and simultaneously provide needed public facilities, the Congress must approve:

1. Additional funds for urban mass transit and railroad trackbed rehabilitation. Improved public transportation, including faster and better movement of people and goods would be job-creating and energy-saving.

2. A new program for public works, targeted to remedy deficiencies in public facilities, particularly in the older urban areas. Such deficiencies are a major deterrent to attracting or retaining industry and jobs. Such funds should be used mainly for basic public capital facilities such as sewage disposal, bridges and re-paving of major thoroughfares.

3. The accelerated local public works program adopted early in 1977 must be continued and expanded. The 1977 program has conclusively demonstrated the value of this job creation measure.

4. Continued initiative must be developed and funded to reduce high youth unemployment. Particularly troublesome is the high rate of unemployment among teenage minorities.

It is our firm conviction that, unless adequate, broad and realistic programs are adopted now, there is a very real danger of a new economic downturn that will mean new hardships for American families. A tax cut that merely offsets the social security and energy tax increases, without job-creating proposals, will not be enough. An additional stimulus program along the lines of the AFL-CIO proposals will not only prevent disaster but will insure that this nation will finally be on the road toward full employment.

—From a resolution on the national economy adopted at the AFL-CIO Convention in Los Angeles.

High Priority Labor Goal:

Senate Hearings to Spotlight Need for Health Security Plan

NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY is a high priority goal of the labor movement and will remain so until it is enacted, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Seidman looked to Senate hearings this summer to put a national spotlight on the need for a "comprehensive, universal program of national health insurance" and set the stage for subsequent congressional action. The hearings will be chaired by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), sponsor of the labor-endorsed bill.

Despite comments made by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Joseph Califano, Seidman said he anticipated an Administration bill by the time the hearings get under way. In a recent television interview, Califano said the Administration proposal might not be ready before the end of 1978 —a comment that Seidman said came as "quite a shock." But he said that since then, Kennedy has been assured that a bill will be ready in time for the hearings.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman said that while the President's health insurance proposal is still taking shape, Carter's statements both before and after his 1976 election have "all indicated that he is committed to the basic principles of the Health Security bill" that has the strong backing of the labor movement.

He outlined those principles as: "universal—it should cover the entire population; comprehensive—it should cover all kinds of needed medical care, ranging from prevention and diagnosis to hospitalization and surgery for those who need it; financed by some combination of payroll taxes on employers and employees, and general revenue; move in the direction of re-organization of the delivery of health care to make it more effective and less costly."

Noting that national health insurance as a social program has been a high-priority goal of the labor movement for more than 40 years, Seidman said that the chances for passage are better than they have ever been before. He pointed out that "for the first time in a long time we have a President who is fully committed to the idea of national health insurance," that there is a "great deal of support in the Congress, and all of the polls show that it has a great deal of support among the American people."

He said that postponing action on national health insurance until the steep rise in health care costs has been checked is "putting the cart before the horse." He said that "the best way to begin to control the rising costs is to have the kind of program that Health Security is, which contains within it the elements to control health care costs."

Seidman was questioned by Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health.

By Press Associates, Inc.

SCIENTISTS IN RECENT YEARS have come to understand that most cancers are caused by environmental factors—exposure to air or liquids contaminated with carcinogenic substances, sometimes in concert with extreme heat or other conditions. About 370,000 people die of cancer every year, and conservative estimates put at least 60 percent of those cancers in this environmentally induced category.

Now a new government study of records at a major cancer treatment and research center has taken this understanding a big step further by uncovering apparent links between specific jobs and specific types of cancer.

Several such links already had been reported, such as painters facing higher risks of both lung cancer and bladder cancer than the average worker. But the new data, compiled by the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, point to new evidence indicating direct ties between a broad new range of occupations and a variety of often-fatal cancers.

NIOSH stresses that the study was based on relatively few cases and "should be interpreted cautiously." The study's authors also point out that a variety of factors that may play a role in the causes of cancer were not considered in the project.

Still, NIOSH says, the study's examples of "specific occupation-cancer comparisons . . . illustrate some interesting leads for further study."

Following is a summary of NIOSH's study, based on 10 years of records at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in New York and involving about 14,000 male and female cancer patients:

- Brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters: Increased relative risk for lung cancer in this group . . . consistent with observations made among men employed in the mason department of steel plants. The use of asbestos may be a factor.
- Furnacemen, smeltermen and pourers: "High relative risks for lung and bladder cancer. The lung cancer findings are in agreement with similar reports for smelter . . . and foundry workers."
- Leather workers: "The highest relative risk for bladder cancer among all occupational groups studied. Female leather workers also exhibited a striking increase for this site (area of the body). These observations are consistent with prior reports in the scientific literature."
- Machinists: "High relative risks for cancer of the prostate and leukemia."
- Metal molders: "Increased frequency of lung cancer which is consistent with previous data suggesting a relationship between lung cancer and foundry employment."
- Painters: "Lung and bladder cancer show increased relative risks. . . . Other data sources have suggested that painters may be at increased risk in these sites."
- Print workers: A higher than normal risk "for cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth) and pharynx (part of the throat)."
- Cooks: "High relative risks for both lung and bladder cancer. Bladder cancer was also increased in female kitchen workers. Other data sources show these sites to be in excess for the same occupational groups."
- Textile mill workers: "While no cases of bladder cancer were seen among women classified as 'spinners' or 'weavers' in the textile industry, an excessive relative risk for this site was seen for 'operatives' in this industry. Other studies have suggested that bladder cancer may be higher than expected in the textile industry, possibly related to use of dyes. Melanoma also was seen to be associated with a high relative risk among 'operatives' in this industry, while no cases were seen among 'spinners' and 'weavers'."

The Dept. of Labor's Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), aware that most worker health problems are caused by unhealthful conditions in the workplace rather than out-and-out accidents, already has started focusing most of its attention on workplace environments. The new NIOSH study can only serve to heighten the concern of workers and the government that the deadliest workplace hazards are those that often go unseen.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH insurance legislation remains a major goal of the labor movement, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by New York Times reporter Philip Shabecoff, left, and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health, right. The program is broadcast over Mutual radio.

Mixed Progress Marks Labor's Year

There were high expectations at the start of 1977 as a new Administration and a new Congress took office. By year's end, there had been measurable progress towards many of labor's goals.

But there were disappointments and frustrations also. Unemployment stayed within a hairsbreadth of a recession-level 7 percent rate for most of the year. Congress proved erratic. And the Administration and Congress appeared to be just beginning to realize the magnitude of the job problems stemming from outdated trade policies.

January

Jimmy Carter took office as the nation's 39th President. Unemployment was at 7.9 percent as 1976 ended. The AFL-CIO called for a $30 billion program of economic stimulus to create jobs and expressed concern that Carter's limited proposal would not meet the country's immediate needs. The federation urged Congress to lift its self-imposed budget ceiling so that 2 million more persons could be put to work through expanded jobs programs. The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers negotiated wage and benefits improvements for about 30,000 refinery workers.

People: Chester Parrish was elected secretary-treasurer of the Postal Workers. President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers was awarded the Medal of Freedom at White House ceremonies. Hatters President Alex Rose died.

February

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting called for an all-out legislative effort to overhaul the National Labor Relations Act. Reform of the federal labor law is needed to give workers a "fair chance" to organize and bargain collectively, the council stressed. It also detailed the federation's policies on jobs, energy, welfare, fair trade, health programs and other vital national issues. Severe winter weather depleted available fuel supplies in many industrial centers across the country to force plant shutdowns and widespread layoffs. The AFL-CIO urged Congress to impose a 100 percent "windfall profits" tax on natural gas and fuel companies whose earnings shot up as a result of the energy shortage they helped create. In hearings before House and Senate committees, AFL-CIO President George Meany testified that a $10 billion public works program would be needed to spur the nation's economic recovery and to reduce excessive unemployment in the construction industry.

People: William H. McClennan, president of the Fire Fighters, was elected to the Executive Council. Lloyd McBride was elected president of the Steelworkers in a union-wide election to succeed retiring USWA President I. W. Abel, and William W. Winpisinger was chosen to head the Machinists on the retirement of Floyd E. Smith. Robert F. Harbrant was appointed executive director of the reactivated Food & Beverage Trades Dept. Larry Itliong, retired vice president of the Farm Workers, died.

March

The House bowed to anti-union employer groups and defeated the construction site picketing bill, 217-205. It was almost identical to the bill Congress passed and President Ford vetoed just 15 months before. Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said the bill was defeated by a "well-organized campaign" motivated by hostility to unions.

A broad-based coalition was formed to press for a fair minimum wage, with its first goal persuading President Carter to improve on the inadequate $2.50 pay floor the Administration initially proposed. Unemployment shot up to 7.5 percent, reflecting the severe winter weather and energy shortages.

The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the right of the Secretary of Labor to fine firms violating the federal job safety law. The International Trade Commission found that imports were seriously damaging America's color television industry, and labor's decade-long boycott of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner ended as the newspaper reached a contract agreement with the Printing & Graphic Communications Union. Victor Kamber, research director of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., was named director of a special AFL-CIO task force on labor law reform.

April

While the Administration made optimistic sounds about the pace of economic recovery and announced new goals to hold down federal spending to slow inflation, Meany took vigorous exception. Unemployment and idle industrial capacity were as high as when President Carter took office, Meany said. "The economy is still in serious trouble and will not cure itself."

Steelworkers reached agreement on a three-year contract covering 340,000 workers. It provided a wage and benefit package that USWA President I. W. Abel called "a good start" toward the union's goal of lifetime security.

Nationwide rallies of apparel and textile workers protested job-destroying trade policies, and in Washington Meany joined Clothing & Textile Workers President Murray Finley and Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol Chaikin in a White House meeting with President Carter. Earlier, an Industrial Union Dept. conference brought hundreds of delegates to Washington for a two-day conference on international trade and jobs.

People: President Carter appointed John H. Fanning chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, on which he has served for 20 years, and named Wayne L. Horvitz director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Deaths included John Sessions, assistant AFL-CIO education director, and former Steelworkers Vice President Joseph P. Malony.

May

Consumer prices rose sharply for the fourth consecutive month, BLS reported, while the real take-home pay of workers dropped for the second month in a row. The nation's unemployment rate edged down slightly from 7.3 percent to 7 percent. The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its spring meeting expressed deep concern over the Carter Administration's lack of emphasis on a needed economic stimulus program. But the federation firmly endorsed the President's proposals to strengthen the social security financing system and urged Congress to move quickly on the measures. The Senate approved a labor-backed food stamp reform program, rejecting all efforts by conservatives to disqualify families of strikers from benefits. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration issued an emergency temporary standard to reduce worker exposure to benzene.

People: J. C. Turner, president of the Operating Engineers, was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, following the resignation of Hunter P. Wharton, president-emeritus of the IUOE. Alfred C. Montoya was named executive director of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, succeeding Paul Montemayor. Emmet Andrews became president of the Postal Workers, succeeding Francis S. Filbey, who died May 17.

June

The House voted 244-164 to amend the Hatch Act to allow 2.8 million federal and postal workers to take an active role in politics. The measure is still before the Senate. In a series of decisions, the Supreme Court upheld seniority rights negotiated by unions as being nondiscriminatory. The BLS reported that 20.4 million workers were unemployed at one time or another during 1976, including 2.9 million who did not work at all because they could not find jobs. Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland warned the nation is witnessing a new kind of segregation between persons who have jobs and those who are unemployed. The Clothing & Textile Workers negotiated substantial wage and benefit improvements in a new 40-month contract covering 80,000 in the men's and boys' apparel industry.

People: The Ladies' Garment Workers elected Shelley Appleton to the reconstituted post of secretary-treasurer. Frank Casale was elected president of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers to succeed Benjamin Feldman.

July

The AFL-CIO welcomed legislation proposed to Congress by President Carter that would reform federal labor law. Carter also pledged support for a substantially improved minimum wage bill. The Boot & Shoe Workers voted to merge with the Retail Clerks and the RCIU approved the merger plan by forming a shoe division within the 700,000-member union. A coalition of 23 unions won new agreements with four of the nation's six major copper producers covering 35,000 workers. After a slight two-month decline, the nation's unemployment rate climbed to 7.1 percent. The House passed a labor-backed mine safety bill.

People: John F. O'Malley was appointed AFL-CIO regional director for the New England states to succeed retiring Franklin J. Murphy. President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees was elected treasurer of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. Angelo LoVecchio was elected president of the Plate Printers.

August

House hearings on labor law reform legislation shifted to Roanoke Rapids, N.C., where workers of J. P. Stevens & Co. described how the company continues to harass them through firings and intimidation despite numerous NLRB orders and court rulings directing the giant textile firm to halt the illegal labor practices. The AFL-CIO Executive Council pressed labor's fight for full employment, just labor laws, and a fair minimum wage. The council also gave unanimous support to the Panama Canal treaties. The Communications Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers negotiated new agreements with American Telephone & Telegraph providing wage and benefit increases of more than 30 percent over three years. The AT&T agreements cover more than a half-million workers. The Carpenters and the Woodworkers also won impressive contract gains for more than 70,000 wood products workers.

People: The Executive Council elected three new members—Lloyd McBride, president of the Steelworkers; David J. Fitzmaurice, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Kenneth T. Blaylock, president of the Government Employees. L. A. Holley was elected president of the Aluminum Workers to succeed retiring Vernon E. Kelley. The United Garment Workers elected William O'Donnell as president and Milan O. Stone was elected vice president of the Rubber Workers. Thomas F. Policastro, president of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO since its inception, died.

September

Hubert Humphrey, from a Minnesota hospital, sent word he would be "honored" to accept the chairmanship of Americans for Justice on the Job, the coalition formed to support labor law reform. At House hearings on the bill, Meany called on Congress to "take the profit out of violating employee rights." A U.S. Court of Appeals in New York denounced J. P. Stevens and cited the firm for contempt of previous court orders. Leaders of textile and garment unions on four continents pledged support to Stevens workers in their battle to organize.

The House voted a three-step increase in the minimum wage after rejecting the permanent index to factory wages sought by the minimum wage coalition and the Administration. The President approved a 7 percent comparability raise for salaried federal employees and the military. Congress passed a bill to protect consumers against harassment tactics of debt collectors. Unemployment climbed back above 7 percent.

People: James T. Housewright died. He was an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept. as well as president of the Retail Clerks. William H. Wynn succeeded him as president of the Retail Clerks, and Thomas G. Whaley moved up to secretary-treasurer. Clayton W. Bilderback, retired secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Dept., died.

October

The House passed the labor law reform bill, 257-163, after rejecting a series of anti-union amendments.

Congress completed action on the minimum wage bill, providing a four-step raise to $3.35 an hour by 1981. It was a significant improvement over the version the House had passed.

A labor-sought goal of reserving a share of oil imports for American-flag tankers was scuttled by the House on a 257-165 vote. Ironically, an even stronger bill had easily passed the House in 1974 only to be killed by President Ford's pocket veto.

At Senate hearings, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland urged ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. The House voted to bolster social security financing.

The Machinists struck Boeing and Lockheed. Steelworkers called on the Carter Administration for "emergency actions" to counter the "unfair advantage" foreign steel imports have in the U.S.

People: Railroad Signalmen President Charles J. Chamberlain, also chairman of Railway Labor Executives' Association, was named labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board. The AFL-CIO announced sponsorship of an 11-city speaking tour by exiled Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky. Daniel E. Conway, president of the Bakers, heads Food & Beverage Trades Dept.; Robert F. Harbrant named secretary-treasurer.

November

President Carter's decision to carry out U.S. withdrawal from the International Labor Organization was firmly supported by the AFL-CIO. "If and when" the ILO returns to its principles, Meany said, the United States should return to the ILO.

Union-sought mine safety legislation was signed into law, strengthening protections and shifting enforcement from the Interior Dept. to the Labor Dept. Boeing workers ratified strike settlement covering 24,000 workers in eight states. Steelworkers negotiated and ratified can industry contracts for 30,000 workers.

The Administration and full employment groups agreed on support of a new Humphrey-Hawkins bill that Meany said would be a vital first step to putting America back to work.

The Industrial Union Dept. convention focused on organizing in the South, and the Building & Construction Trades Dept. backed up plans for a new organizing division with a per capita rise to fund it.

People: Jacob Clayman was elected president and secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept. as I. W. Abel stepped down. Joseph P. McCurdy, former president of the United Garment Workers, died.

December

The AFL-CIO's 12th Convention shaped a program designed to achieve full employment and social justice at home and pledged continuing support for the cause of human rights and freedom throughout the world. Its policy resolutions included a stern warning that the American economy cannot afford the steady drain of jobs and industry lost to low-wage countries.

Delegates gave warm applause to an array of prominent speakers and a tumultous welcome to an old friend who spoke by telephone hookup—Hubert Humphrey. And they came to their feet cheering in the historic moment when the leaders of the Egyptian and Israeli trade union federations appeared together on the platform, hands clasped aloft. In another highlight, they heard Meany read the speech that Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov would have delivered to the convention—if Soviet authorities had allowed him and other human rights leaders to come.

People: The AFL-CIO convention reelected Meany and Kirkland by acclamation and chose five new vice presidents—Emmet Andrews of the Postal Workers; Alvin E. Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Harry R. Poole of the Meat Cutters; William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists and William H. Wynn of the Retail Clerks. Louis Stulberg, former president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, died.

Barkan Cites Challenge:

Conferences Launch 1978 COPE Effort

COPE Director Al Barkan warned that labor faces "a tough year politically" and called on union activists to mount a "best ever" registration, education, fund-raising and get-out-the-vote effort.

To launch the election-year campaign, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education has scheduled 10 all-day area conferences, to be held from February through April.

Barkan urged a maximum attendance by local union officers, leaders of state and local central bodies and interested union members.

"Our enemies are on the march," he said. Both the "new right" and corporate political funds can be expected to "pump millions of dollars into the campaigns of ultra-conservatives," Barkan warned. "They're out to buy control of Congress."

All union members are welcome to attend the conferences, which begin at 9:30 a.m. and continue until about 4 p.m. Congressmen and senators are among the scheduled speakers and discussions will cover election law changes and plans for COPE's register-and-vote drive. A film will focus on the tactics of the new generation of right-wing groups.

The schedule of area conferences, showing cities, the hotels where the conferences will be held, and the states represented, is as follows:

Atlanta, Hyatt Regency, Feb. 4—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Houston, Sheraton - Houston, Mar. 3—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas.

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Sheraton, Mar. 11—Delaware, Maryland-D.C., Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

New York, Americana, Mar. 18—New Jersey, New York.

Boston, Sheraton-Boston, Mar. 22—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Minneapolis, Sheraton-Ritz, Mar. 31—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

Chicago, Hyatt Regency—O'Hare, Apr. 4—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio.

Portland, Sheraton - Portland, Apr. 12—Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

San Francisco, Sheraton-Palace, Apr. 15 — Arizona, California, Nevada.

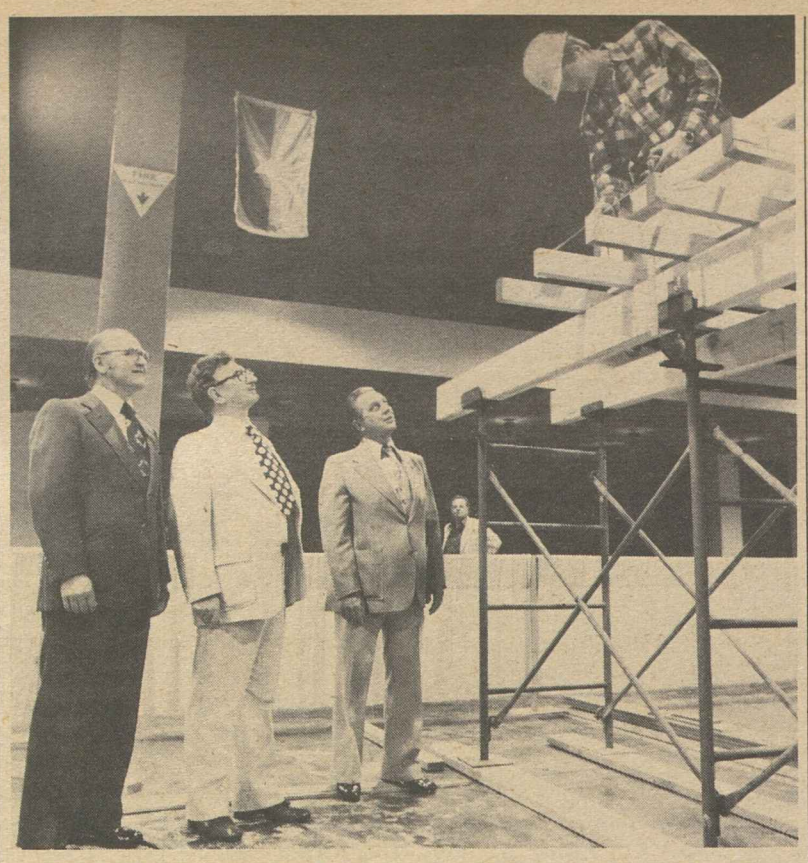
Denver, Denver Hilton, Apr. 19—Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Hodges to Fill Out McClellan's Term

A 39-year-old lawyer-minister-farmer, Kaneaster Hodges, Jr., will serve out the year remaining in the Senate term of the late John L. McClellan.

Hodges was named to the vacancy by Gov. David Pryor. Under Arkansas law, a person appointed to fill out a Senate term cannot be a candidate for election to the post.

The new senator, also a Democrat, is considered a moderate who has maintained good relations with both the conservative wing of Arkansas politics which McClellan had represented and the more liberal grouping represented by Pryor and the now-senior Arkansas Sen. Dale Bumpers.



SKILLED CONTESTANTS from 40 states, five Canadian provinces and the District of Columbia participated in the Carpenters' annual apprenticeship contest in Anaheim, Calif. Observing one of the projects are from left, Milan Marsh, secretary of the Ohio Council of Carpenters; William Konyha, Carpenters' first vice president and director of apprenticeship training, and executive board member Anthony Ochocki.

Contest Draws 85 Carpenter Apprentices

Anaheim, Calif. — The recently concluded 11th annual international carpentry apprenticeship contest here drew the largest number of contestants in the history of the competition.

Eighty-five apprentices—45 carpenters, 25 millwrights and 15 mill-cabinetmakers—from 40 states, the District of Columbia, and five Canadian provinces entered the contest. It is sponsored by the Carpenters, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship & Training Committee, and the National Association of Home Builders.

Richard Walker of Carpenters Local 771 in Watsonville, Calif., was first-place carpenter. James L. Orndoff of Local 1827, Las Vegas, Nev., was first-place millwright, and Eric Frederickson of Local 246, New York City, was first-place cabinetmaker.

Nine states and the District of Columbia entered contestants in all three categories. The number of millwright contestants has doubled since the contest began over a decade ago. The manipulative test for millwrights was a test of skill in alignment and in the use of craft tools. They also were tested in measurements and instruments, and took a written examination during the two days of competition.

Carpenters took an examination in the use of the transit in addition to their manipulative and written tests. Mill-cabinetmakers produced two manipulative projects, took a special test in knife-grinding and a four-hour written test.

Next year's contest will be held in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Lack of Balance Cited In Carter's Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ate increase in business investment. Rather than encouraging firms to invest now, he observed, the President's plan would tell them: "There is no need to invest now. You'll get that tax credit whenever you invest."

A balanced program of direct job creation and personal tax cuts for individuals will bring about the investment that business is talking about, Oswald asserted. He noted that business currently uses only about 82 percent of its industrial capacity to produce goods and services.

"Business will not invest in producing more goods and services until there is greater demand for those goods and services," Oswald said. "For that reason the AFL-CIO has opposed the sort of business-directed tax cuts that the President has proposed.

"The real needs are not so much in terms of a personal tax cut, but more in terms of direct spending programs, in addition to a modest tax cut. That kind of balance will provide jobs for people."

Business already bears a smaller proportion of the tax burden than it did 10 or 20 years ago and as a result that tax burden is being shifted to individuals, Oswald noted.

"We think that that is not a proper situation," he said. "The tax burden should be carried by both business and by individuals. We just simply don't need a greater cut for business at this time."

If the Administration's plan to cut corporate taxes is an attempt to win "business confidence," Oswald said, "it won't work — that's not something that you can buy with tax giveaways to business.

"Business has been critical of the Administration, and I think it will continue to be critical of the Administration."

Oswald also scored the idea of redefining full employment by setting the target higher than the 4 percent level of joblessness spelled out in the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth bill. That is only an attempt to "dodge the problem" rather than meet it head on with enough jobs at good wages to give all Americans the opportunity to have adequate income through work, he said.

Oswald was questioned by Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.

New Law Boosts Wages Of 4.5 Million Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

must pay at least the full minimum wage to all workers who do not receive more than $30 a month in tips. Previously, an employer could pay less than the minimum to persons receiving at least $20 a month in tips.

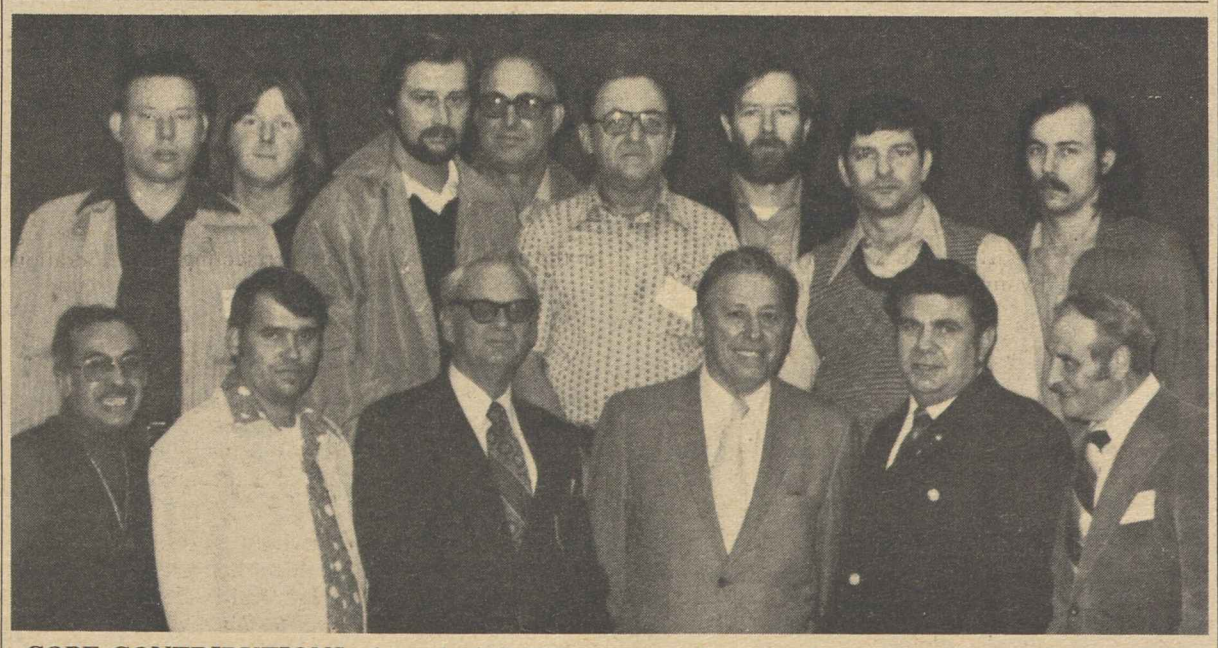
There is no change this year in the formula by which an employer can credit tips received by workers towards one-half of the minimum wage. But in 1979, the employer will have to pay a tipped worker at least 55 percent of the regular minimum wage and in 1980 at least 60 percent.

The new law will drop some employees of small business establishments from wage-hour coverage by raising the volume of business test. Currently, only firms with at least $250,000 a year in business transactions come under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The exemption will rise to $275,000 on July 1, 1978, to $325,000 on July 1, 1980, and to $362,500 on Jan. 1, 1982, and thereafter. But if a presently covered firm is dropped from coverage, it must continue to pay at least the minimum wage applicable at that time, with time and one-half overtime rates.

About 20,000 employees of private concessionaires in national parks and forests were brought under minimum wage coverage as of Jan. 1, with only ski lift operations still excluded. But they would not be legally entitled to overtime rates until after 56 hours a week.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall promised that his department "will continue to enforce the minimum wage vigorously to ensure that all covered receive the protection they are due."

The law prohibits an employer from discriminating against or firing workers for filing a wage-hour complaint or cooperating with Labor Dept. investigators. Previously, only the Secretary of Labor could file suit against an employer who violates that protection. As of Jan. 1, employees may seek court action on their own behalf.



COPE CONTRIBUTIONS of nearly $12,000 were raised during the past year by members of Rubber Workers Local 307 in Topeka, Kan., some of whom are shown here. The record total included $5,640 collected by one individual alone, Bob Millard, front row, second from right. The URW local was honored at the 6th biennial convention of the Kansas State AFL-CIO, addressed by National COPE Director Al Barkan, third from the right.

State-County Gains Florida Unit of 9,200

Tallahassee, Fla. — The State, County & Municipal Employees won bargaining rights for Florida's 9,200 professional state employees in a representation election conducted by the Public Employee Relations Commission.

A tally of the mail ballots gave AFSCME more than 80 percent of the votes cast—3,552 to only 853 for "no union."

AFSCME Florida Director Tom Fitzpatrick said union representation gives professional employees "a chance to have some direction over their careers" and will promote a more efficient state government.

He said the union is prepared to move promptly into negotiations with the goal of completing the bargaining process in time to submit economic issues to the state legislature during the coming session, as required by Florida law.

With the new professional unit, AFSCME now bargains for about 26,000 state employees — about one-fourth of the workforce. The union said it has election petitions pending for other groups of workers.

Pension Insurance Deadline Extended

President Carter has signed into law a bill postponing the deadline for multiemployer pension plans to enroll in the government's termination insurance program.

The new deadline is July 1, 1979; it had been Jan. 1, 1978. A number of plans had faced difficulties in meeting the high insurance costs involved, and Congress directed the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. to submit by next July a report on the financial problems involved in mandatory insurance coverage.

By NLRB Judge:

Stevens Negotiators Cited for 'Bad Faith'

(Continued from Page 1)

ing agreement" at Roanoke Rapids.

"The record as a whole indicates that [Stevens] approached these negotiations with all the tractability and openmindedness of Sherman at the outskirts of Atlanta," Ries observed.

The penalties recommended by Ries against Stevens are unprecedented for a case involving a company's failure to bargain in good faith with a legally authorized representative of its workers. Ries directed Stevens to pay all costs incurred by the union in its two-year effort to negotiate a contract with the company and in hearings before the NLRB on the Roanoke Rapids case. He also called for company payment of the costs incurred by the NLRB in the case.

The company has 20 days to appeal Ries's decision to the full board, which it says it will do.

Stevens's track record on appeals, however, has not been good. In each of 15 cases in which an administrative law judge has ruled against the company since 1965, Stevens has appealed and never won a reversal, ultimately paying about $1.3 million in fines and back wages.

Stevens has been the target of a labor-organized consumer boycott of its products since 1976. Last month's AFL-CIO convention reaffirmed that boycott and also called on all affiliated unions to help the Stevens' workers in their efforts to organize.

The resolution pledged that the labor movement would not rest "until the company is compelled to accept its obligation to recognize the rights of workers to organize and, where required, to bargain in good faith and enter into a genuine collective bargaining agreement."

The convention delegates made it clear that the 14-year struggle over organization of the Stevens' textile empire has become a cause enlisting all of organized labor.

"Never has any employer so persistently violated the National Labor Relations Act and so brazenly flouted the orders of the court," the resolution said.

The current decision by Ries finds Stevens in violation of the "good faith bargaining" section of the National Labor Relations Act. "I know of no instance in the past 14 years," the judge said, "in which [the company] has evidenced good faith by voluntarily impressing upon employees any sense of renewed commitment to honor and respect their exercise of statutory rights" to organize into unions.

The Clothing & Textile Workers hailed Judge Ries's decision as "a monumental ruling in defense of workers' rights. . . . The decision strips away Stevens's propaganda and demonstrates, on the basis of facts, that this ruthless employer has repeatedly violated the laws of the United States in its long and desperate efforts to prevent workers from joining a union and enjoying the benefits of collective bargaining."

The ruling also would require Stevens to provide back pay for several Roanoke Rapids workers who were penalized by the company after the union won the 1974 election, and would force the company to stop taking unilateral actions on wages and benefits.

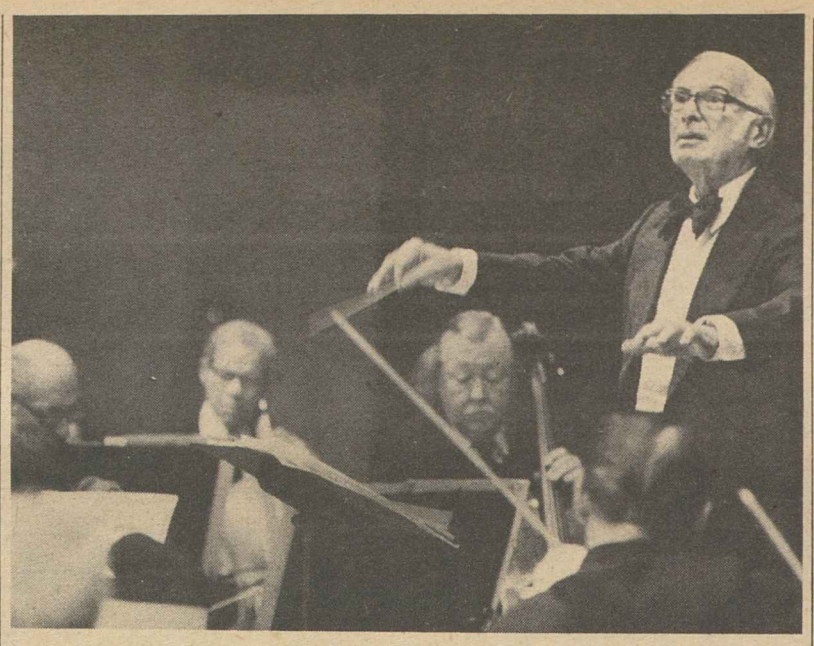
The judge further held that the company should mail a notice of the NLRB decision to the homes of all employees and take a number of other "affirmative actions" designed to insure future good faith bargaining.

Peterpaul Elected Chairman of RLEA

John F. Peterpaul was elected chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, succeeding C. J. Chamberlain who recently resigned to become labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board.

Peterpaul, vice president of the Machinists in charge of the union's transportation department, had been RLEA's vice chairman. President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks was elected vice chairman, replacing Peterpaul.

R. T. Bates, who succeeded Chamberlain as president of the Railroad Signalmen, was elected to RLEA's executive committee.



ANOTHER IN A SERIES of free concerts is presented in New York by the Senior Concert Orchestra of Musicians' Local 802. The orchestra is composed entirely of active and retired members of the local who are 65 years of age and older. The conductor and musical director is 81-year-old Emil Kahn.

Changes in Price Index To Affect COL Clauses

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for housing and transportation. There will be relatively little change in the weighting of expenditures for other items. The monthly survey samples prices of 400 items at 18,000 retail establishments in 56 cities.

Also starting with the release of the January figures next month, BLS will publish a broadened All Urban Consumers CPI that will reflect spending patterns of retirees, unemployed workers and executives, as well as the urban wage and salary earners included in the current CPI.

The new indices will be linked to the current levels of the CPI, and the base year of 1967 will remain.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, in advising affiliates of the changes, pointed out that unions whose contracts provide for cost-of-living adjustments after next June will need to transfer to the revised CPI.

Complicating matters still further, he said, unions that have agreements using individual city indices rather than the all-city, or national, CPI will have to arrange for BLS regional offices to supply the official figures for two quarters of the year.

"For most cities, such as Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, and others, the city CPI will be published every two months rather than every three months," Oswald noted. "Many agreements have quarterly adjustment provisions, and the bimonthly publication will miss two quarterly publication dates."

BLS has agreed to make official estimates available on request for the missing two months. Thus, if a union has quarterly adjustments based on a particular city, it should write the regional BLS director in advance of the release date requesting copies of the "official estimate" for the missing month.

Since BLS is unlikely to make these estimates available indefinitely—probably not longer than three years—Oswald recommended that unions either go to the all-city index figure or modify their contracts to provide six adjustments during the year rather than four, or devise some method of retroactive adjustment.

Also, he warned, the changes are expected to cause BLS some trouble in meeting its usual publication date of about the 20th of the following month. The bureau has promised to make every effort to publish within a week of that date.

"Our concern," Oswald said, "is that some agreements contain language tieing the wage adjustment to the publication date, such as 'the payroll period following publication'. If the contract language is slavishly adhered to, it is possible that a wage adjustment could be delayed as a result of late publication."

Boycott Wins Wide Support Of Japanese

Tokyo — Shoppers in Japanese cities have been confronted by pickets in black robes and death masks urging them to boycott J. P. Stevens textile products which are still on the shelves of some department stores.

Japanese trade unionists have already persuaded the American firm's sole wholesale distributor to stop importing products made by the notoriously anti-union manufacturer.

A spokesman for Zensen Domei, the Japanese Federation of Textile, Chemical, Distributive & Allied Industry Workers, said the union has received a letter from Chuo Bussan (Central Distributors) saying it will stop importing Stevens products "for some time until the situation clears up."

The consumer boycott of Stevens products has been extended beyond the United States to counter the company's bitter opposition to the efforts of its workers to win union recognition through the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Though Chuo Bussan will stop imports, Stevens products already on the shelves are still being sold in Japan. Recent demonstrations in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, however, drew heavy media coverage and extensive public support for the boycott, Zensen Domei noted.

Liquefied Gas Imports Urged By Sea Unions

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared its strong support for pending proposals to import liquefied natural gas from Algeria, Indonesia, Trinidad, and other areas into the United States.

"The MTD believes that LNG will provide an important supplemental source of energy for the nation," a statement signed by MTD President Hall observed. "LNG imports are preferable to those involving other fuels, as LNG provides the nation a clean-burning versatile primary fuel that can be used by all gas customers."

Hall's statement was submitted to the new Dept. of Energy in response to the pending proposals.

The department also declared its support for the present method of pricing LNG on a rolled-in basis along with all other energy fuels. This, it said, alleviates the threat to the jobs of workers in industries that would be unable to operate without an assured supply of reasonably priced natural gas.

Task Force Spurs Higher Output By Labor Board Members, Judges

The chairman's task force on the National Labor Relations Board, in a final report on ways to streamline the agency's procedures, recommended unanimously that both the five-member board and its division of administrative law judges increase their production.

The blue-ribbon panel of 27 labor law experts from labor, management and academic sectors said that "maximum output is not being achieved." A review of judges' performance statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1976, showed "extreme variations" between high and low producers, the task force noted.

"The task force believes that the low producers should be urged to review their performance in order to increase their productivity without diminishing the quality of their decisions," the panel said in a 38-page report. "Semi-annual publication of ALJ performance statistics of the kind furnished the committee may assist in improving the situation."

In addition, the panel noted that "formalisms and prolixity have crept into the administrative process, and that the necessarily attendant delays have so encrusted the process as to make imperative its re-examination by this task force at every stage."

AFL-CIO Special Counsel Laurence Gold, a member of the panel, said that its recommendations "confirm our view that the board's procedures have to be brought up to date," and make labor law reform an absolute necessity.

"They pinpoint areas we are concerned about," Gold said, "namely delay. They are helpful in stating the problem but in terms of remedies, they're of no help at all."

The bulk of the report is devoted to recommendations on improving unfair labor practice proceedings from close of hearing through compliance. Set up for two years, the task force issued its first-year report containing 69 proposed reforms to speed NLRB case-handling procedures in November 1976. The board accepted most of those recommendations last Spring.

The board has invited public comments and suggestions on the task force's latest recommendations. Comments may be submitted to Joseph E. Moore, Director, Special Research, NLRB, 1717 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Room 741, Washington, D.C. 20570, no later than Jan. 17.

Trade Deficit Heads Toward $27 Billion

The United States trade deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted $2.08 billion in November from October's record $3.1 billion, but was still the seventh largest ever, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Courtenay Slater, the department's chief economist, said that earlier estimates of a $27 billion trade deficit for the year 1977 are still "reasonably good." The United States had a trade deficit of $5.87 billion in 1976.

The November deficit—the 18th in a row—brought the 1977 eleven-month deficit to $24.48 billion. The U.S. cut imports 11 percent from October but none of the improvement was in petroleum, which is the root of the nation's trade problems.

The Commerce Dept. said that the U.S. exported $109.1 billion in goods, primarily heavy machinery, grains and agricultural products, between January and November. But Americans consumed $133.6 billion in foreign goods with petroleum accounting for $39 billion.

The government said the U.S. exported $9.3 billion in November, up 1 percent from October, and imported $11.4 billion during the month, down 7 percent. Petroleum imports valued at $3.6 billion were virtually unchanged from the $3.5 billion of October. Lumber, iron, natural gas, and coffee imports rose slightly.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

1-7-78

Labor Law Bill Faces Right-Wing Blitz

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Unions Ask New Effort In Senate

The AFL-CIO has called on all segments of the trade union movement to step up efforts for labor law reform in order to counteract a "massive blitzkrieg" by opponents of the bill.

The battleground is the Senate, where the House-passed measure may be called up for debate next month.

While the Senate timetable isn't yet firm, "we can't afford to wait," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed.

"The opposition is already geared up and operating as if the vote is coming tomorrow," he wrote AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies. "We must do the same, as long as it takes, until final action is taken."

Biemiller said senators from both parties and of all shades of political philosophy are being deluged by letters, telegrams and personal visits from opponents of labor law reform.

"The lies, distortions, fabrications and misrepresentations used by the right-wing and business groups must be answered with the facts," he urged.

Biemiller's letter spelled out a series of immediate action steps. These included personal calls by union officials to the senators from their states, followed up with personal letters reiterating the points made.

It urged efforts in shops, plants and union halls to get twice as many prepared postcards supporting labor law reform signed and sent out as was achieved in the successful campaign for minimum wage legislation.

It urged that appointments be made for local trade union delegations to meet with senators during the mid-February recess, when the legislation may be before the Senate.

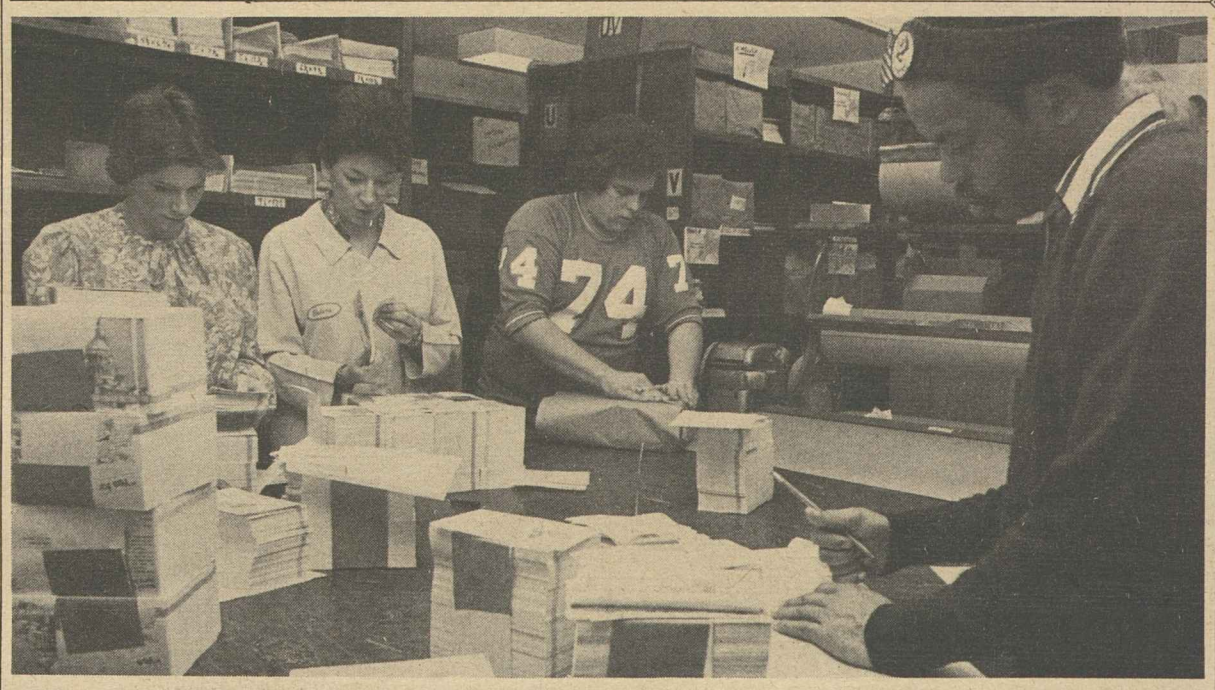
And it asked that labor law reform be put "on the agenda of every central body and local union meeting."

The labor movement proved its effectiveness when the reform bill was before the House, Biemiller noted. But now trade unionists "must do it all over again and do it better in the Senate."

Biemiller's report on the employer lobby's all-out efforts to block Senate approval of the labor law reform bill was borne out by an "action kit" that the National Association of Manufacturers is using

(Continued on Page 3)

Year-End Gain Produces 7% Unemployment in '77



FINAL ORDERS are filled for AFL-CIO affiliates participating in the postcard campaign for Senate passage of labor law reform legislation. Packaging shipments of the cards are, from left, Debbie Reinecke and Mary Jean Callahan of the Labor Law Reform Task Force and Stephen W. Yarmola and William Grigg of the federation's mail room staff.

Rate Drops From 7.7% Level in '76

By James M. Shevis

The nation was beset with an average unemployment rate of 7 percent for all of 1977, a year-end report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed.

A drop in the rate to 6.4 percent in the final month of the year was caused largely by the unusual failure of the overall labor force to show any growth at all in December, plus an above-average increase in the number of persons finding jobs. A month earlier, the labor force registered a sharp jump of 900,000 and it was up nearly 3 million for the entire year.

Total employment rose 410,000 to 92.6 million in December, with adult men the major job gainers. Over the year, employment grew by 4.1 million, or 4.7 percent, the largest 12-month gain since the end of World War II.

The number of jobless declined by 480,000 over the month to 6.3 million, with most of the drop concentrated among white males, factory workers, and people who had been laid off. The 6.4 percent unemployment rate for December was the lowest since October 1974.

While last month's rate represented a 2.5 percent drop from the trough of the recession in May 1975 and a 1.4 percent decline over the past year, it helped average out the jobless rate for

(Continued on Page 8)

'Fed' Sparks New Rise in Interest Rates

The Federal Reserve Board tightened up on credit by raising two key interest rates in an attempt to bolster the U.S. dollar in overseas currency exchanges.

But the move raised the prospect of a new upward spiral in all interest rates that would add to the drag on the American economy.

The board's half-point boost in the discount rate to 6.5 percent, engineered by outgoing Fed Chairman Arthur F. Burns, became effective on Jan. 9. The next day, the board announced it had raised to

(Continued on Page 7)

Government Forecast:

Economists Predict Growth Lag in 1978

The nation's domestic economy, estimated to have grown at a little less than 6 percent in 1977, will drop to the 4-5 percent growth range in 1978, with the rate slowing during the course of the year, the Commerce Dept. predicted.

The forecast also saw little improvement occurring over the coming year in either unemployment or inflation.

The projection of economic performance is contained in a 500-page volume, 1978 U.S. Industrial Outlook, a review of 192 manufacturing industries. In a foreword, Courtenay Slater, the department's chief economist, predicts that the employment rate will average about 6.5 percent for the year as a whole if there is no change in current fiscal policies.

"The projected tapering in the real growth rate after mid-1978 partly reflects the fact that the stimulating effects of the President's economic program will begin to diminish and that higher social security tax payments and inflation-induced increases in personal tax liabilities will exert some restraint on the economy," Slater observed. She cautioned that the forecast does not allow for the possible effects of tax cuts and energy legislation Congress may pass this year.

The government study, which includes five-year projections for all major American industries prepared by a staff of 100 industry analysts, predicts a 6 percent inflation rate for the year, the same as last year; another large U.S. trade deficit, comparable to last year's $27 billion; "significant growth" in business fixed investment, and an increase in workers' hourly pay that will not be "significantly below 1977's 8.5 percent."

In addition, the Commerce Dept. predicted an increase in government purchases of goods and services, especially in the first half of the year, while consumer spending

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Accepts Egyptian Labor Bid

The AFL-CIO has accepted an invitation from the president of the Egyptian Federation of Trade Unions to send a delegation to Cairo to explore possible areas of cooperation between the two labor movements.

The invitation was extended to AFL-CIO President George Meany by Saad Mohamed Ahmad, who addressed the recent AFL-CIO convention during a dramatic joint appearance with the head of Israel's trade union federation, Yerucham Meshel.

Meany named AFL-CIO Vice President Sol C. Chaikin, who is president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and AFL-CIO International Affairs Director Ernest Lee to represent the federation.

Unions Seek New Safety Standards To Avert Grain Elevator Disasters

Effective new standards and stepped up federal enforcement are needed to head off any future disasters at the 10,000 grain elevators across the country, trade union representatives told officials of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Explosions at grain elevators in recent weeks in Louisiana, Texas, Illinois and Mississippi killed mor than 50 workers. Another 50 were hospitalized with serious injuries.

The trade union safety representatives warned that a series of "hazard alert" guidelines that OSHA subsequently issued do not provide comprehensive safeguards against further grain elevator disasters.

George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO occupational safety and health committee, said that existing standards are inadequate and the new OSHA guidelines are largely unenforceable.

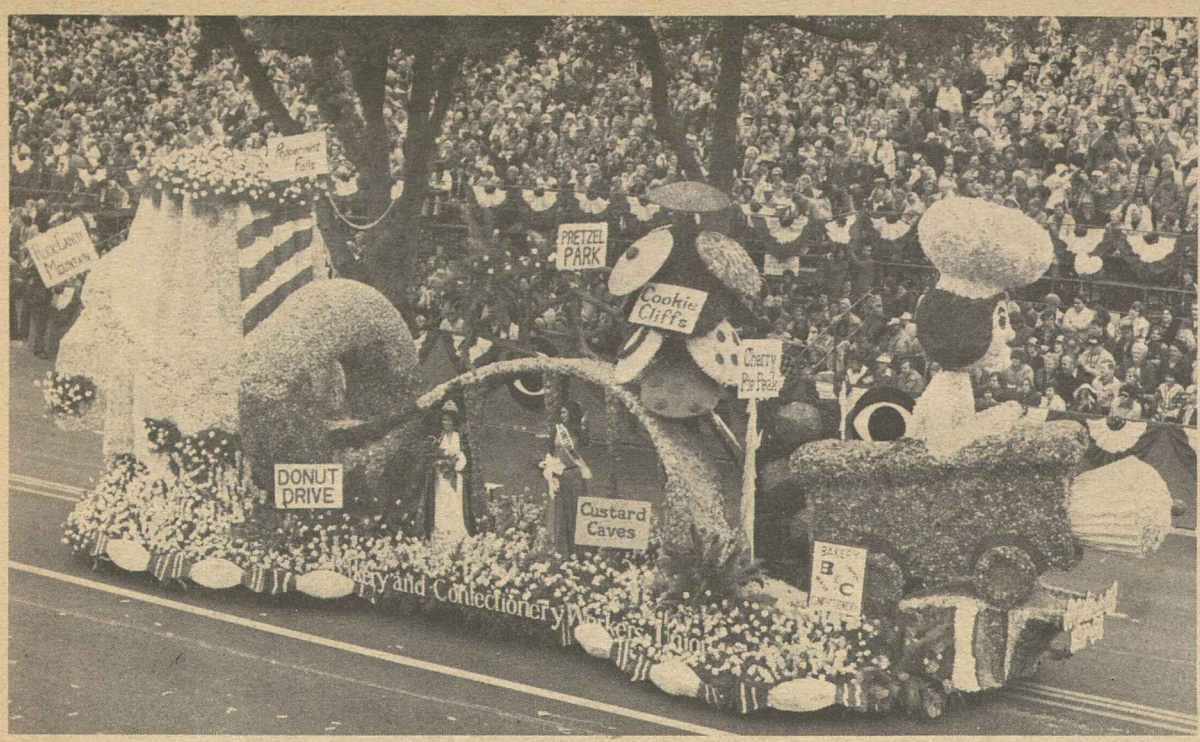
Taylor headed a delegation of union safety experts at a meeting with Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham to voice labor's concern over the safety hazards grain elevator workers face on the job.

The delegation included representatives of the Government Employees, Grain Millers, Longshoremen, Boilermakers, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Railway Labor Executives Association, Building & Construction Trades Dept., Food & Beverage Trades Dept., Operating Engineers, and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

In outlining labor's proposals for the need to improve OSHA grain elevator regulations, the delegation urged the safety agency to:

- Develop improved controls to reduce grain dust to levels that will reduce both the threat of serious

(Continued on Page 8)



AWARD-WINNING FLOAT of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers passes in review during the 1977 Rose Bowl parade in Pasadena, Calif. Standing 16 feet tall and 50 feet long, the float was decorated with 50,000 live flowers and featured numerous products produced by B&C members.

Hal Davis Dies at 63, President of Musicians

New York — Hal C. Davis, president of the Musicians and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, died here of an apparent heart attack at the age of 63.

He was "a dedicated trade union leader," AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a tribute. On the AFL-CIO Executive Council, he was "a warm and valued colleague" who had a major role in "decisions and actions that contributed substantially to improving the well-being of all workers."

Davis was a professional musician, a percussionist who worked in night clubs and theaters and for 11 years as a staff musician with radio stations KDKA and WCAE in his home city of Pittsburgh.

He headed the Pittsburgh local of the AFM for 22 years and was a vice president of the international before being chosen president in 1970, succeeding the late Herman Kenin. He has been re-elected at AFM conventions since then.

Davis was also president of the Inter-American Federation of Entertainment Workers and a member of the executive council of the worldwide International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions.

He was elected an AFL-CIO vice president in 1975 and last month was elected the vice president of the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees at its founding convention.

Among other honors, he served as a presidential appointee on the National Council of the Arts and for many years was a director of the Associated Councils of the Arts, an organization of state and community arts councils.

Davis received the 1975 Democratic Heritage Award of the American Jewish Committee, was a board member of the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the World Jazz Association and was active in numerous civic and trade union causes during his years in Pittsburgh. He served in the Marines during World War II.

He is survived by his wife, Marion, and two daughters.

HAL C. DAVIS

Report Sees Downturn in Growth Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

and residential construction "will provide less thrust to the private economy in 1978."

The government said that the expectation of a slower rise in real personal consumption expenditures is based on some tapering of gains in employment and aggregate wage and salary income.

"A slight increase in the ratio of personal saving to disposable income also may act to dampen the rise in consumer spending," the Commerce Dept. said.

Consumers reduced their personal saving rate last year to a low level by historical standards, the government said. Part of the reason was due to the need to cope with unusually large home heating bills during the severe winter months and extraordinarily high outlays for air conditioning during the hot summer.

The study said that residential construction was the sector of the economy which grew most strongly in 1977 but added: "Further strong gains this year are improbable. In fact, a slight decline in housing starts for the year 1978 over 1977 seems likely, in part reflecting less abundant credit conditions."

Although overall economic growth will be moderate, the range of performance will vary, the study said. Among the 10 biggest industries, conditions will be best for aerospace and worst for auto and truck-bus manufacturers, it predicted.

Auto sales will not be any higher and will be "perhaps a bit below" the 11.3 million units, including imports, estimated for 1977, the study said.

Aircraft and equipment shipments are expected to soar nearly 30 percent, the government said.

Black Youths Fail to Share In Job Gains

Employment among youths between the ages of 16 and 24 showed marked improvement in the year ended last October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, but the improvement was concentrated among whites.

The number of workers in that age bracket with jobs rose by 1.1 million to 20.6 million at the end of October, and their jobless rate declined from 13.9 percent to 12.2 percent.

During the 12 months, the unemployment rate among white youths fell from 12.3 to 10.3 percent, but joblessness among black youths rose from 27.9 to 29.1 percent over the same period, BLS said.

The increase was concentrated primarily among the older workers in the 16-24 age group who no longer were in school—mostly high school dropouts and graduates who did not attend college, BLS said. Nearly 66 percent of the nation's youth in this age group were considered part of the labor force, either working or looking for work. This reflected an increase of 1.7 percent over 1976.

An estimated 820,000 persons, 16 to 24 years old, dropped out of school between October 1976 and October 1977, 80,000 more than during the previous year, BLS said. The unemployment rate for dropouts was double that for high school graduates.

Unemployment among white dropouts was 16.7 percent, compared to 39.1 percent for black dropouts. The rates were 9.7 percent for high school graduates and 8 percent for college graduates.

Marshall Cites Problems:

Fair Labor Criteria Studied for Imports

The Labor Dept. is studying proposals to require foreign importers to meet certain minimum labor standards or face import quotas and other trade restrictions when they do business in the United States.

This action would help eliminate what Labor Sec. Ray Marshall called unfair competitive trade advantages that countries with low wages and poor working conditions enjoy when selling in the U.S.

At a Washington news briefing, Marshall also noted that the development of such minimum standards for imports fits in well with President Carter's commitment to human rights. The President "recognizes the need to translate human rights into fair labor standards," he said.

Marshall said the Labor Dept. study now under way includes a review of U.S. trade laws to determine whether they would allow tariff impositions to make up for deficiencies in a foreign producer's labor standards.

The Secretary acknowledged the difficulty of translating principle into policy on international fair labor standards and added that any proposal to the President would take at least a year of background work.

Marshall said that the most likely proposal, at the moment, would be import quotas negotiated with individual nations or through the continuing talks involved in the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade.

The AFL-CIO has long supported the regulation of labor standards on an international basis. The most recent convention resolution, adopted last month in Los Angeles, affirmed that "international agreements are needed to improve labor standards in those countries that seek to attract industry through the exploitation of workers."

In another trade development, the Treasury Dept. announced the long-awaited reference prices for steel imports that accounted for about 75 percent of 1977 steel imports, but it was not immediately apparent how well the system would work.

The reference or "trigger" price approach worked out by the Carter Administration seeks to block unfairly priced steel imports by assessing a duty on foreign steel if it comes into the United States priced too near or below the importers' cost of production.

The reference prices for the steel products are based on the production and shipping costs, as well as a small profit margin, of the most efficient foreign steel producer, Japan. Imported steel sent to this country which is marked at lower than the listed reference price could be assessed a penalty following investigation by the Treasury Dept. and the International Trade Commission.

The reference prices announced by the Treasury Dept. average $330 a ton, which is about $20 a ton or 5.7 percent less than the average price of comparable U.S. steel products sold in the eastern United States. The prices are planned to go into effect Feb. 15.

Management and union officials withheld official comment on the specific prices, not knowing whether they would achieve the Administration's prior stated estimate of reducing foreign steel's share of the American market from just below 20 percent to about 14 percent.

In a separate action, the Treasury Dept. ruled that five Japanese companies sold carbon steel plate in the United States at less than "fair value," but recommended less severe penalties than a preliminary investigation had indicated.

The companies were assessed dumping duties of 5.4 to 18.5 percent, although the earlier Treasury estimates had indicated that a much heftier 32 percent penalty might be leveled.

If the International Trade Commission determines that injury was done to the U.S. industry, a penalty will go into effect.

Although the Treasury Dept.'s preliminary finding, announced in October, focused public attention on the issue of steel imports and dumping, the actual case involves a relatively unimportant steel import in terms of volume.

Ohio Daily Bids Readers Back J.P. Stevens Boycott

Dayton, Ohio — The boycott of J. P. Stevens products "makes sense," the Dayton Daily News said in an editorial comment on the latest unfair labor practice finding against the textile company.

The Stevens firm's reputation is about on a par with that of "the robber barons of the last century," the newspaper noted.

Union organization at firms such as Stevens would help southern workers catch up with wage levels of other parts of the nation, the editorial said, and would stem a loss of industry to low-wage states.

"Ohioans can do the South and themselves a favor by joining the boycott against J. P. Stevens products," the newspaper suggested.

EEOC Pact Protects Jobs Of Employees

Employees of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will have their job rights protected during an extensive nationwide reorganization of the agency, the American Federation of Government Employees reported.

An agreement negotiated by a council of AFGE locals representing 2,000 EEOC employees throughout the country guarantees displaced workers a job offer that is as close as possible to their present pay grade and job location.

Council President Ed Watkins also reported that where a job is abolished, the agency will waive formal qualifications in order to place a displaced worker in a comparable job. Vacancies generally will be frozen to assure job openings for those displaced in the reorganization.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, who heads the EEOC, and AFGE President Kenneth Blaylock signed the memorandum along with union and agency negotiators. It includes grievance and arbitration procedures for disputes arising under the reorganization.

An EEOC announcement termed the document "the Carter Administration's first major negotiated union agreement on reorganization of a federal agency." It was the result of six weeks of negotiation.

Chamber of Commerce 'Confession':

Employer Group Stumbles On Its Anti-Union Rhetoric

By David L. Perlman

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall expressed tongue-in-cheek astonishment at a U.S. Chamber of Commerce "confession" that workers would flock to unions if their employers did not use illegal tactics to thwart collective bargaining.

His comment referred to the assertion by a Chamber of Commerce official that unions will triple their membership over the next 10 years if Congress passes the labor law reform bill.

The reform bill, passed by the House and awaiting Senate action, imposes stronger penalties on employers who violate the National Labor Relations Act and quicker reinstatement for workers fired for union activities. It also speeds up the machinery for holding union representation elections.

What the Chamber of Commerce seems to be saying, Marshall suggested, is that unorganized workers "have a burning desire to join a union and only the illegal activities of the employers are keeping them from it."

The Chamber's "warning" about the effect labor law reform would have on union membership wasn't its only foot-in-the-mouth blooper at a Washington news conference it called.

The announced purpose of the conference was to disclose the results of a telephone poll it had commissioned as part of its campaign to block Senate action on the labor law reform bill.

According to the Chamber of Commerce press release, the poll found that only 22 percent of the public "favor legislation that would make it easier for unions to organize non-union employees."

Since the Chamber contends that's the real purpose of the Administration's labor law reform bill—with small business firms as the chief target—the poll was intended to demonstrate public support for the Chamber of Commerce position.

There was an embarrassing aftermath, however. A copy of the survey showed that the poll also included a question, not listed in the press release, asking whether there should be a law "that would make it easier than it is now for labor unions to organize the employees of small business." More people agreed that there should be such a law, the tally sheet showed.

Most other questions in the survey produced the predictable answers the Chamber of Commerce sought.

Thus a big majority—including a majority of union members—agreed that the question of whether non-union employees want union representation should be decided only through a secret ballot election.

That of course is the normal means of determining union representation when there is any question. But few among the general public are likely to be aware of the occasional exception where the National Labor Relations Board certifies a union without an election because the extreme nature of the employer's unfair labor practices has destroyed the union's majority and made a fair election impossible.

Likewise, the Chamber announced that 72 percent of the public "favors a law that would allow a person to get and keep a job without joining a union"—a position seemingly in line with "right-to-work" laws that prohibit the union shop.

Apart from the deliberate confusion of the closed shop and the union shop, the wording points up the finding of an opinion survey conducted last summer for the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

It found that a majority of persons said there should be a "right-to-work" law. But when the question was rephrased, 74 percent did not think it was fair for people to receive benefits obtained by a labor union without paying any of the costs of getting those benefits.

The opinion poll was merely the latest of public relations maneuvers the Chamber of Commerce and other employer organizations have levied against the labor law reform bill.

Earlier, the Chamber issued a press release warning that passage of labor law reform would set off a chain of events that could bring about harvest-time farm strikes "that could wipe out entire crops."

Farm workers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act and agriculture would not be affected by the labor law reform legislation.

But the Chamber of Commerce reasoning was that passage of labor law reform would encourage a future effort to bring farm workers under the NLRA. This in turn would likely lead to "widespread unionization of farm workers" and the "disruptive effects" of strikes.

At a Labor Dept. news briefing Marshall said in reply to a question that there was obviously "something wrong" with the Chamber of Commerce reasoning on the impact of labor law reform on union membership.

It reminded him, he quipped, of how former Louisiana Gov. Earl Long used to reply to hecklers: "You had a good momma and a good daddy. There's something else wrong with you, and I don't know what it is."

New Fight Set On Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

to prod corporation executives to enlist stockholders and supplier firms in a lobbying campaign against the bill.

The NAM has targeted a group of 43 senators it considers not irrevocably committed for or against labor law reform. Its kit includes model letters keyed to a claim that stronger penalties against firms that use illegal tactics to keep their workers from organizing amount to "stripping employers of their legitimate right to oppose unionism" and "imposing unions on unwilling workers."

THIRTY UNIONS are now affiliated with the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. with the addition of the Letter Carriers as NALC President J. Joseph Vacca witnesses the signing of the certification of affiliation by PED President William H. McClennan. The 30 PED unions represent nearly 2 million workers in the federal, state and local governments and in the Postal Service.

Wholesale Prices Take Sharp Jump at Year End

The government reported that wholesale prices, as measured by its finished goods index, rose a seasonally adjusted seven-tenths of 1 percent in December.

Much of the upward pressure was caused by a 1.5 percent jump in food prices, the biggest increase in seven months. The higher prices signaled retail hikes, which could occur in a matter of a few weeks.

With its December report on wholesale prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the way it measures wholesale prices to provide a more reliable measure of inflation. The new method focuses on prices of finished goods, such as automobiles, furniture, farm equipment, and food ready for sale at supermarkets.

Until now, BLS measured wholesale costs by using the prices of goods in the various stages of the production pipeline, a system that often resulted in a duplication of price changes as a particular product was transformed from raw material to finished product.

The old wholesale price measure, the all-commodities index, showed prices rose by five-tenths of 1 percent in December, compared with a seven-tenths of 1 percent increase in November. The all-commodities index will be phased out in the coming months as the government emphasizes the change in prices of finished goods.

Wholesale prices of finished goods rose 6.6 percent in 1977, BLS said. Producer-finished goods, which include commodities such as machine tools and farm equipment, rose 7.2 percent over the year, while consumer food prices climbed 6.6 percent from December 1976 to December 1977.

The finished goods index last month stood at 185.5, meaning that it cost wholesalers $185.50 for the same goods purchased for $100 in 1967.

Sharply higher prices for pork, processed poultry and vegetable oil products were largely responsible for December's 1.5 percent jump in food prices. Prices also rose for fish and dairy products, processed fruits and vegetables, and eggs. Declines were reported for fresh and dried vegetables, fresh fruit and roasted coffee.

Environment Coalition Aids Labor Law Drive

The Environmentalists for Full Employment coalition is urging its members to push for Senate approval of the Labor Law Reform Act.

In an alert to its more than 200 participating environmental groups, EFE said the legislation is aimed at "ending the illegal abuses of anti-union, anti-environmental, anti-community and anti-people corporations such as J. P. Stevens" and others.

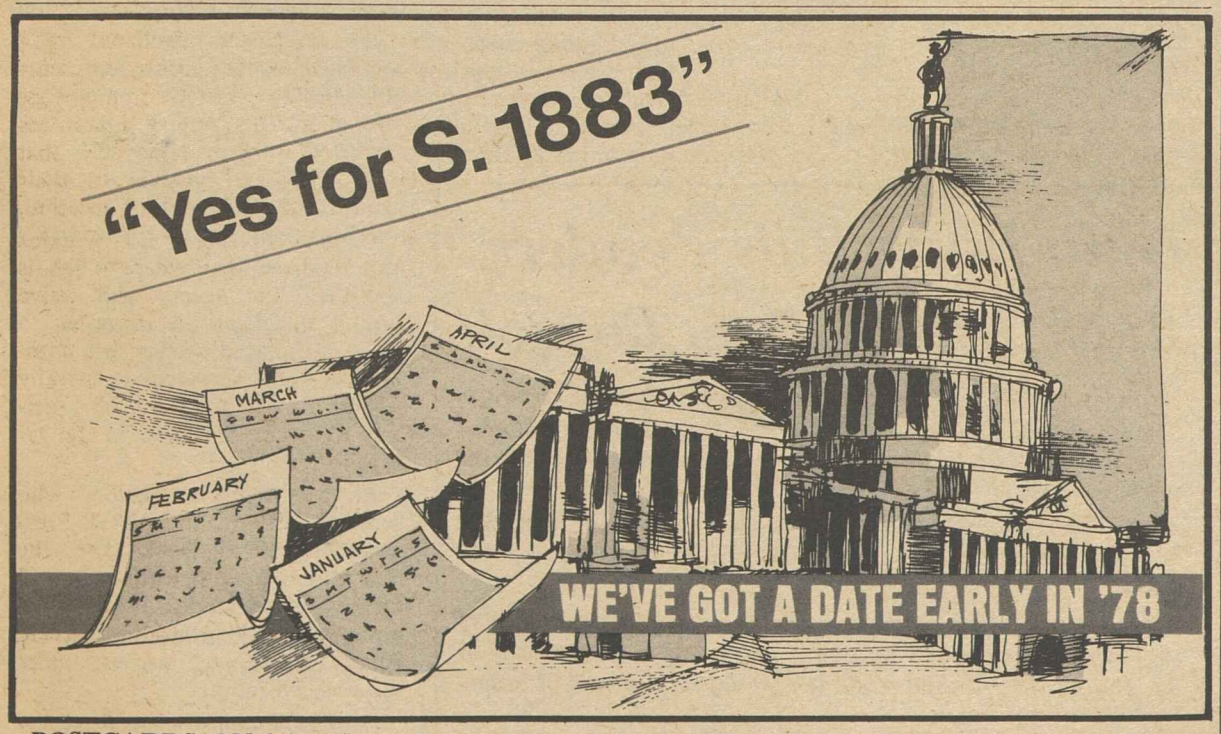
EFE also had urged support of the legislation in the House, where it passed last October by a 257-165 vote.

The group declared that breaking an expected conservative filibuster in the Senate, as well as blocking amendments aimed at gutting the bill, "are in the interests of those concerned about increased attempts by business and industry to create artificial divisions over employment and public/environmental protection."

In letters last October to members of the House, EFE leaders pointed out that workers often are the first victims of environmental hazards by virtue of their exposure to toxic substances in the workplace.

"Sadly, workers and the communities in which they live form a de facto national carcinogenic early warning system," they declared. They urged support of the legislation because "experience shows that workers organized in unions have been the most effective force in exposing the dangers that exist in the workplace and in promoting programs to protect worker health and safety."

"In doing so," EFE said, "labor unions have contributed to protecting everybody's health and environment."



POSTCARDS ON labor law reform are part of the AFL-CIO campaign to get the maximum number of letters, postcards or telegrams in the hands of senators before the Senate takes up the bill sometime next month. Trade unionists are being urged to fill out a postcard for each of their state's senators urging enactment of the measure, which passed the House in early October.

CORRECTION

A picture caption in the Dec. 24, 1977, edition of the AFL-CIO News incorrectly described Jean Stapleton as portraying television's Edith Bunker during a special performance at the AFL-CIO convention. Miss Stapleton was actually doing a speech by Eleanor Roosevelt on her experiences in the labor movement and women's rights efforts.

The Fight Is Not Over

THE LARGE MARGIN by which the House of Representatives approved the Administration-supported Labor Law Reform Act of 1977, despite scare tactics, misrepresentation and heavy-handed lobbying by anti-labor forces, encourages the hope that these long-overdue reforms will soon become law. Enactment of this legislation will better protect workers who seek to exercise their right to organize without reprisals and interference by unfair employers.

The AFL-CIO warmly congratulates the Administration, the union officers and members who worked so hard in the House legislative campaign and all of our allies in the civil rights, church, consumer and women's organizations who joined in the fight.

But the fight is not over. The enemies of workers' rights have already made it clear that all the tactics of delay and obfuscation that failed in the House will be repeated and stepped up, if possible, in the coming battle in the Senate.

As every experienced legislative campaigner knows, this struggle can still be lost if our efforts flag or if our attention is diverted from the issue of labor law reform before the Senate completes action and lays the bill on President Carter's desk for his signature.

WE URGE the leadership and members of the Senate to adopt the Labor Law Reform Act as speedily as possible and to stand firm against filibusters or other delaying tactics.

We call on all of our affiliated unions and their members and on all Americans who believe in fair play and equal justice to speak up to the Senators of their states on this issue in order to offset the avalanche of hostile propaganda that will continue to flow from right-wing diehards.

We appeal, also, to the fair employers of America, who respect the rights of their employees and who negotiate honorably with their unions to the mutual benefit of workers and employers alike, to join in this campaign for simple justice. We are convinced that many business and industrial leaders must be uneasy at finding themselves, through their associations, supporting those whom they know to be unfair employers, unfair competitors and subverters of the rule of law.

We urge all Americans of good will to examine the issues of labor law reform in the light of human rights and democratic principles and to join us in this fight for workers' rights.

—Resolution adopted by 12th AFL-CIO convention in Los Angeles.

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One More Time . . .

Better Than Ever:

Conflicting Reports Conceal True Corporate Profits Level

By Gus Tyler

ARE CORPORATE PROFITS too low? According to statements coming from big business, they are. Indeed, insist corporate spokesmen, the low rate of profits is what is holding back a speedy recovery from the recession of 1974-75. If there were more money rolling into corporate coffers, they would have more capital to invest to offer more jobs to Americans.

Some recent figures developed by economists at International Business Machines (IBM), however, challenge these allegations of a lag in corporate profits. The research done by Seymour Himmelstein and Larry Chimerine reveals that "the contention that profits are low by historical comparison is an exaggeration at best and inaccurate at worst." That's a polite way of saying that the claim of low profits is just plain untrue.

In reporting this story, there were several eye-opening graphics on the business pages of the New York Times. The key graph shows two lines —one of them in solid black and the other in dots —that are supposed to be official versions of how many billions of dollars American corporations show as profits over the years. Although both figures come from government sources, the figures published by the Federal Trade Commission vary vastly from the figures issued by the Commerce Dept.

If you use Commerce Dept. figures, the profits are low; if you use Federal Trade Commission figures, the profits are high.

What accounts for the difference is that each set of figures is addressed to a different audience and the accounting methods are adjusted to create one impression with one set of people and another impression with another set of people.

Commerce Dept. data are drawn from corporate returns to the Internal Revenue Service. So to hold down their tax, the corporations allege profits that are small. FTC data are drawn from corporate statements to their own shareholders. So to hold the confidence of their investors, the corporations allege profits that are big.

The IBM economists say that the Commerce Dept. figures are misleading, as the corporations "minimize reported earnings within the requirements of the law."

The difference in the two sets of figures depends on how the accountants handle depreciation. As the years have gone by, there has been ever greater use of accelerated depreciation in reporting income to the tax people in Washington. As a result, in the 1950s and 1960s, the Commerce and FTC figures were apart by only 23 percent, but as accountants took advantage of faster writeoffs for depreciation, the figures reported to Uncle Sam's revenuers have fallen a good 40 percent behind those reported to the shareholders.

The other figure that corporations like to trot out when they are pleading poverty before the public is "profits before taxes." By this measure, profits are shrinking as a part of national income from about 15 percent in the mid '50s to about 11 percent in 1976. But, since corporations are paying an ever smaller part of their earnings in taxes and since they are the beneficiaries of accelerated depreciation, their profits "after" taxes and "after" allowing for depreciation have actually risen as a percentage of national income from below 14 to above 14 percent.

If corporations are not investing, it is not because they are poor. They are doing better now than ever.

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Labor Law Reform— An Issue of Rights

Unionization has been one of the roads out of poverty for millions of minority Americans.

In spite of the gains made, loopholes and limitations in the law have enabled some employers to thwart workers in their attempts to organize. The most horrendous examples come from those poorly paid industries that have large numbers of minorities and women in their labor force.

The labor law reform bill would help assure prompt union elections, prohibit illegal discharges and intimidation, and speed up National Labor Relations Board procedures.

We urge our constituent organizations to join in the nationwide drive to get the bill enacted.

—From a statement by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Leaders Sound Alarm:

Continued Cuban Intervention Threatens African Integrity

By Bayard Rustin

AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR the well-being and political integrity of Africa is being undermined by a trend of thought in this country that minimizes the significance of the massive and widespread Cuban intervention in Africa. Rather than providing insights into one of the gravest political crises to threaten Africa since independence or proposing a positive and constructive American response, this approach avoids or prefers to wish away the problem.

Many statements from African leaders forcefully express grave concern over the extensive presence of Cuban forces on the continent. In January 1976, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda warned of "a plundering tiger with its deadly cubs now coming in through the back door," a clear reference to the intervention, with Soviet backing, of over 20,000 Cuban soldiers in the Angolan civil war. On Apr. 19, 1977, a spokesman of the Zaire government charged that the invasion of Shaba province of Zaire "was masterminded by the Soviet-Cuban alliance using Angola as its puppet."

Among the other African leaders who have strongly expresed alarm over Cuban and Soviet intervention in Africa are President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, President Oman Bongo of Gabon, President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, President Houphet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, and Morocco's King Hassan. Moreover, at the meeting of the Organization of African Unity held in Libreville in July a resolution introduced by Senegal was adopted "inviting" all member states of the OAU "not to permit the use of their territory for foreign military bases."

President Houphet-Boigny said recently that "in less than two years, the Cubans have killed thousands of Angolans — our African brothers murdered in cold blood. More victims fell in this short period than in the 15 years of guerilla war against Portugese colonialism. Yet the West rarely notes this gruesome reality."

The Carter Administration has begun to demonstrate a firmer grasp of African realities. Ambassador Andrew Young, who once described the Cuban army in Angola as "a stabilizing force," now realizes that "what we are seeing is a continuation of death and destruction almost everywhere there is a Cuban military presence. It's a new kind of colonialism." This shift cannot be explained as the product of some design to gain political support in the United States. Rather the Carter Administration has had its mind changed by a year of contact with the views of Africa.

In the minds of too many Americans, however, Africa remains an abstraction. Consequently, their attitudes toward Africa are shaped largely by the priorities and symbols of American politics. There is a powerful impulse to ignore African realities in order to preserve certain illusions about the Soviet Union and to advance domestic and foreign policy views unrelated to Africa, to maintain that the normalization of relations with Cuba might be slowed if the United States took even the most minimal, moderate, and restrained steps to express our opposition to Cuban behavior in Africa.

SOME HAVE CONTENDED that if you just ignore the massive presence in Angola, Cuban involvement in Africa resembles a conventional foreign aid program. Cuban involvement is compared with earlier Israeli aid efforts, although it is hard to think of two more dissimilar programs. While the Israeli aid program was limited and primarily technical, Cuba's role is primarily military and without any self-imposed limitations.

The Cuban involvement in Angola and over a dozen other African states, along with the presence of East German, Soviet, and other Communist "advisers," forms a menacing pattern which must be considered as a whole.

To refuse to recognize that Cuba operates as an extension of Soviet power in a region that has always sought to avoid entanglement with the great powers, and to dismiss the Cuban-Soviet threat to Africa, ignoring the warnings of African leaders, demonstrates a shocking disregard for the well-being and political integrity of the nations of Africa.

Senate Markup Nears:

Employers Side with Rightists To Attack Labor Law Reform

EMPLOYERS who should be supporting President Carter's modest labor law reforms have instead formed a coalition with right-wing anti-union groups that are opposed to minority and women's rights and workers' legislation, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison said on Labor News Conference.

Stressing that labor law reform is "really human rights legislation," Denison said that the employer-right-wing coalition would "deny individual Americans the right guaranteed them by law to bargain collectively to improve their economic environment."

He said that employers who would normally support such modest and long-overdue updating of the nation's labor laws are so intimidated by the emotional campaign of the anti-union far right that they hestitate to come forward in support of the President's bill, which won overwhelming approval in the House last October and faces a Senate test early in the current session.

Denison said that the all-but-certain filibuster threatened by Senate conservatives seeking to kill the bill is "an ironic twist," in that it would do "exactly what rogue employers have been doing to their workers — deliberately obstructing the right of Americans to make a democratic decision." He said he is sure there are 60-plus votes for a filibuster-ending cloture rule, which would, after lengthy debate restrict further debate to 100 hours.

Denison said that the Senate Human Resources Committee will begin markup of the labor law reform bill the week of Jan. 23, and the measure could be ready for Senate floor action in February. He said he is hopeful that the labor law reform measure will not be delayed by the Panama Canal treaties battle. He said that while the Senate leadership will determine exactly when labor law reform is scheduled for Senate floor action, the current understanding is that "the Panama Canal issue will not precede us."

DENISON EMPHASIZED that passage of the Administration bill will not change the balance of power in collective bargaining, saying "I don't anticipate that the response of the individual employer, who will be approached by a group of his employees seeking to have union representation, will be any different from what it has been in the past.

"All this bill does is make the procedures for expediting elections—and for protecting the atmosphere that surrounds those elections—fairer," he added.

Denison said he expects Administration support and lobbying in the Senate to be similar to its efforts in the House last year, "which [were] substantial," and that strong Administration backing was a prime reason for believing tha labor law reform will "be a top-priority matter in terms of coming to the Senate floor."

He said he detected no "groundswell of support" for a so-called substitute measure proposed by Republicans and styled "The Employees' Bill of Rights." That bill Denison characterized as "really aimed at thwarting the law, causing further delays and all of the problems . . . which labor law reform legislation seeks to remedy."

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH THE 1978 congressional elections drawing nearer, it is becoming increasingly clear that the liberal candidates and issues supported by labor and its allies will be facing a serious threat from the right.

In fact, the loose collection of groups now referred to as the "New Right" has amassed funds far in excess of what it had raised at this point two years ago.

Targets of the New Right are liberal and pro-labor candidates, Republican as well as Democratic, seeking election or re-election.

Wes McCune, director of Group Research, Inc., which keeps a close eye on ultra conservative movements, says that "generally the New Right believes in the same things as the Old Right, but it has succeeded in streamlining its techniques and coordinating its varied groups."

McCune notes that traditionally the party which holds the White House loses seats in the "off-year" congressional elections. The prospects in the election this year could be dim unless labor and liberal forces step up their own fund-raising and political education activities, he adds.

Since the presidential election of 1976, the New Right has had a hand in winning the three by-elections held to date: Bob Livingston of Louisiana, Arlan Stangeland of Minnesota and Jack Cunningham of Washington.

One of the most prominent money-raisers of the New Right is Richard A. Viguerie. From his offices in northern Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, he sends out more than two million letters a week for conservative candidates and a half-dozen organizations.

The New Right groups tied to Virginia include the National Conservative Political Action Committee, the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, Gun Owners of America and the Committee for Responsible Youth Politics.

There are other right-wing groups that cooperate with Viguerie, such as the National Right to Work Committee, Citizens for the Republic, the Fund for a Conservative Majority, the American Conservative Union and the Young Americans for Freedom.

According to reports filed with the Federal Election Commission in the first 10 months of 1977, seven conservative groups raised $3,573,824. Four of the groups that are part of Viguerie's operation raised two-thirds of the total.

UNDER FEDERAL ELECTION laws, committees may not contribute more than $5,000 to a candidate for each primary and general election. Viguerie reportedly plans to bypass this barrier by raising funds directly for conservative candidates. He is confident he can raise $250,000 in each of 30 different House elections in 1978. The average cost of a House campaign was about $100,000 in 1976.

The drive of the conservative coalition also is aimed at liberal Republicans. Alarmed at this tack, Sen. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) wrote to Republican National Committee Chairman William Brock that it is not "the kind of healthy competition we should encourage within the Republican Party. It is cannibalism."

Among other Republicans targeted by the conservatives in 1978 are Senators Clifford Case of New Jersey, Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts and Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois. If these incumbents can't be defeated in the primary elections, the conservatives will push for the nomination of conservative Democrats to oppose them.

Conservatives have set up a number of pro-labor Democrats as targets this year. High on their list are Senators Floyd K. Haskell of Colorado, Dick Clark of Iowa, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Thomas J. McIntyre of New Hampshire and William Hathaway of Maine. Some 35 House members are listed as conservative targets and more will be added.

RIGHT-WING GROUPS opposed to minority and women's rights and workers' legislation have drawn the support of employers who should be backing President Carter's modest labor law reform proposals, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of the Baltimore Sun and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.

How To Buy:

Workers Face Further Crimp In Buying Power in Year Ahead

By Sidney Margolius

WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT in living costs for 1978? We figure you had better prepare for another year of inflation, although not as severe as in 1973-74 and even a little easier than in '75 and '76.

A year ago we forecast that living costs would rise 5 to 6 percent in 1977. The actual increase nationwide in the 12 months ending in October was 6.5 percent.

For 1978 we estimate that living costs will go up 4-5 percent more. While not as sharp as the recent double-digit inflation, a persistent 5 percent inflation can do steady, if less dramatic, harm to your purchasing power.

The startling fact is that, as the result of the inflation of the 1970s, the average industrial worker is barely back to the buying power he or she had five years ago. In that year the typical worker with three dependents received $121.09 a week in after-tax wages, which provided $96.64 in buying power terms of 1967 dollars (meaning after allowing for the inflation since 1967). In October 1977, the typical worker got $177.66 after taxes. Big wage increase, huh? But this seemingly big wage provided only $96.29 in buying power in terms of 1967 dollars, just as in 1972.

Knowing what to expect in 1978 can help you adjust your own buying and planning to defend your family at least to some extent against the persistent inflation. The main cost of living problems you will need to deal with in the year ahead are:

- Further increases in energy costs, with even higher heating and utility bills.
- In food, you can expect about the same level of costs as now for the first half of the year, but higher in the second half because of expected increases in beef prices.
- Housing costs continue to rise, with the average new house now over $54,000 and used houses averaging $47,000, thus effectively pricing out of the market most families who don't already have a house to trade in. Mortgage rates are another stumbling block. They remain at an unconscionable 9 percent even though mortgage money is plentiful.
- The steady increases in medical costs, up 10 percent again in 1977 for a total of 106 percent since 1967, are another major problem.

Your more immediate problem in 1978 may be the high cost of heating your home as the result of new hikes on fuel oil on top of last year's, and further increases expected or already in effect on natural gas and electricity.

Many families will find themselves trying to meet fuel bills of $50 a week this winter; less, of course, in some of the warmer areas but even more in the coldest. Typically, fuel bills for the heating season will total $700 to $1,000.

Will you be able to manage fuel bills of $150-$200 a month or so this winter? More families are going on monthly budget plans which spread fuel costs over 10 months, or 12 in some plans. The disadvantage is if the dealer overestimates the monthly payment needed. You then lose interest on the extra amount which you could have used to set up a separate interest-earning savings account for your fuel needs.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE to take fuel-saving measures. Simplest measure is caulking and weatherstripping, which typically can save 18 percent of heat loss.

A number of products have been promoted to save fuel and electricity, some worthwhile but some not.

A clock thermostat automatically lowers temperature at night and raises it in the morning. You can buy one for $80 or so, plus perhaps $20 more if you need to have it installed. Interestingly, prices of these have jumped $15 to $20 in just a few years as demand has increased.

A clock thermostat powered by batteries costs about $25 less and is easier to install. Actually, of course, you can accomplish the same result manually by pushing your present thermostat down at night, as many people do.

Flue gas dampers are devices installed in a furnace flue to close automatically whenever the furnace is off, preventing heat loss up the chimney.

They can be effective but can't be used in just any boiler or furnace because they may restrict flue gas too much. Carbon monoxide poisoning, fire or explosion could result. Experts warn: (1) check with local building inspectors or the gas company to be sure regulations permit installation of dampers; (2) use a trained installer who can select an intrinsically safe damper compatible with your furnace, and install it properly; (3) have the building inspector, gas company or fuel oil supplier check it before you put the furnace back in service.

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THE FARM WORKERS will provide English-language training and other social services for some 1,500 migrant and seasonal workers under a one-year contract with the Dept. of Labor. Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, left, signs the agreement alongside Labor Sec. Ray Marshall. Funding is through the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA).

Brand Name Promotions:

Hearings Spotlight Drug Price Gouging

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT'S NO SECRET that prescription drugs sold under brand names are expensive, often beyond reason.

Unfortunately, millions of people are unaware that they often can obtain the same drug under its chemical or "generic" name at far less cost.

For years, congressional hearings and reports of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare have striven to drive these points home. Yet far too few consumers have received the message and demand generic drugs where they are available.

Recent hearings by Sen. Gaylord Nelson's monopoly subcommittee brought the issue into the sharpest focus ever. The three days of hearings into the manufacture, marketing and quality of prescription drugs in the United States revealed a pattern of overpricing, questionable advertising and consumer deception on the part of some of the nation's largest drug firms.

"For 20 years," Nelson said at the hearings, "the large, brand-name drug firms have spent billions of dollars trying to convince the public that the brand-name drugs are somehow superior to the same products sold under their official (or generic) names.

"These companies have tried to convince doctors, pharmacists and patients that only by depending on the reputation of the manufacturer can they be assured that drugs meet high standards."

Nelson charged that these claims are "absolutely ridiculous" and declared that "the public is being taken for a ride."

He said that in many cases large firms merely distribute, under their own brand names, the drugs they buy from small, generic drug manufacturers. They place their own labels on these generic drugs and sell them at three, four or five times the price charged by the generic manufacturer for the identical product.

DURING THE HEARINGS Commissioner Donald Kennedy of the Food & Drug Administration testified that he could find "no evidence of widespread differences between the products of large and small firms or between brand name or generic name products." He said the prime difference was the cost.

Kennedy provided some examples: the drug tetracycline—that's its generic name—sells for $3.31 for 100 capsules. This compares with $8.30 for 100 capsules for "branded generic" in which the manufacturer simply adds his name to the generic name. When the manufacturer goes all the way, taking the same formulation of chemicals but putting his own brand name on the product instead of the generic name—Terramycin or Sumycin, for example—the cost of 100 capsules is $19.01. It's all the same drug, no matter what it's called. Only the price is different.

Another illustration was provided the hearing by committee staffer Benjamin Gordon. He noted that penicillin sells for $3.50 for 100 capsules. This compares with $5.50 when Smith, Kline & French add "SK" to the name.

Gordon asked Kennedy what the "SK" added to the penicillin besides a price increase. Kennedy replied: "I suspect you won't be surprised to hear me say that it doesn't add anything."

Another witness was William F. Haddad, director of the New York State Assembly office of legislative oversight. He testified that he had conducted numerous investigations in this area, one finding that price differences between generic and brand name drugs were as high as 700 percent and averaged 300 percent.

"The bottom line," Haddad said, "is that the federal government and the Congress over (the) years have failed—and failed miserably—to protect the states and the consumer from the last of the robber barons, the prescription drug industry."

Soup to Nonsense:

Some Casual Well-Wishers Make 'Nice' Days a Bit Trying

By Jane Goodsell

"BUT I THOUGHT it was only going to run around thirty-five dollars," I said. "That's what you told me."

The automotive mechanic shrugged. "We ran into a few more problems than we anticipated," he said. "The master cylinder was shot, there was a leak in the intake manifold, the brakes needed relining, the shocks were about gone and the left turn signal was busted. Actually," he said, "your rear tires aren't long for this world, and you'd better be thinking about replacing them."

"Okay," I said, fighting back tears as I handed him a check that sent visions of bankruptcy racing through my head.

"Thanks a lot," he said, "and have a nice day."

* * *

"Say, Mom," said my daughter just before she rushed out the door, "would you maybe have time today to hem my green skirt for me? I won't get home in time to do it, and I want to wear it tonight. And listen, if you're going out could you maybe drop by the library to pick up a book at the reserve desk? And oh, I forgot to tell you yesterday that the cleaners phoned to say they couldn't get the spot out of your suede pants, and Mrs. Henderson called to ask if you'd bring some cookies to the meeting this morning and if you'd try to get there a few minutes early in time to make the coffee? Bye, Mom, and have a nice day."

* * *

My next door neighbor called to tell me that two houses up the street had been broken into the other night, and that a lady's purse had been snatched as she was waiting for the bus at the corner. She rambled on for twenty minutes about how upset she was, how she couldn't sleep nights, how the world wasn't a fit place to live in anymore and that she wouldn't be a bit surprised if we were all murdered in our beds, after which she digressed onto the terrible situation in South Africa, the kidnappings in South America, the price of postage, the scandalous cost of clothes nowadays and the plight of the blue whales. Just before ringing off, she said, "Have a nice day."

* * *

Three guesses what the plumber who phoned to say it didn't look like he'd get around to unplugging my kitchen sink until sometime tomorrow afternoon, maybe, told me to have?

* * *

What I have is this recurrent nightmare. I've died and gone to heaven where Saint Peter tells me I don't quite qualify so they've made a reservation for me "someplace else" to spend eternity in. As he ushers me into the elevator going down, he murmurs, "Have a nice day."

AFL-CIO Affiliates:

Union Conventions Scheduled for 1978

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1978 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATIONS	PLACE
March 13-14	Texas	Houston
March 13-15	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
March 21-23	Marine Engineers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
April 15-16	Mechanics Educational Society	Pittsburgh
May 8-10	Mississippi	Jackson
May 11-12	Arizona	Prescott
May 15-19	Distillery Workers	Los Angeles
June (no date)	Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union	Miami Beach
June 8-10	South Dakota	Sioux Falls
June 11-16	Communications Workers	San Francisco
June 18-21	Musicians	Spokane, Wash.
June 26-30	Newspaper Guild	Detroit
June 26-30	State, County & Municipal	Las Vegas, Nev.
July (no date)	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
July 7-9	Indiana	Indianapolis
July 10-14	California	San Francisco
July 13-21	Upholsterers	Atlantic City, N.J.
July 23-26	Michigan	Dearborn
July 24-27	Yardmasters	Seattle
July 30	Railway Carmen	San Francisco
July 30	Sheet Metal Workers	St. Louis
July 30-Aug. 5	Letter Carriers	Chicago
Aug. 5-11	Typographical Union	Springfield, Ill.
Aug. 7	Barbers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 7-11	Government Employees	Chicago
Aug. 9-11	Iowa	Waterloo
Aug. 10-12	Montana	Helena
Aug. 11-13	Nevada	Las Vegas
Aug. 14-18	Fire Fighters	Las Vegas
Aug. 16-22	Bakery & Confectionery	Las Vegas
Aug. 21-23	Virginia	Roanoke
Aug. 21-25	Teachers	Washington
Aug. 27-31	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Aug. 28-31	Washington	Spokane
Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Stage Employees	Hollywood, Calif.
Sept. 7-9	Railway Supervisors	Chicago
Sept. 7-9	North Dakota	Fargo
Sept. 7-9	South Carolina	Myrtle Beach
Sept. 18-21	Illinois	Chicago
Sept. 18-21	Florida	Lake Buena Vista
Sept. 18-22	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Toronto
Sept. 18-22	Steelworkers	Atlantic City
Sept. 18-23	Graphic Arts International	Washington
Sept. 25	Clothing & Textile Workers	Los Angeles
Oct. 1-4	Minnesota	Duluth
Oct. 1-6	Chemical Workers	Las Vegas
Oct. 2-6	Carpenters	St. Louis
Oct. 2-6	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Atlantic City
Oct. 9-12	Wisconsin	Green Bay
Oct. 10-21	Broadcast Employees & Technician	Toronto
Oct. 15-20	Roofers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Oct. 16-19	Marine & Shipbuilding	Miami Beach
Oct. 30-Nov. 2	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 30-Nov. 8	Air Line Pilots	Miami Beach

RALLY OF SUPPORT draws more than 500 trade unionists from the Pontiac, Mich., area for members of the Newspaper Guild and Printing & Graphic Communications Union who have been on strike against the Oakland Press since Dec. 29. The paper continues to publish with the use of strikebreakers recruited locally and others imported from Kansas City and Fort Worth, Tex., by Capital Cities Communications, Inc., which operates the Pontiac daily. Addressing the demonstration is Olga Madar, president emeritus of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Teachers Plan Workshops on CETA Funding

The American Federation of Teachers, with cooperation from the Labor Dept., is sponsoring a nationwide series of workshops to help school systems obtain federal funds for job preparation programs.

The funds are available under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, but AFT President Albert Shanker said school systems have received only "crumbs" of funding. He charged that large sums have been siphoned off for inadequate "storefront operations."

Shanker said school systems with established vocational and guidance programs should have an important role "in linking job preparation and actual work experience to academic skill development."

The AFT has invited school administrators and school board representatives to join with teachers in the workshops at which Labor Dept. representatives will explain the operation of the CETA program.

Workshops have been or soon will be held in New York, Philadelphia, Pawtucket, R.I., Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Oklahoma City, New Orleans and Tampa, Fla.

Carter Names Panel To Study Job Statistics

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy A. Oswald has been named to the new nine-member National Commission on Employment & Unemployment Statistics created by Congress to study the government's system of collecting job data.

The nominations of Oswald and the other commission members by President Carter must be confirmed by the Senate. Sar A. Levitan, chairman of the panel, was appointed last July. He is director of George Washington University's Manpower Policy Center.

The panel, whose members represent labor, business, education, and state and local government, has a wide-ranging congressional mandate to review and make recommendations for change in the system. It is to report to Carter and Congress within 18 months on the adequacy of current statistics on the labor force.

For some time, organized labor has argued that the present method of compiling the unemployment rate for the nation overlooks the so-called "discouraged worker" who has given up looking for a job, and does not give proper weight to the number of workers employed part-time because they cannot find full-time jobs.

The present method of calculation, in use since 1962, counts a person as unemployed if he tells federal survey-takers he is looking for a job but cannot find one. If he has stopped looking actively, he is not counted as jobless at all. Thus, the AFL-CIO contends, current monthly jobless rates misstate the extent of true unemployment.

In its review of the present system, the panel will struggle with this definition of joblessness and decide who should be counted as unemployed. The commission also will consider the methodology of collecting employment and unemployment data at all levels, including national, regional, state and local statistics; analysis of such data, including their relevance and application; alternative methods of data collection and analyses, and the accuracy of seasonal adjustments in all categories of labor force statistics.

The President's other nominees to the panel are Bernard E. Anderson, associate professor of industry at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School; Glen G. Cain, University of Wisconsin economics professor; Jack W. Carlson, chief economist, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Michael H. Moskow, consultant, Committee for Economic Development; Samuel L. Popkin, associate professor of political science, University of California at San Diego; Mitchell Sviridoff, vice president, Ford Foundation, and Joan L. Wills, director of employment and vocational training programs, National Governors' Conference.

'Fed' Sparks New Jump in Interest Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

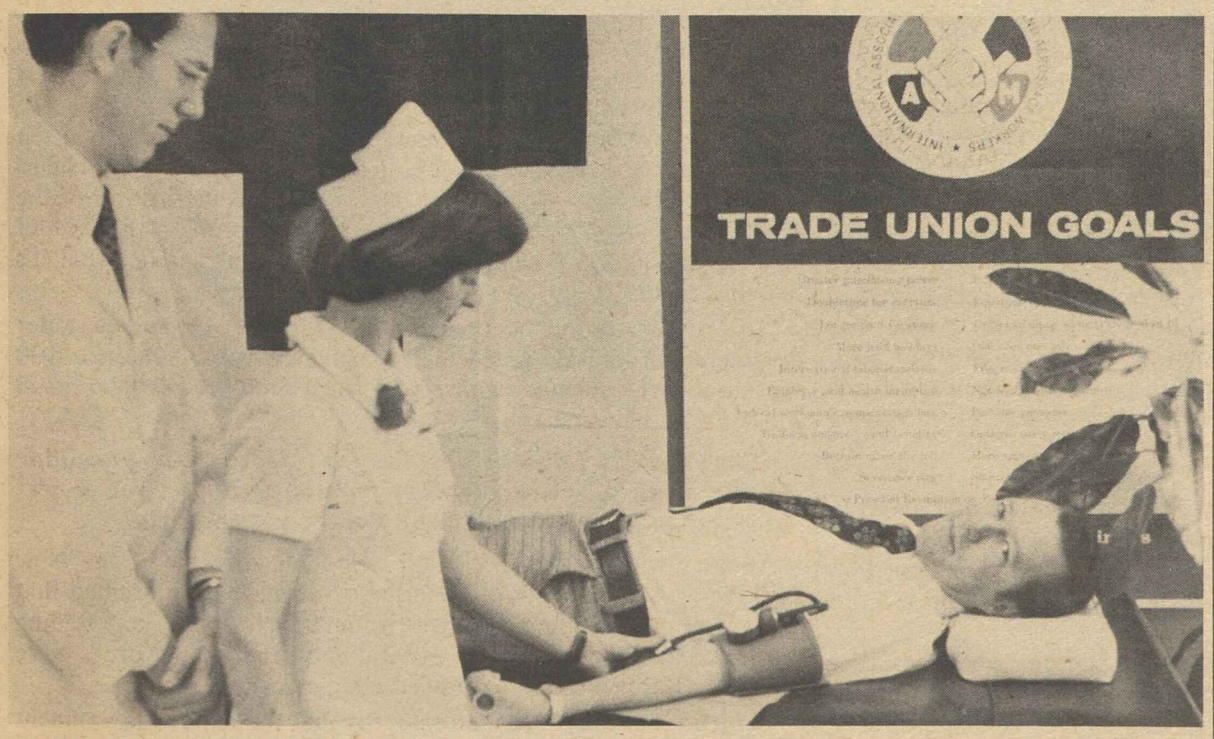
at least 6.75 percent from 6.5 percent its target for the key federal-funds rate.

The discount rate, which is the interest charged by regional Federal Reserve Banks on loans to commercial banks, is now the highest since March 1975, when the rate stood at 6.75 percent. The increase sparked a rapid spread in the higher prime lending rate begun by New York's Citibank and, by midweek, dozens of major banks had lifted the rate they charge on loans to their most credit-worthy corporate customers to 8 percent from 7.75 percent.

The effect of the higher prime rate generally is an increase in all interest rates. Soaring interest rates could push up mortgage rates, sapping the current strength in housing and putting a crimp in the slow and fragile recovery from the Nixon-Ford recession.

The federal-funds rate increase brought about immediate market reaction, sharply lowering prices and raising yields on bonds and short-term money instruments.

Some economists said the funds rate could quickly hit 7 percent and warned that the credit crunch could trigger a sharp slowdown in the flow of deposits to savings banks and savings and loan associations, which account for the bulk of the nation's home financing. In that event, higher mortgage interest rates would result.



A MACHINISTS LOCAL in Marietta, Ga., didn't let the recent strike against Lockheed Aircraft interfere with the union's civic concerns. When the Atlanta Regional Red Cross Blood Program faced a critical shortage, IAM Local 709 joined in an emergency blood drive. Here, Local 709 Vice President L. A. Moody sets an example.

Law's Effectiveness at Stake:

Job Safety Inspection Right Debated in Supreme Court

By John R. Oravec

Routine federal safety inspections of workplaces made during regular working hours do not violate an employer's right to privacy, Solicitor General Wade H. McCree, Jr., declared before the Supreme Court.

In presenting the government's oral arguments to the court, McCree urged the justices to overturn a ruling by a federal court panel which held that inspections conducted by federal inspectors without first obtaining a warrant were unconstitutional.

A three-judge U.S. District Court panel in Idaho ruled in 1975 that unannounced inspections by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration violated an employer's rights under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

If the ruling by the federal court panel is upheld, McCree warned, it could not only undermine the effectiveness of OSHA, but would also hinder the operations of many other regulatory agencies of federal, state and local governments.

The Supreme Court is not expected to issue a decision before June. The dispute dates back to September 1975 when the owner of a Pocatello plumbing and heating firm refused to permit OSHA inspectors to enter his plant for a routine inspection. OSHA subsequently obtained a court order compelling Ferrol G. Barlow to allow the inspectors into the workplace.

But Barlow still refused the inspectors entry to the work area of his plant and brought a constitutional challenge of OSHA practices before the three-judge panel which subsequently ruled in his favor.

McCree argued before the high court that the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution protects "privacy interests, not places." He contended that routine, unannounced inspections are an integral part of OSHA's enforcement efforts that outweigh the employer's privacy interests.

The employer's expectation of privacy is diminished, McCree said, because he has opened his premises for his own advantage to certain persons—his employees.

McCree also stressed that reasonable inspections during regular working hours of areas normally accessible to workers do not intrude upon the employer's right of privacy to the same degree as a search of his home, office or person.

Similar arguments were made in a brief by the AFL-CIO supporting the government's case and citing an earlier high court ruling that "the Fourth Amendment protects people, not places."

Other briefs supporting the unannounced federal inspections of workplaces were filed by the attorneys general of 11 states, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth.

But employers and right-wing groups filed almost 20 briefs embracing Barlow's contention that OSHA inspections are unconstitutional. The groups include the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Conservative Union, and others. Barlow's cause is also being supported by the John Birch Society, and the states of Idaho and Utah.

In response to a question by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger on the scope of OSHA inspections, McCree said that they are conducted during regular working hours and limited to areas routinely used by employees. OSHA inspection authority does not include the power to go over company books or records, he added.

The AFL-CIO brief said that "if Barlow's Inc. has a Fourth Amendment right to be free from OSHA inspections, then, neither its ownership of the building in which work is performed nor its control of the business can be the basis of that right."

The government's brief said that the federal court ruling barring inspections without a warrant "frustrates the clearly articulated intent of Congress" to promote compliance with the 1970 federal job safety law with unannounced inspections to guard against employers concealing hazardous working conditions.

Justice William H. Rehnquist observed that the government was not arguing that it has the power to enter Barlow's home—or to search his desk.

McCree said that an employer surrenders exclusive control of the premises when he opens it to employees. Citing the National Labor Relations Act as an example, he suggested that union representatives have the right to enter the workplace to speak to employees about their right to organize their own collective bargaining units.

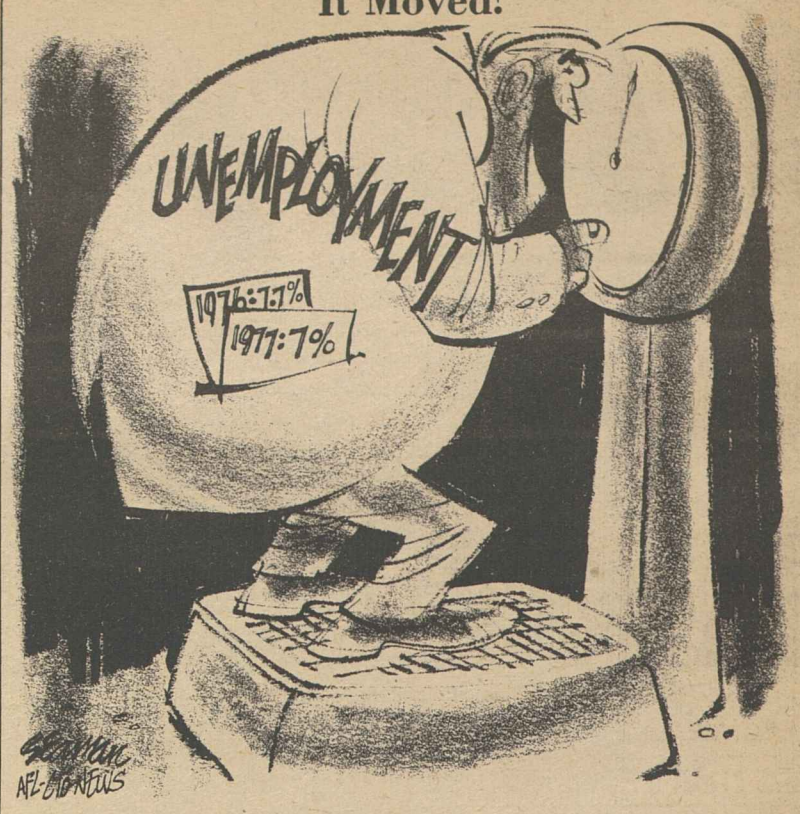
The brief filed by the attorneys general of the 11 states stressed that "unannounced, random inspections are crucial to obtaining voluntary compliance which is required for a proper effectuation" of the job safety act.

"The efficacy of the enforcement efforts of the Secretary of Labor and of the various states which administer their own OSHA programs would be severely impaired if any type of a warrant requirement were mandated" by the Supreme Court, it added.

The federation's brief stressed that OSHA's routine inspections are reasonable and do not constitute a violation of the Fourth Amendment.

But Barlow's attorney, John L. Runft, argued that any intrusion into privacy made without the consent of the affected party "is unreasonable unless it has been authorized by a valid search warrant."

'It Moved!'



Year-End Gain Yields 7% Joblessness for '77

(Continued from Page 1)

calendar year 1977 to no better than 7 percent, an historically high level for the nation by any standard.

The 1977 average compares with a 7.7 percent average in 1976 and an average of 8.5 percent in 1975.

With its report on last month's job figures, BLS published its annual revisions of last year's monthly rates due to new seasonal-adjustment factors. The revisions generally show slightly higher levels for the first half of the year, slightly lower figures in the second half. The changes, however, do not affect the annual average of 7 percent unemployment.

In a White House meeting with his economic advisers, Carter said that last year's 4.1 million increase in the number of working people was the best improvement in the country's history.

"Even more important," he added, "we have 1.2 million fewer people who are unemployed now than we had a year ago. The personal aspect of it is most important—families that now have jobs."

Until last month, the jobless rate had see-sawed between the narrow range of 6.9 and 7.1 percent for eight months. When Carter was elected President in November 1976, the rate was 7.8 percent. He announced a goal of reducing unempolyment to 6.5 percent after his first year in office.

Nearly all major work categories benefited from the December improvement in job opportunities. The jobless rate for adult men fell from 4.9 to 4.7 percent while the rate for women dropped to 6.7 percent from 7.1 percent over the month.

Substantial unemployment declines among teenagers brought their rate to 15.4 percent from 17.1 percent. Black unemployment also showed a substantial reduction, with the rate falling from 13.8 to 12.5 percent. The rate for whites declined from 6 to 5.6 percent.

Over the year, however, while jobless rates dropped markedly for white men, women and teenagers and black adult men, "no downtrend was evident among black women and teenagers," BLS said.

The number of nonfarm payroll jobs rose by 215,000 to 83.4 million during December. The count, based on data furnished by employers, showed the largest over-the-month gain took place in manufacturing—160,000.

"Most of this increase occurred in the durable goods industries, where gains were pervasive," BLS said. Employment in contract construction continued to improve, and increases also occurred in the services industry, state and local government, transportation and public utilities, and trade.

The average duration of unemployment in December was up slightly at 14.1 weeks, from 13.8 weeks in November, but down 1.5 weeks over the year.

Discouraged workers, whose number is reported quarterly, averaged about 970,000 over the October-December period, down from 1.1 million in both the second and third quarters and slightly below the year-earlier level.

Unions Ask New Safety Standards To Avert Grain Elevator Disasters

(Continued from Page 1)

lung diseases and the danger of explosions.

- Reduce worker exposure to cancer-causing chemicals used on grain.
- Seek supplemental funds to improve enforcement and expand the OSHA inspection staff.
- Place resident inspectors in areas where there are large concentrations of grain elevators.

The union safety representatives also have requested the labor subcommittees of both the House and Senate to investigate the grain elevator disasters. The House subcommittee has scheduled oversight hearings for later in January and will hold field hearings in a number of states in February.

Earlier, the AFGE called on Congress to conduct a thorough investigation of grain storage and shipping operations to pinpoint the cause of the grain elevator disasters in New Orleans and Galveston, Tex.

Among the 50 workers killed in the explosions were 13 federal grain inspectors who are represented by AFGE. Several other inspectors were injured and one is still missing.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock charged that the Agriculture Dept. has shown a serious lack of concern for the 1,200 grain inspectors the agency employs.

Blaylock said that USDA is trying to keep "a low profile" in private grain storage facilities so as not to slow down ship loading operations.

He said that according to reports from AFGE representatives in Baltimore, grain inspectors are ill-equipped to meet their job needs and they have been instructed to ignore unsafe conditions and accidents that occur.

AFGE also reported that during a tour of grain elevators in New Orleans prior to the fatal explosion, grain dust was found to be at hazardous levels.

Under certain conditions, grain dust can be as explosive as gun powder. Even the heat of a light bulb can ignite it.

The union said it also has uncovered evidence that at one facility regulated heaters had been tampered with to raise temperatures to as high as 240 degrees to speed up the grain drying process.

AFGE won a representation election for the 1,200 Federal Grain Inspection Service employees a few weeks before the disasters.

Martin Wagner Dies, Led Gas, Coke Union

Martin L. Wagner, a long-time trade union official, died Jan. 10 at the Wildwood Health Care Center in Bethesda, Md. He was 84.

From 1942 to 1952 Wagner was president of the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, which merged in 1955 with the Oil Workers to form the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Wagner also had been president of District 50 from 1939 to 1942 when it was part of the United Mine Workers.

From 1952 to 1954, he was a representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations and later served the Labor Dept. as a team manager for visiting foreign trade union leaders.

Joblessness Hits 8.5% in Canada

Ottawa—Joblessness hit a new post-depression high of 8.5 percent in Canada last month, an increase of one-tenth of 1 percent from November, Statistics Canada announced.

The government agency put the number of jobless at 882,000 in December, an increase of 42,000 from the previous month.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Finance Minister Jean Chretien, in recent statements on Canada's economic troubles, said that prospects for a substantial increase in employment in the next few months are dim. Trudeau has called a meeting of provincial premiers here next month to discuss possible remedies for the sick economy.

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Full Employment Bill Seen As Memorial to Humphrey

He Held a Special Place:

Workers Mourn Loss of Humphrey

By David L. Perlman

The labor movement wept for a beloved friend, savored warm memories spanning more than 30 years and pledged to carry on the causes to which Hubert H. Humphrey devoted an enormously productive life.

America's workers "trusted him, supported him and will miss him terribly," AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

"His oratorical home was the union hall," a perceptive newspaper obituary noted on his death at age 66.

Labor's homage will take many forms, including the support voted by the recent AFL-CIO convention for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. And the trade union movement, along with other elements of the broad national constituency that Humphrey represented, will push with renewed vigor for the full employment legislation he espoused.

Passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill in this Congress "would be a tremendous tribute" to his memory, Meany said in a television interview.

On the "great issues" of his time, Meany recalled, Humphrey and the labor movement marched hand in hand. There was a special relationship between the Minnesota senator and America's workers and their unions.

The union hall was indeed Humphrey's pulpit of choice, and not just during election years.

After the doctors had pronounced their verdict of inoperable cancer, Humphrey's first public appearance was at a union gathering in his home state.

(Continued on Page 7)

Job Pickup Mainly Aids Adult Males

The sharp gain in the total number of employed workers during the final quarter of 1977 was accounted for mainly by adult men, while a moderate decline in unemployment over the same period was confined to whites, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Summarizing highlights of the nation's employment situation in the last three months of the year, BLS reported that employment rose by 1.2 million to 92 million between the third and fourth quarters of 1977, with men accounting for the largest share—45 percent—of the total.

Meanwhile, most of the decline in joblessness over the quarter was confined to white workers, especially teenagers, BLS said. Unemployment dropped to an average 6.8 percent from 7 percent during the three-month period.

Whites also accounted for all of the improvement in joblessness dur-

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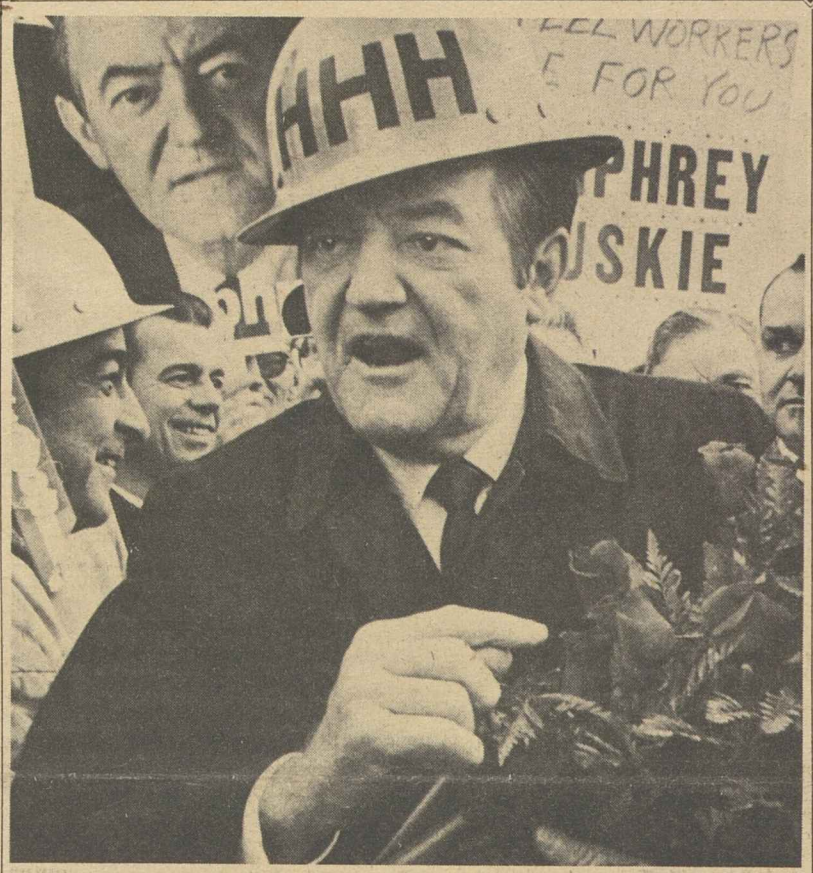


STEELWORKERS in McKeesport, Pa., gave Hubert Humphrey this initialed hard hat when he was campaigning for the presidency in 1968 and he wore it jauntily.

As Congress Returns:

Major Agenda Set For Second Session

Congress began its second session on Jan. 19 with a backlog of bills at various stages of the legislative process and a still-unfolding agenda of Administration proposals to be considered.

The unfinished business list includes the AFL-CIO's highest priority legislative goal — completion of congressional action on a labor law reform bill that has already passed the House.

It also includes the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, still at the early committee hearing stage but rapidly gaining broad support as a meaningful memorial to its co-sponsor.

On energy legislation, a House-Senate conference committee still has not resolved its differences despite repeated prodding from President Carter and his aides. The House version is closest to the Administration's original proposals; the Senate bill would remove all ceilings from natural gas prices.

A massive rewriting of the nation's criminal code is the first major scheduled bill before the Senate. Its current version is less controversial than predecessor bills which had provisions that had caused concern to unions and civil liberties groups.

The Panama Canal treaties are expected to be before the Senate in early February, with prolonged debate likely. A two-thirds vote is needed for ratification.

No firm date has been set for taking up the labor law reform bill, but March is considered a likely time.

A House-Senate conference committee has not yet resolved differences on legislation to amend the

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Cites Need to Set Jobs Goal

The AFL-CIO and a coalition of 60 national organizations pressed Congress to commit the nation to planning for full employment by passing the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

"We can think of no greater or more lasting memorial to Hubert Humphrey," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified at House hearings.

Coretta Scott King and Murray H. Finley, who head the Full Employment Action Council, stressed that the concept of the legislation as a tribute to Humphrey should not be interpreted as merely "a sentimental gesture."

Rather, Finley said, it provides "a final opportunity for the country to avail itself of Hubert Humphrey's wisdom."

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), chief House sponsor of the legislation, is presiding over subcommittee hearings that are scheduled to run through mid-February.

The bill, as modified last fall in negotiations with the Administration, sets "a national goal" of the opportunity for "useful" employment at fair pay for everyone who is able to work and wants to work.

It sets an interim goal of bringing the unemployment rate down to 4 percent within five years—3 percent for adults—and directs the President to propose to Congress programs and a timetable for achieving that goal. It also requires

(Continued on Page 8)

NLRB Denies Stevens Bid To Oust Union

The National Labor Relations Board handed J. P. Stevens & Co. another in a long list of setbacks as it rejected a petition to decertify the Clothing & Textile Workers as the bargaining representative for the 3,500 workers at the seven Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

The board's action reinforces the earlier dismissal of a petition filed by the so-called J. P. Stevens Employees Educational Committee. Stevens had publicized the decertification petition last November in an attempt to detract from a union rally held in Spartanburg, S.C., by J. P. Stevens workers, ACTWU noted.

NLRB Regional Director Reed

(Continued on Page 2)

Economic, Social Justice Flows From Jobs for All, Says Meany

Atlanta—Martin Luther King's dream of social and economic justice cannot be realized without full employment, AFL-CIO President George Meany said at a celebration here marking the late civil rights leader's 49th birthday.

King's dream—long shared by the labor and civil rights movements—has been transformed into the goal of full employment, Meany observed in an address delivered by AFL-CIO Vice President Murray H. Finley.

"Without jobs for every American who is able and seeking work, the American dream—the dream of Martin Luther King, the dream of Samuel Gompers, the dream of Phil Randolph—will remain an unrealized dream," he warned.

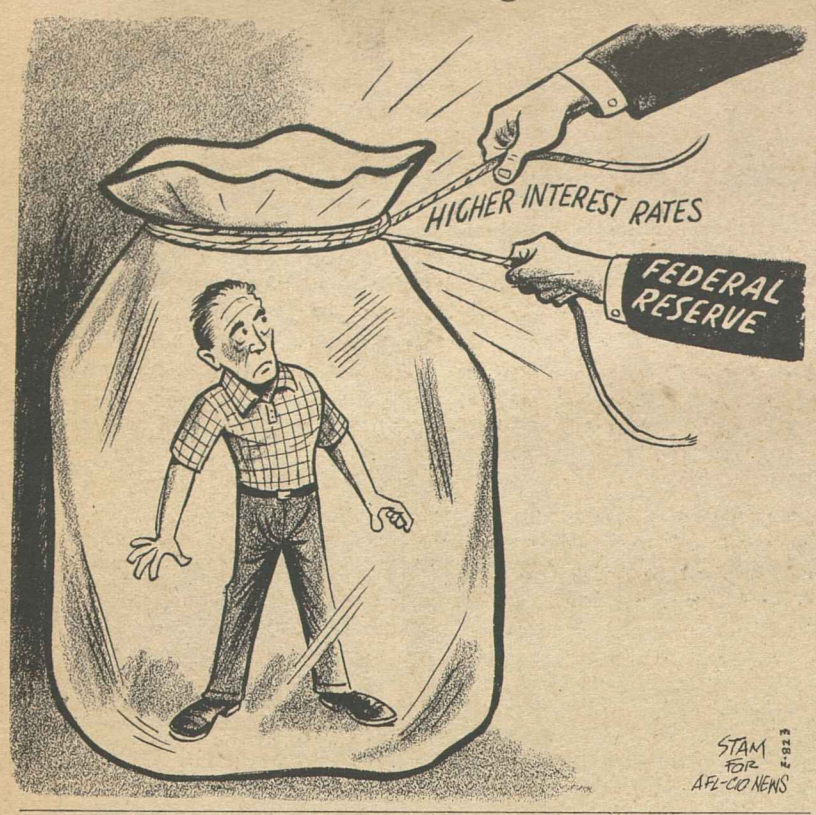
Meany said the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill offers the nation a vital opportunity to make King's dream come true. He said the legislation, now pending in Congress, could stand tall with such landmark measures as the Civil Rights Act of 1965.

"It would free all Americans from the archaic theory that when workers are set against each other for available jobs—through artificial divisions such as race or sex or national origin—those with jobs will work harder for less money, fearing an unemployed worker standing at the plant gate waiting for their job."

On Meany's behalf, Finley accepted the Social Responsibility Award from the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change and presented by King's widow, Coretta Scott King.

(Continued on Page 2)

With Strings



New Opening on 'Fed' As Burns Steps Down

The Federal Reserve Board's Arthur Burns, due to be replaced as chairman on Jan. 31, will leave the agency altogether by the end of March or sooner.

Burns, 73, who has been FRB chairman since 1970, notified President Carter in a letter that he has decided not to continue as a member of the panel beyond Mar. 31. Burns's term as member had another six years to run.

"I have given careful thought to the question of continuing to serve as a member of the Federal Reserve Board and have decided not to do so," Burns said. He said that his decision was based on the conviction that his successor as chairman, G. William Miller, deserved "the fullest opportunity to establish his leadership at the helm of our nation's central bank."

"The continued presence of a former chairman could, in my judgment, be a complicating distraction," Burns said.

Burns said his resignation would become effective on Mar. 31, or "any earlier convenient time" because of "the desirability of easing the transition at the board." President Carter, who has not announced a successor to the conservative economist, accepted the resignation with "sincere regret."

The Federal Reserve Board is charged with management of the nation's money supply. Under Burns, the agency generally followed a policy of restricting credit by tightening the supply of money, thereby leading to higher interest rates. His economic policies frequently clashed with those of the Administration in power, and almost always with those of organized labor.

AFL-CIO President George Meany greeted Carter's announcement of his nomination of Miller to replace Burns as a "sound decision" moving the country away from "the discredited policies that created the last recession and prevented a speedy recovery."

NLRB Denies Stevens Bid To Oust Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnston had dismissed the petition within a week after its filing. In upholding Johnston's decision, the NLRB said that the "allegations of the petition are insufficient to warrant reversal of the regional director."

ACTWU pointed out that in congressional hearings on labor law reform legislation held in Roanoke Rapids last year, the Stevens "education committee" had been exposed as an anti-union front financed by the textile industry. It further noted that the committee is directed by an attorney and a management personnel representative known for their union-busting techniques.

The union won representation rights for Stevens workers at the seven Roanoke Rapids plants in 1974, but has been unable to negotiate a contract because of the company's refusal to bargain in good faith, ACTWU noted.

Thomas Healy Dies, Former NLRB Aide

Thomas P. Healy, associate information director for the National Labor Relations Board from 1962 to 1976, died Jan. 14 at the age of 63.

Born in England, Healy grew up in Scranton, Pa. He joined the NLRB after 24 years as a labor reporter and editor. For the nine years immediately preceding his NLRB service, he was a staff writer for the Bureau of National Affairs publication, Daily Labor Report.

'Better Foundation' Urged:

Mutual Trust Held Essential In Public Sector Bargaining

The bedrock of labor-management cooperation in the public sector rests on mutual trust, a scarce commodity in today's relationship between the two sides, John Zalusky of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research told a national conference.

Sponsored by the American Arbitration Association and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the Washington meeting focused on such issues as strikes, compulsory arbitration, bargaining, job discrimination, and other issues in public sector labor relations.

Public Employee Dept. President William H. McClennan told the conference that the central issue in public labor-management relations is whole-hearted commitment to fair settlement of collective bargaining disputes on the part of municipal employers—"with fair, final and binding arbitration when we simply can't agree."

While there is a growing acceptance of collective bargaining for teachers, Teachers President Albert Shanker warned that school boards are not doing enough to see that it works.

"Within four or five years, the number of school districts without collective bargaining will be very, very rare," Shanker said. There is only a handful of places where school boards have campaigned against collective bargaining in a big way, he added.

Zalusky, in a panel discussion on new trends in the public employee field, said that there is great potential for labor-management cooperation in that sector "but there is a real need for a better foundation."

"That foundation must be based on trust," he said. "Cooperation is based on trust. But labor will have a hard time trusting a management that asks for cooperation with one hand and supports right-wing opponents with the other during a political year.

"Management cannot expect cooperation from labor while supporting court actions and legislative drives opposed to worker interests."

Other labor representatives participating in the two-day conference were Leon J. Davis, president of District 1199, National Union of Hospital & Health Care Employees; Abe Zwerdling, general counsel of the State, County & Municipal Employees, and Bernard Ashe, counsel for the New York State United Teachers.

Zalusky noted that collective bargaining and union membership in the public sector is growing faster than in any other area of the economy. Some 5 million workers are represented by employee organizations through 25,000 public sector agreements, he said.

While there is an opportunity for better productivity in the public sector, Zalusky stressed that "it cannot be tapped by trying to keep public employee unions weak." The lack of good bargaining laws, resistance to union security provisions, short-term contracts, and autocratic management currently stand in the way of cooperation in public sector labor relations, he said.

"I see a few good efforts being made by strong unions and progressive management," Zalusky observed, "but by and large I see management posturing itself in a traditional sense that is bound to make us relive the private sector history of conflict when it could be avoided."

Such arbitration is needed in all 50 states, "and we need it now," McClennan, head of the Fire Fighters, said. "It has proven its value beyond any reasonable doubt in the 13 states which now have such laws." As far as his own union, the Fire Fighters, is concerned, "I would bet 100 to 1 that fire fighter unrest would significantly decline in any state that enacts a law requiring fair, final and binding arbitration."

Where collective bargaining, with the right to strike, does not exist, McClennan said, the potential for labor unrest is greatly increased. Of 20 strikes by Fire Fighters' locals in a recent 12-month period, he noted, workers left their jobs because they had no other way to resolve a contract or bargaining dispute.

"Unfortunately, there are still a number of local governments which look upon collective bargaining with the same enthusiasm they hold for a case of leprosy," he said.

"This being the case, it is rather surprising that there has been hostility or a toughening-up of positions," he said.

Shanker noted that "school boards are an in-between land — that is, between de facto acceptance of collective bargaining and a great deal of resentment toward it. School boards have got the worst of both worlds—they haven't tried to stop it, but they have not gotten together and said, 'let's see how we can make it work and make it a plus.'"

King's Dream Linked To Jobs, Meany Says

(Continued from Page 1)

In the acceptance statement, Meany said that the award "belongs not to me, but to the entire AFL-CIO—the men and women who have worked so hard for social justice for all Americans."

Meany also expressed concern for the emergence of an economic segregation in the country, which he said, resulted from the economic policies of the Nixon-Ford Administrations on the advice of out-going Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns.

"It is a segregation based on whether or not an individual has a job—those always working and those always jobless. Like segregation based on race, this new segregation must go."

Passage of labor law reform legislation now before the Senate is also essential to economic and social justice, Meany stressed.

He said that the unorganized worker who has been denied union representation by the deliberate violation of labor law by some employers "is very often black, very often a woman, always underpaid and almost always afraid."

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told the awards breakfast that the decline in the nation's unemployment rate to 6.4 percent was significant when coupled with the increase in jobs last year.

He said the addition of 4.1 million jobs in 1977 indicates that it will be possible to reach the Humphrey-Hawkins bill's goal of 4 percent unemployment if priority is given to sectors where the jobless rate is the highest.

Marshall said the focus should be on reducing the differential between black and white unemployment rates. Along with an emphasis on job creation, he said that the nation's energy problems and immigration policy must also be resolved because of their impact on employment.

Other speakers included United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, economist Leon Keyserling and Georgia AFL-CIO President Herbert H. Mabry.

Also receiving awards from the center were Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Ind., and Thomas A. Murphy, chairman of General Motors Corp.

ONLY THROUGH full employment can Martin Luther King's dream of social and economic justice for all be realized, AFL-CIO Vice President Murray H. Finley said in relaying Federation President George Meany's message in Atlanta. Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, right, also addressed an awards breakfast sponsored by the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change in observance of the late civil rights leader's 49th birthday.

CONVENTIONS

The Postal Workers will hold their fourth biennial convention in Denver Aug. 14-18.

The Maintenance of Way Employees will hold their 38th convention in Hollywood, Fla., on July 10.

For All Public Printing:

Court Upholds City On Union Label Rule

New York — A federal appeals court upheld a long-standing New York City policy requiring that all of the city's public printing work be done in union shops and bear the union label.

The 2-to-1 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit reversed an earlier federal district court decision that the city policy violated equal protection rights of non-union printing businesses.

Under the policy, only shops employing union printers and exhibiting the union label are permitted to bid for the city's "flat-form printing" contracts. The regulation also requires that qualified bidders be located within the city and pay the prevailing wage to their workers on all city projects.

The policy was initiated with the signing of a resolution in April 1934 by then-Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia in an effort to aid union printers during the economic depression.

City departments award more than $7 million in public printing contracts annually among the 250 union printing shops within the New York metropolitan area.

The city's printing policy was challenged by two non-union printing companies — Image Carrier Corp. and the House of Lithography, Inc.—in a suit filed with the U.S. District Court for Southern New York. In ruling in favor of the non-union printers last April, the federal court rejected the city's argument that the union label requirement furthers its interests in obtaining "good quality work" and insuring the payment of prevailing wages.

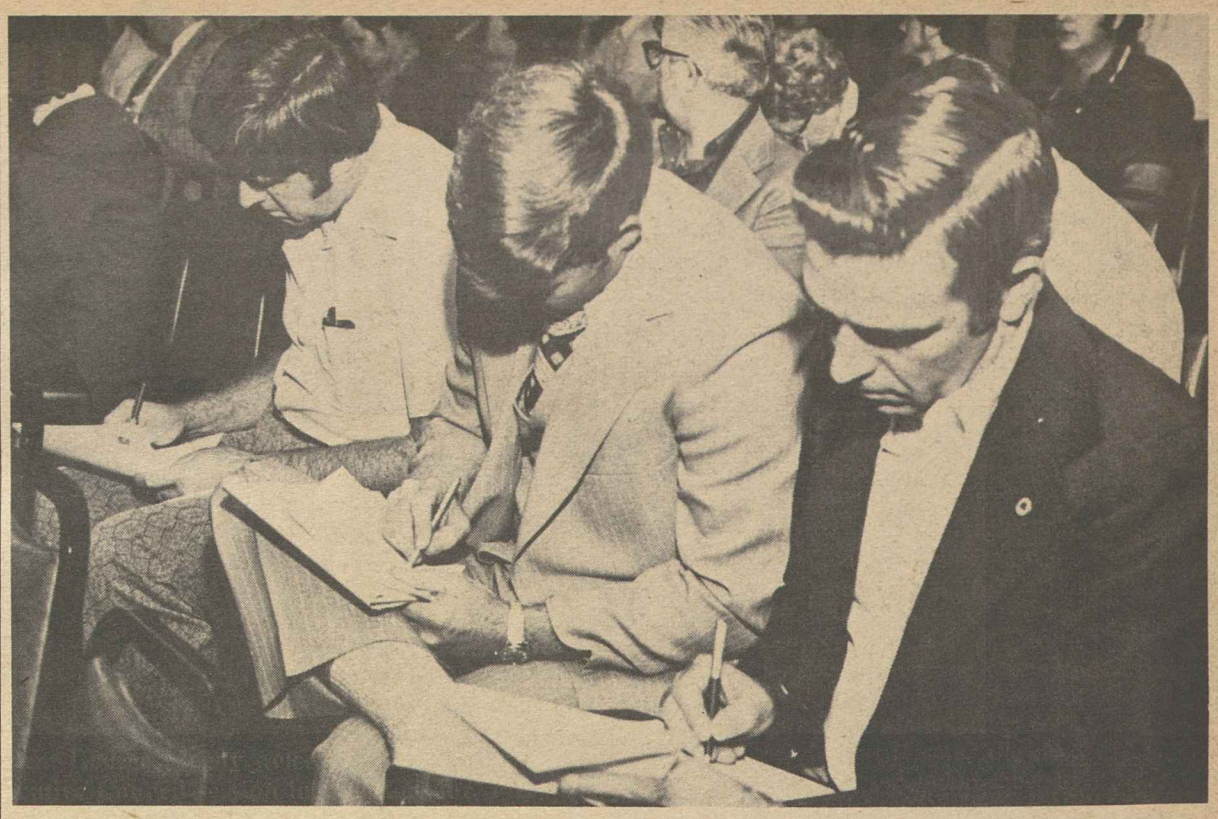
In reversing the decision, the appeals court concluded that the policy does not violate the Constitution or the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

The court also said that the city's printing policy enhances the goals of collective bargaining, stressing that "since the days of the depression, the declared policy of the nation has been to foster collective bargaining."

The court further said that "in the depths of the depression . . . it was entirely rational for the city fathers to believe that it was in the 'public interest that equality of bargaining power be established and maintained' and that their pro-union resolution would restore 'equality of bargaining power' to printing employees."

While noting that times have changed since the depression, the appeals court said the city policy of favoring union employers over non-union employers should "perhaps" be re-examined.

"But re-evaluating the wisdom of the resolution is a legislative decision," the court said. "And in economic matters, whether under the guise of substantive due process or of equal protection . . . the courts have not since the days of the depression interfered with legislative judgments related to legitimate government objective."



UNION MEMBERS are writing their senators in support of the labor law reform bill. Here, participants in an Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers conference at Youngstown, Ohio, take time out to send a message to Washington.

Cuts Opposed For Federal Wage Formula

The American Federation of Government Employees has asked Congress to reject Administration-proposed changes in the procedures for setting prevailing wage rates for nearly 600,000 federal bue-collar workers.

At House hearings held shortly before the adjournment of Congress, the union protested a series of proposals that would amount to a pay cut for most workers. These include reducing the number of pay steps, abolishing a uniform night differential, restricting the geographical scope of wage surveys and using state and local government wage data instead of relying on a private industry comparison.

George Hobt, director of the AFGE's Pay & Classification Dept., said the effect of the proposed changes would be to push federal workers further down the economic ladder.

High Court Limits Picketing Right Under Construction Pre-Hire Pact

The Supreme Court ruled in a 6 to 3 decision that a construction union may picket to enforce a legal pre-hire agreement negotiated with a contractor only after it has attained majority status.

The case involved conflicting interpretations by the NLRB and the courts of a section of the National Labor Relations Act, which allows pre-hire agreements because of the temporary nature of construction work and the frequent need of contractors to know their wage costs and source of skilled labor before bidding on a job.

A contractor who sought to abandon union operations and undertake non-union jobs was picketed by a local of the Iron Workers in 1974 with signs asserting that the contractor was violating an agreement with the union.

The company filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board that the picketing was actually an attempt to gain recognition and was illegal because the union had not sought a representation election within 30 days.

An NLRB administrative law judge agreed with the union position that the picketing was for obtaining compliance with an existing contract, but the NLRB sided with the employer and held that the contract was not enforceable if the union did not represent a majority of employees at the site. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, however, upheld the union's position.

When the case came before the Supreme Court, the AFL-CIO filed a brief supporting the union position, citing the extensive legislative history of the special provisions dealing with the construction industry.

The Supreme Court majority, in a decision by Justice Byron R. White, accepted the NLRB reasoning that the picketing was actually a demand for recognition. Thus, the picketing would be illegal after 30 days if the union had not requested an election within that time.

The dissent by Justice Potter Stewart, joined by Justices Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens, noted that the NLRB agreed that the employer could have chosen to abide by the terms of the pre-hire agreement, regardless of whether a majority of his workers were represented by the union. Thus the dissenting judges argued, his decision not to live up to the agreement did not make him immune from picketing that is aimed at achieving compliance.

NLRB Caseload Sets Record High for Year

A steady flow of filings in the July-September quarter pushed the 1977 caseload of the National Labor Relations Board to a new peak—52,944 cases, or 7 percent higher than the 49,335 total filed in fiscal 1976, the NLRB reported.

Workers, unions, and business firms filed 13,608 cases of all types during the agency's final quarter of fiscal 1977 ended Sept. 30. The total compared with 13,011 filings over the like period a year earlier.

Of the 13,608 cases, 10,059 involved unfair labor practice charges and 3,549 petitions for representation elections. The three-month totals a year earlier included 9,190 unfair labor practice charges and 3,811 election petitions.

The 1977 fiscal year breakdown showed 37,828 charges and 15,116 petitions. Most of the cases were received, settled or resolved at NLRB regional offices around the country. These offices also disposed of the great bulk of the charges that staff investigators found were without merit.

Regional directors issued 1,261 formal complaints in the July-September quarter, setting cases for trial before NLRB administrative law judges. Complaints in the same three months a year earlier numbered 1,106. Formal complaints for the 1977 fiscal year totaled 4,801, up 27 percent over the 3,793 issued in 1976.

The five-member board issued 348 decisions involving unfair labor practice charges during the 1977 July-September quarter, bringing the total for the fiscal year to 1,117. The board also disposed of 223 cases involving representation elections, which brought the total for the fiscal year to 760.

Of the 10,059 unfair practice charges filed in the 1977 final quarter, 6,910 were brought against employers and 3,149 against unions. During the three months, NLRB conducted 2,147 elections, with 88 percent of eligible employees voting.

As of Sept. 30, 1977, the NLRB had 18,208 cases of all types pending disposition at various procedural levels. The total compared with 17,761 pending at the end of June 1977 and 20,381 pending Mar. 31, 1977.

ULLICO Assets Rise Above $400 Million

New York—Assets of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. rose above the $400 million level during 1977, Board Chairman J. Albert Woll said.

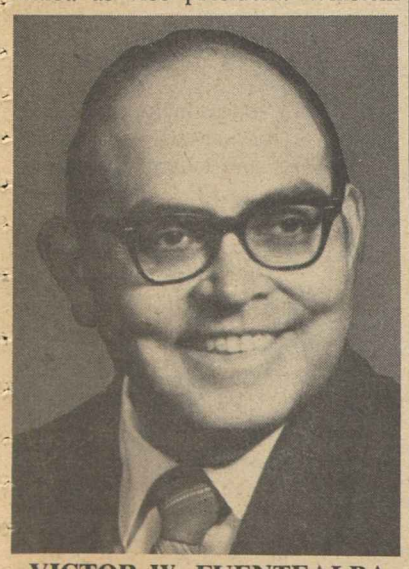
The estimated $90 million rise from the close of 1976 represents the largest year-to-year gain in the company's 50-year history, Woll said. The insurance firm, largely owned by unions, passed the $100 million mark in assets in 1971 and reached the $200 million level during 1975.

Victor Fuentealba Takes Helm of Musicians Union

New York—Victor W. Fuentealba was elected president of the Musicians at a special meeting of the union's executive board here. He will fill out the term of Hal C. Davis, who died earlier this month.

Fuentealba, 55, was vice president of the union and since 1956 has been president of its Baltimore local.

The AFM executive board chose David Winstein to succeed Fuentealba as vice president. Winstein is president of the New Orleans local and has served on the nine-member international executive board since 1964.



VICTOR W. FUENTEALBA

Max Herman, president of the Los Angeles local, was elected as a new member of the executive board.

Fuentealba plays the saxophone and clarinet, and is also an attorney. He serves on a number of labor law committees of the Maryland Bar Association and is the state legislative officer for the Musicians. His civic activities include membership on the boards of the USO and the Hearing & Speech Agency of Baltimore. He was secretary-treasurer and vice president of his local before becoming its president.

International officers serve one-year terms. The 335,000-member union will hold its next convention in Spokane, Wash., in June.

GNP Rate Slowed To 4.9% in 1977

The nation's economy grew by only 4.9 percent in 1977, compared to 6 percent in 1976, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Real gross national product, or the value of total goods and services, slowed to a 4.2 percent growth in the last three months of the year. The rate of increase in the third quarter was 5.1 percent.

Economists consider a 4 percent rate of growth in real GNP just enough to generate the number of jobs needed to keep up with the normal growth of the labor force.

The slower rate of growth in the final quarter of 1977 resulted from a slowdown in the rate of inventory accumulation by the nation's businesses, the Commerce Dept. said.

Hubert H. Humphrey

ON DEC. 13, 1977, the final day of the AFL-CIO Convention in Los Angeles, the delegates adopted with a prolonged standing ovation a resolution honoring Hubert H. Humphrey and calling on all of organized labor to support the creation of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota as a fitting tribute and a living memorial. The AFL-CIO Executive Council had voted earlier a $25,000 contribution. This is the text of that resolution:

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, as mayor of one of America's great cities, as United States Senator and as Vice President of the United States, has set an example of public service and statesmanship seldom matched in American history.

Hubert H. Humphrey has met both political adversity and grievous personal illness with buoyant gallantry and unflinching courage that has earned him the profoundest respect of his friends and adversaries alike.

Hubert H. Humphrey has been a tireless, resourceful and inspiring leader in countless legislative battles to strengthen individual freedom, secure social and economic justice and improve the quality of life for all Americans.

Hubert H. Humphrey has held the warm affection and complete confidence of America's working men and women for more than three decades, defending and supporting them in their struggles to organize and encouraging them to build their unions and use their strength for the general good.

Hubert H. Humphrey's goals and priorities for America, exemplified by his co-authorship of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act and his work as national chairman of Americans for Justice on the Job have been fully shared by the AFL-CIO.

The esteem and admiration we feel for him was already well established before the founding convention of the AFL-CIO and has grown stronger over the years.

This 12th Convention of the AFL-CIO extends to Hubert H. Humphrey its warmest and most sincere regard and best wishes and reaffirms its resolve to continue the struggle for justice in which we have stood shoulder to shoulder with him throughout his public career.

We endorse and support the creation of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, both as a fitting tribute to our friend and brother and as a center in which tomorrow's statesmen may learn to continue the fight for freedom and justice in the spirit of Hubert H. Humphrey.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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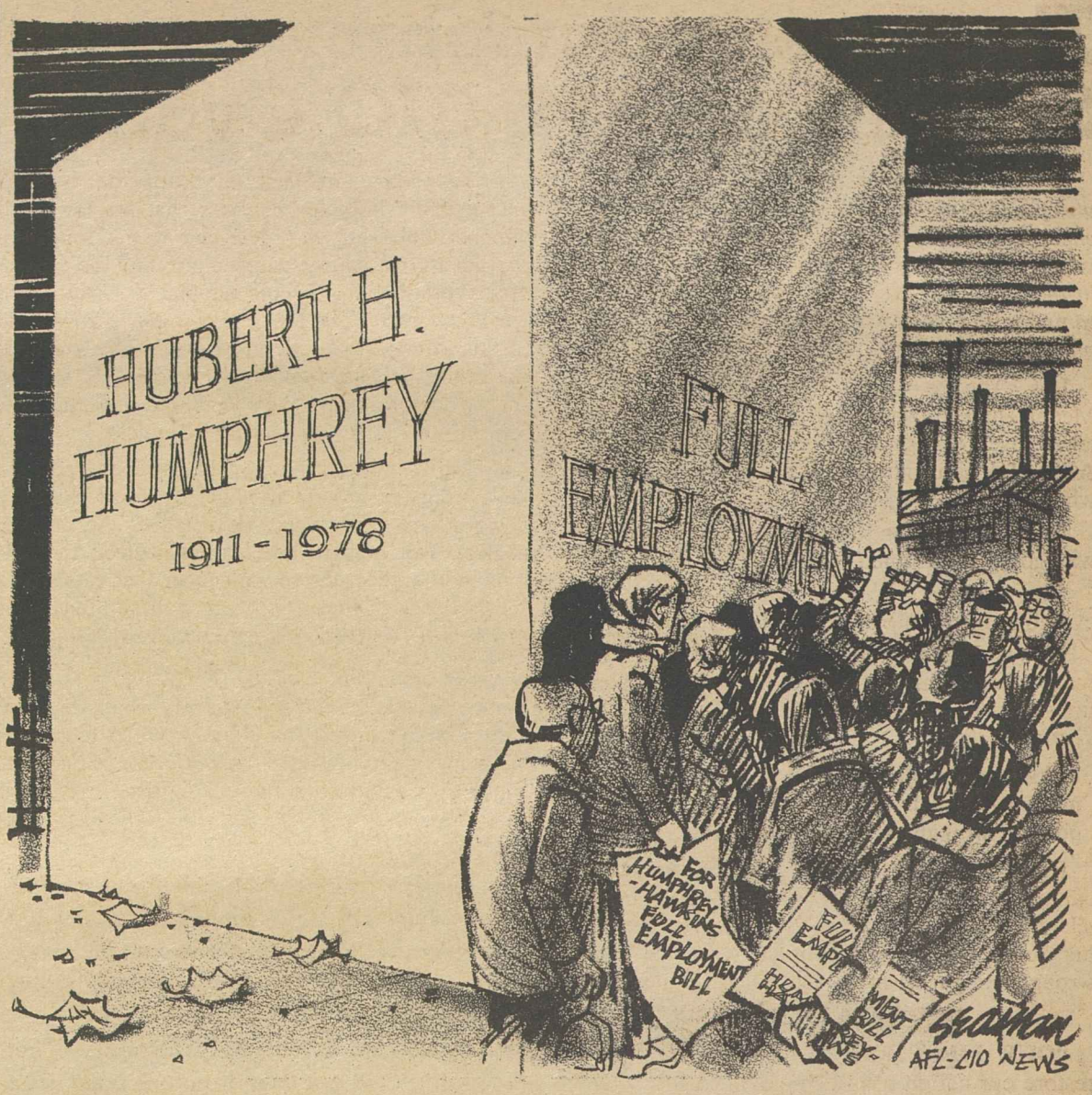

Turning the Other Cheek:

Non-Tariff Bars to U.S. Goods Mock Concept of Free Trade

By Gus Tyler

MUCH OF THE PUSH-AND-PULL over tariffs now underway is a grand illusion. We lower our tariff in order to get another country to lower its tariff so that we may mutually promote international trade. But, in reality, there are non-tariff barriers that make a mockery of all these arrangements to promote a mythical free trade.

Europe and Japan are among the most polished practitioners of the art of high "non-tariff" barriers. In theory, American-made goods are allowed to penetrate these overseas markets; in practice, stuff made in the United States is excluded. Here's the way it works:

American goods get by the tariff barrier which, in many instances, may be low. But then the product gets ensnared in reams of red tape.

The latest of these traps is sketched by the Tokyo correspondent of The New York Times:

The Japanese customs inspector "selects one bat, saws it open and rules that the inside is not machined sufficiently. The whole shipment is rejected. . . . A supplier of veterinarian instruments wants to order some tools from abroad. But he is told he must apply for an import license and then he must get approval for the import and then the import must be tested. The procedure could take a year."

Or, a manufacturer who has imported a component part from America is visited by an agent of his government and is advised that he must produce a two-year plan to get rid of the American-made item. He must get a native substitute or he must learn to do without the part altogether—or else.

The amazing aspect of all this is that America does not retaliate. We do not retaliate although we repeatedly have been advised by Carter's and previous administrations that if the United States raises barriers against foreign imports then the other countries will retaliate against us. Yet, when other countries bar us, we somehow do not retaliate against them.

If the theory of retaliation were valid, Japan should be shut out of world markets because of its "protectionist" policies. Yet Nippon shows one of the greatest trade surpluses of any nation on the face of the earth while the United States, with its fear of retaliation, is now running the largest deficit in its history—a whopping $30 billion.

And you can't just blame it on oil. Compared with Japan, we have only a minor oil problem since we import only some of our petroleum while the Japanese economy is totally dependent on imports of fuel.

So next time somebody tells you that we dare not raise tariffs or set quotas to protect the jobs of American workers against foreign imports for fear that the other countries will retaliate, you might just ask why we won't retaliate when others close their markets to us.

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Joblessness Erodes Gains of 2 Decades

Today, over 6 million Americans are officially looking for work and cannot find jobs. Many more have given up any hope of finding employment.

But numbers only begin to tell the story. One of the most crushing aspects is that, after years of civil rights activities, black unemployment is the highest it's been in decades.

Joblessness is a cancer eating away at the black community, destroying our hopes, our aspirations and even our youth.

While experts talk about economic recovery, I see the gains of the last two decades being washed away in the aftermath of recession.

But unemployment is not simply a black issue. Most of those presently out of work are white. All Americans would benefit from an effective full employment policy.

How do we calculate the cost of a nation growing insensitive to the plight of the unemployed?

—From testimony by Coretta Scott King at House hearings on Humphrey-Hawkins bill, Jan. 18, 1978.

By Telephone Hookup:

The Classic Humphrey Speech Sparked an AFL-CIO Ovation

It was proper and fitting that Hubert Humphrey's last public speech was to a labor audience. The delivery and reception of that speech is set out below from a story by Rex Hardesty in the AFL-CIO News followed by brief excerpts sampling the classic Humphrey style and political philosophy.

Los Angeles — AFL-CIO President George Meany had finished his keynote address and taken over the gavel as chairman of the 12th AFL-CIO convention, the big opening morning when the place is packed.

He didn't announce the speaker, just said there was going to be one.

One word . . . two sentences . . . then suddenly everyone in the big ballroom was standing.

It was Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democrat from Minnesota, doing what he has done almost nonstop for 30 years—addressing a labor convention.

As the recognition of that unmistakable voice poured through the hall, the emotion also poured through, and the tumultuous welcome.

For Hubert H. Humphrey, who has inoperable cancer, wasn't there. He was speaking from a telephone hookup which had to be switched from his Senate office to his home when he wasn't strong enough to go to the office that morning.

* * *

"OUR FIRST PRIORITY has got to be to restore our nation to full employment and a growing and expanding economy. We can't do any of these things we want to do unless we have people at work, people with income, unless we get people off welfare that want to be on the job, unless we can put our young people to work instead of having them roam the streets and living off of crime.

"So the first thing we have got to do is make up our minds that we have got a war on our hands, and it's a war against recession, it's a war against inflation, it's a war against stagnation. And we have got to be willing to put resources into it, and we don't put nearly enough.

"A second item of our priority agenda must be labor law reform. I can promise you that the Senate is going to move and move promptly beginning in January to address this requirement. It will be a battle, but we can win it.

"We cannot permit some employers to ignore these rights with disdain for the law. You and I know that most of our employers obey the law. They bargain in good faith. They are happy to work with their unions. The reforms that we suggest will not hurt any of those that are lawful, it will be a blessing. It's designed to get tough on the cheats who have wiggled around the law at great cost to our working people for years. And we know who they are and we can put an end to this injustice, and we must do it. That's one of the things you have got to demand in 1978 when that Congress opens up: Demand that the new reform law be passed and passed quickly.

"Thirdly, the President will soon announce a new urban development policy for America. It's designed to end what was called the malign neglect. Not benign, but malign neglect, the callous indifference, the social cancer that eats at the very innards of our great metropolitan areas, that has resulted in tragic decay of many of our cities.

"WE'VE GOT THE PEOPLE, we've got the money. We need a new type of urban development bank in this country that provides long-term financing, that makes it possible for cities and small towns and communities to have the things that they need to make their cities and their communities livable.

"Finally, we must deal with the harsh fact that unfair competition from abroad has cost thousands, yea hundreds of thousands, of American workers jobs and loss of income. Now, there is a lot of talk about free trade. I grew up in that kind of educational atmosphere, but I'm here to tell you there is no free trade when other governments provide massive subsidies to our competitors, when they permit exploitive wage rates and when they dump excess production into the American market while maintaining trade barriers to the products that we produce.

"I think we ought to say to the whole world we have had enough of this and we will not tolerate any more of it.

"We will work hard to achieve agreements with other nations to reduce their exports where current levels are causing serious damage to American industry, industry that's suffering from joblessness and unemployment. But those nations also should understand—and I want you to get this straight—that we will fight fire with fire. If American jobs cannot be protected from unfair competition in any other way, we are not going to get rolled over; we're not going to be an easy take. I'm for fair trade, not free trade, just fair trade, that's all we ask."

As Role of Professionals Shifts:

Rapid Union Growth Posted In White-Collar Workforce

WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS, once the least-unionized segment of the work force, are turning to trade unions and collective bargaining in fast-growing numbers to build more solid careers and economic futures, Director Jack Golodner of the newly created AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees reported.

Golodner pointed out that nearly half of the nation's workforce is employed in white-collar and service jobs in professional, technical, sales and clerical fields.

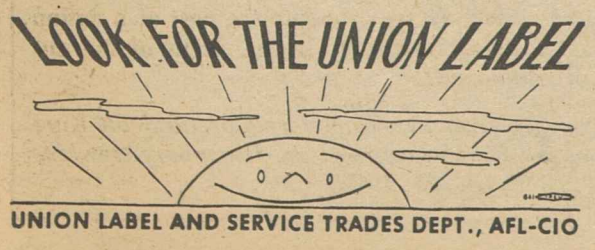
Citing a "fantastic growth" of white-collar workers over the last 20 years, Golodner said that professionals are now joining unions at a rapid rate because "the collective bargaining procedures and techniques that the AFL-CIO and blue-collar unions have pioneered are now recognized as equally suitable for the professional employee." He said that most professionals are now employees, rather than "self-employed entrepreneurs," and they see collective bargaining as a more effective way of enhancing professionalism.

"The ways of the past don't work any more, the methodology of the professional society doesn't work," he declared, because "the old-guard organizations have resisted or refused to look at collective bargaining as a tool."

Golodner said on Labor News Conference that "discrimination against women" is much worse in the white-collar and professional area than in the blue-collar occupations, and that ending such wrong and unfair practices is a major goal of the new department.

He said that "women with the proper college credentials are still playing second fiddle to men with the same academic standing," a situation the department hopes to help correct. Most women now see their white-collar and professional jobs as careers, rather than casual or temporary work, and rightfully demand the chance to build those jobs into solid careers, Golodner observed.

Reporters questioning Golodner were David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. and Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.



By Press Associates, Inc.

DOES THE FOURTH AMENDMENT'S protection "against unreasonable searches" protect an employer's workplace from warrantless inspections by the government?

That question, which affects virtually every worker and consumer in America, was argued before the U.S. Supreme Court as a small businessman challenged the constitutionality of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970.

But the high court's ruling, expected sometime this summer, could affect a wide range of federal and state regulatory agencies set up since the turn of the century, according to the U.S. Solicitor General. These agencies now try to ensure the safety of foods, drugs, water, pesticides, cosmetics, airplanes, railroads and many other products, materials and industries.

The suit against OSHA by Ferrol G. Barlow of Pocatello, Idaho, has larger implications as well. Political conservatives, as well as organized business, see the Barlow case as their best chance in years to pull OSHA's teeth, cripple the regulatory agencies and get the government out of the marketplace. They sense a conservative tide running and are using the Barlow case to exploit anti-government attitudes which some politicians also tried to capitalize on in the 1976 elections.

On the other side, supporting the government's authority to enforce health and safety laws, are the Carter Administration, 11 state governments, organized labor and environmental groups.

Barlow's business in Pocatello is installing electrical and plumbing fixtures and heating and air conditioning units. He has 33 employees and reportedly has maintained a good health and safety record.

But Barlow, 61, also is a local leader of the John Birch Society.

When an OSHA compliance officer showed up unannounced on Sept. 11, 1975, Marlow refused to let him enter the shop. He pointed to a copy of the Fourth Amendment hanging above a stack of John Birch political materials and told the officer he would need a search warrant saying there was probable cause for suspecting a safety violation.

The Labor Dept. served a court order on Barlow on Jan. 5, 1976, to permit the inspection. But Barlow sued, charging the inspection provision of OSHA was unconstitutional. A year later, a three-judge federal district court in Idaho unanimously upheld Barlow's argument.

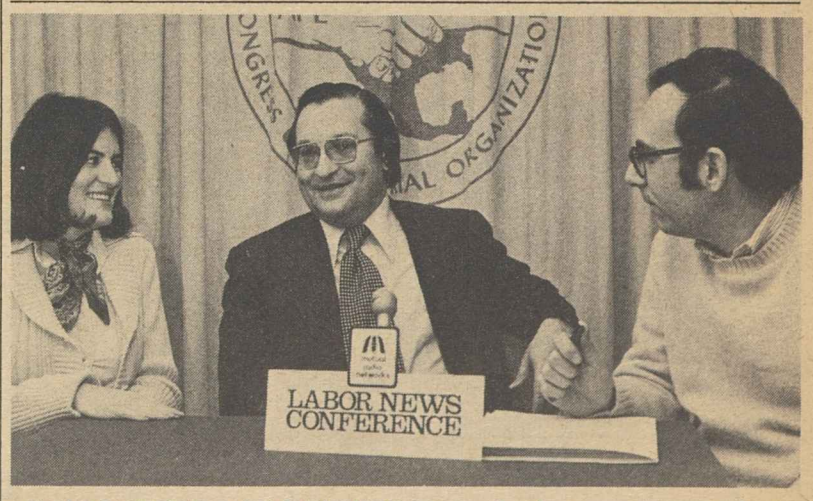
It is that decision which the Supreme Court is now reviewing in the first test of OSHA's inspection authority.

THE OSHA PROVISION stresses "reasonableness." It authorizes unannounced visits "at reasonable times . . . to inspect and investigate during regular working hours . . . within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner." It requires neither a search warrant nor specific grounds to believe violations exist.

U.S. Solicitor Gen. Wade McCree, urging that the lower court be reversed, argued that the Fourth Amendment "protects privacy interests and not places." He stressed that the OSHA inspection authority was reasonable, was confined to workplace areas and that access was similar to that permitted under federal labor relations law. If the court should decide that a warrant was required, McCree said, then the court should rewrite the inspection provision to make it compatible with the Fourth Amendment rather than invalidating it outright.

With the passage of OSHA in 1970, the federal government took a small step towards recognizing its responsibility for dealing with the workplace hazards of modern society. The scope of the problem is staggering.

The National Safety Council estimates that 13,000 workers are killed and 2.2 million disabled on the job each year. The U.S. Public Health Service estimates 100,000 deaths from job-related disease alone and 9.4 million job injuries that require medical attention each year. The National Cancer Institute estimates that about 36,500 deaths occur each year which can be related to cancer contracted in the workplace.

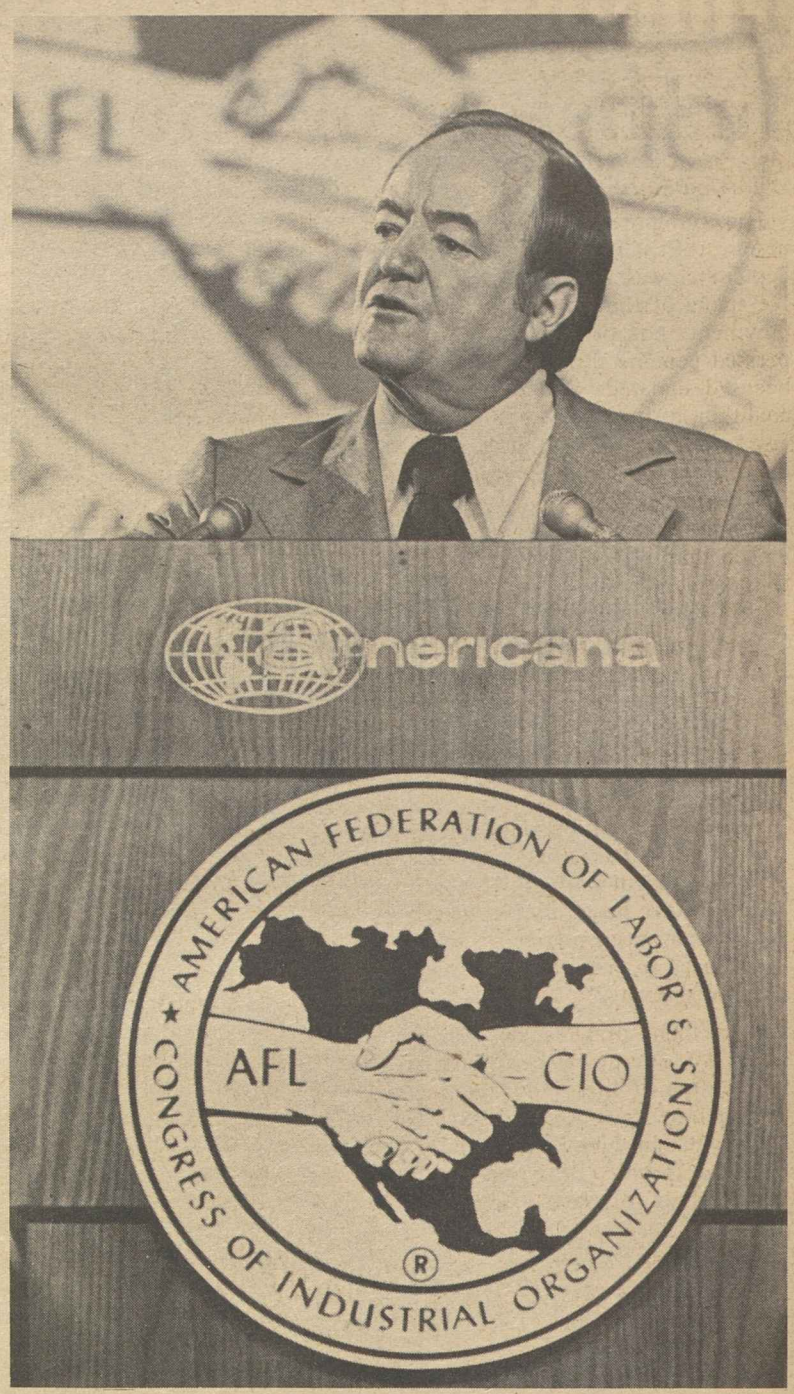


COLLECTIVE BARGAINING is seen by fast-growing numbers of white-collar workers as the surest way to achieve career goals as well as economic goals, Director Jack Golodner, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and David Prosten of Press Associates.

Humphrey — a Lifetime with Labor

AFL-CIO President George Meany welcomes Hubert Humphrey to an Executive Council session in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Receiving the federation's Murray-Green Award in 1974, Humphrey is congratulated by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, actor E. G. Marshall and Vice President Peter Bommarito.



Addressing the federation's 10th biennial convention . . .

A familiar face at major labor events, Humphrey is greeted by President Philip Murray of the CIO, President David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and President Walter H. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Extending encouragement to a striking Machinist in 1966. . . .

At a 1977 tribute to him, Humphrey meets with Vice President Mondale, Coretta Scott King and AFL-CIO Vice President Murray H. Finley.

Workers Mourn Loss:

Humphrey Played Special Role In History of Union Struggles

(Continued from Page 1)

His 40-minute speech to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention last September was vintage Humphrey. He spoke of the ravages of unemployment, not of cancer. He expressed genuine pleasure at having been designated chairman of a coalition formed to support labor law reform. He unashamedly dabbed tears from his eyes at the warmth of his reception. And he left the cheering delegates convinced that all goals are achievable if the trade union movement puts its full effort into them.

Last month, when the AFL-CIO convention met in Los Angeles, Humphrey was too ill to make the trip. Instead, he spoke to the convention by telephone and no one present will forget it.

He said a brief, poignant goodbye. "You all mean so much to me . . . particularly this year." Unions have been "the source of American social progress, and I have tried to be with them every step of the way."

And then, drawing on the reserves of energy and enthusiasm that sustained him until the final days, Humphrey spoke of the tasks ahead, of an ailing economy, of cities in trouble, of peace in the Middle East, of members of Congres who forget the labor movement between elections.

The message he left with the delegates could serve as Humphrey's epitaph:

"We can't quit. We've got to demand. We have got to insist. We have got to fight. We have got to put forward our programs and say, 'this is what we want.' Sometimes we know we are not going to get all we ask for, but we are not going to get anything unless we fight for it."

The AFL-CIO's highest honor—the Murray-Green Award for distinguished public service—was presented to Humphrey in 1974.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who headed an AFL-CIO delegation to the funeral services for Humphrey in St. Paul, made the presentation at that happier occasion.

"We did our level best to try to place in his hands a more suitable award—the presidency of the United States," Kirkland said at the dinner for Humphrey. "And what a tremendous amount of grief this country and the world would have been spared."

That was the election in which an enthusiastic labor movement worked harder than it ever had to elect a friend, won back a big segment of the third party desertions to George Wallace, and came close to making up for the split in the liberal movement over Vietnam that so weakened the Democratic Party.

It was a heartbreakingly close election, and Humphrey was always frank in acknowledging his ambition to lead the nation as its President.

It was not to be. But as President Carter said at the memorial services in the Rotunda of the Capitol in the presence of the nation's two living former Presidents: "We are here today to testify that Hubert Humphrey may well have blessed our country more than any of us."

Vice President Mondale was among those drawn into Minnesota and then national politics by Humphrey's example and his eulogy touched the heart of the nation.

Humphrey "will be remembered as one of the most loved men of his time," and while the presidency eluded him, "he achieved something much more than the nation's highest office—he became his country's conscience."

The young mayor from Minneapolis, who had won the Democratic nomination for the Senate, first came to national attention as the eloquent spokesman for a strong civil rights platform plank at the Democratic National convention in 1948. His close ally in winning the convention to the civil rights cause—despite the certainty of a Dixiecrat walkout—was AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, then a congressman from Wisconsin.

That 1948 Democratic convention in Philadelphia was where Bayard Rustin, now president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, first met Humphrey.

On NBC's "Today" program, Rustin recalled Humphrey as the only white to turn out for a demonstration called by Randolph in support of equal rights. "That was my introduction to Hubert Humphrey."

Meany, on the same program, said he considered that Humphrey's "most important contribution was in the field of civil rights."

On a personal level, Meany's "most vivid recollection of Hubert Humphrey is his spirit. It's hard to think of Hubert without smiling because he was a delightful, delightful character." He "loved people" and never faltered in his lifelong "fight against injustice."

The special affection the trade union movement felt for Humphrey was reflected beyond the formal messages of tribute issued by union presidents and the more personal letters to Muriel Humphrey. It was in the choked voices of workers in factories and shops, in offices and construction sites, shipyards and railroad terminals.

And it was in the great, partly successful effort made by all his friends and constituencies to carry out Humphrey's wish that his final services be a celebration, an occasion for joy rather than mourning.

In Mondale's memorable words:

"He taught us all how to hope and how to love, how to win and how to lose. He taught us how to live and, finally, he taught us how to die."

'He Was Our True Friend —In Good Going or Rough'

The following is the text of a letter from AFL-CIO President George Meany to Mrs. Humphrey on Jan. 16.

Dear Muriel:

All of us in the AFL-CIO shared the sense of loss all America knew when Hubert died. Perhaps we felt it more keenly than others for he was our true friend—when the going was good and when it was rough.

We are grateful that we had a chance to personally express our admiration and appreciation only a few short weeks ago when our convention was held in Los Angeles.

We wanted to hear Hubert once again and since we knew the trip was out of the question, I called and asked him to address us by telephone. As always when we asked Hubert to speak, he agreed and planned to do so from his office the next afternoon.

But he had a bad morning and couldn't go to the office. Men of lesser courage would have cancelled, but not Hubert. He had the call transferred to your home and told us he intended to go ahead.

The delegates didn't know Hubert was going to talk once again to the labor movement he had supported so long. All they knew was that a friend was about to speak.

Before he had completed his first sentence, the delegates were on their feet, cheering and applauding in as spontaneous and heart-warming a display of affection as I've ever seen in any public gathering. Hubert heard them, knew how deeply they cared for him and responded with what probably was his last, important public address.

As always, he spoke sense. He discussed the grave problems facing us. He reiterated his unflagging confidence in America and her people and his conviction that, as a nation, we could meet and beat all the problems ahead. And the delegates shouted their agreement.

Many of Hubert's dreams—and ours—remain unfulfilled —a measure, it seems to me, of the breadth of his vision and determination. Those of us who are left must—and will —do everything in our power to make those dreams come true. Hubert won't be with us to celebrate those victories but each of them will be won because of him.

Hubert was one of a kind—undoubtedly the finest senator of our time and unquestionably the most decent, compassionate human being ever to dedicate his life to public service. We have lost a good friend, a stalwart ally but all of us are the better because of this good man.

With our deepest sympathies and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

Energy Dept. Snooping Barred by Court Order

President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees hailed a federal court decision forbidding the Energy Dept. from snooping into the private lives of its workers as "another acre of new ground in the fight to establish the equality of federal workers."

In a Jan. 13 ruling, U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell ruled in Washington that the government has no business asking its employees to list their associations with political, economic, religious and cultural groups.

The ruling followed the complaint of AFGE Local 421 that its members were deprived of their rights of privacy and free association by an Energy Dept. questionnaire requiring them to disclose the names of all corporations, non-profit organizations and other associations with which they or members of their families were connected.

"There is no statutory authority for this intrusion," said Gesell, calling the disclosure requirement "unreasonable and repressive." He added that the questionnaire "pries into religious, social, political, educational, and fraternal associations both of the employee, the employee's spouse, his minor children and dependents. This is too much."

Gessell ordered the new Energy Dept. and its director, James Schlesinger, to remove the controversial section from the questionnaire that employees were required to fill out. He also told the department to notify those employees who had already completed that part of the questionnaire and tell them that the information they gave would be deleted from its files and returned to them upon written request within 20 days.

Blaylock said that Gesell's decision struck "an appropriate balance between the public's right to expect objective performance from government employees and the employee's rights to a private life with private interests."

ACTWU Wins at 2 Plants in South

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers scored decisive organizing victories at two plants in the Deep South, winning bargaining rights for 510 workers, ACTWU Organizing Director Paul Swaity announced.

The largest unit involves 350 workers at the Ballet Fabrics factory in Scottsboro, Ala., where the union won a National Labor Relations Board election by a margin of 181 to 132.

At the Malcolm Southern Spinning plant in Toccoa, Ga., 160 eligible workers voted for ACTWU representation by a 2 to 1 majority.

Kirkland Leads Union Group At Services

St. Paul, Minn.—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and COPE Director Al Barkan were among those attending the funeral services for Hubert H. Humphrey held here.

The trade union contingent included Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito; Industrial Union Dept. President Jacob Clayman; President Murray H. Finley and Exceutive Vice President William DuChessi of the Clothing & Textile Workers; President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Iron Workers President John H. Lyons; Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts, and Painters Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Petersdorf.

Minnesota trade union leaders included the top officers of the State AFL-CIO, President David K. Roe, Executive Vice President Leonard LaShomb and Sec.-Treas. Neil C. Sherburne.

Two Deaths Diminish Senate Liberal Ranks

The Senate lost two of its most staunchly liberal Democratic members in a single week.

Lee Metcalf, finishing out his third term as senator from Montana, died at 66 just two days before Hubert Humphrey's death.

Metcalf was a consumer champion during his 25 years in Congress—including eight years in the House before his election to the Senate. In the House, he was a founder and first chairman of the Democratic Study Group which emerged as an increasingly influential liberal caucus.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland termed Metcalf "a true friend of labor, a staunch liberal and a great senator."

Metcalf and Humphrey had similar COPE records—among the very best of all senators. Labor's scorecard shows Metcalf with 134 right votes and only 14 wrong votes. Humphrey had 144 right, 11 wrong votes during his tenure.

Both vacancies will be filled by Democratic governors, whose appointees will serve until the next congressional elections in November.

Montana's new senator will be named by Gov. Thomas L. Judge. Metcalf's term expires at the end of this year—he had, in fact, announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election—so the senator elected in November will serve a full six-year term.

Minnesota will be designating its second senator by gubernatorial appointment in little more than a year. The first opening came when Walter F. Mondale was elected vice president. Then, Wendell Anderson resigned as governor to accept appointment to the Senate. Mondale's term expires this year so that seat will be filled in the November election for a full term.

But Humphrey had just been reelected in 1976—by a margin of nearly three-to-one over his Republican opponent—so the November election will be for the remaining four years of his term.

McCracken Elected To Guild Board

Fay McCracken of Memphis defeated incumbent Warren E. Howard for the Region 2 vice presidency of the Newspaper Guild in a special rerun election. The Guild's Election & Referendum Committee certified McCracken the winner by a vote of 1,259 to 956.

OSHA Cites Danger:

Emergency Limits Set on Cancer Agent

An immediate reduction in worker exposure to cancer-causing acrylonitrile has been put into effect by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Acrylonitrile, often referred to by the initials AN, is a highly toxic liquid used widely in the production of man-made fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics and other materials.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham announced an emergency temporary standard for the carcinogen that lowers workplace exposure to 2 parts AN per 1 million parts air (2 ppm) averaged over an eight-hour period. OSHA previously allowed workplace concentrations of the chemical of 20 ppm.

Government job safety and health agencies have estimated that at least 10,000 workers are exposed to excessively high levels of AN and a total 125,000 workers are exposed to some degree.

Dr. Bingham said the emergency action was necessary because data from studies of workers and laboratory test animals conclusively establish that AN is a potential cancer hazard to humans.

The Rubber Workers issued a cancer alert on AN a year ago and in May 1977 called on OSHA to lower worker exposure limits below 1 ppm.

URW President Peter Bommarito, who heads the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s occupational safety and health committee, warned last year that "it is very possible that acrylonitrile will be shown to have greater impact on the health and lives of our members than vinyl chloride."

OSHA ordered a crackdown on cancer-causing vinyl chloride in 1974 by lowering exposure limits to 1 ppm. The chemical, widely used in the plastics industry, was blamed for a rare liver cancer that killed a number of workers.

In taking the emergency action against AN, Dr. Bingham said that "as a carcinogen, acrylonitrile can pose its life threatening danger in a very brief period of time. Without this emergency temporary standard, employees would continue to be exposed to this threat during the period of time necessary to complete normal rulemaking process."

Under provisions of the federal job safety law, OSHA has six months to come up with a permanent regulation. Hearings on a final AN standard are scheduled to begin in Washington Mar. 21.

While union occupational health specialists warned that the 2 ppm exposure limit on AN may not be low enough to eliminate the cancer risk, reaction from employer groups was mixed.

The Society for the Plastics industry, an employer organization, said the new standard was unnecessary. And Monsanto Co. announced it would challenge the new standard in court. A number of other AN producers also criticized the OSHA regulation.

But Du Pont Co., a major producer of AN, said it was fully aware of the toxic impact of the chemical and that since it was already meeting the new OSHA standard, "we have nothing to complain about."

Du Pont released data from studies conducted at its Camden, S.C., acrylic textile plant showing a high risk of colon and lung cancer among workers there.

The OSHA emergency standard require the use of any practicable combination of engineering and work practice controls or respiratory protective equipment to reduce worker exposure to the permissible limit. It also requires measurement of worker exposure, medical surveillance, employee training, risk reducing efforts and recordkeeping.

TESTIFYING for the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill at the opening of House hearings are, from left: AFL-CIO Vice President Murray H. Finley and Coretta Scott King, co-chairpersons of the Full Employment Action Council; AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Assistant Director Kenneth Young.

Minimum Wage Rise Gets Editorial Boost

A Wisconsin newspaper took a look at the minimum wage improvements that became effective at the start of this year and concluded that employer groups were badly off target in their predictions of dire economic consequences.

Similar predictions have been made every time the minimum wage has been increased, the Sheboygan Press noted in an editorial.

As it turned out, the newspaper said, "each increase has helped the nation and its economic strength. The new increase should have the same effect."

Labor, Coalition Spur HHH Jobs Bill Tribute

(Continued from Page 1)

the Federal Reserve Board to report to Congress on the steps it plans to help achieve employment targets.

While the bill does not give an unemployed worker a legal right to a job, it is far from being "a toothless tiger," Biemiller testified.

It is a "framework" for planning by the Executive Branch leading to action by Congress, he said. "It sets up a reasonable, practical and workable mechanism to turn the promise of full employment into jobs."

Mrs. King, who is president of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change, said her late husband and Hubert Humphrey both understood that "the right to sit at a lunch counter is hardly a right when you are without a job to pay for the lunch."

She voiced concern that "the civil rights legislation we struggled for, and some died for, is almost being repealed by the harsh reality of high unemployment."

Finley, president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, said the decline in the unemployment rate in December still leaves the nation with 6 million workers seeking jobs but unable to find them, more than 3 million working part-time jobs aren't available, and another million who have given up the job search.

Auto Workers Vice President Irving Bluestone, also a witness for the bill at the opening of House hearings, said passage of the legislation would mark an end to the "patchwork economic policies" the nation has followed—"reacting to crises with contrived band-aids."

It was Humphrey's vision, he said, that there should be programs in place to take up the employment slack when the economy falters.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins bill and was optimistic about its prospects in a Meet the Press television interview shortly after Humphrey's death.

Its employment goals are attainable, he said. The bill's chances are "enhanced" by the identification with Humphrey and "the time has come for passage."

Males, Whites Benefit Most From Job Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the year, with men, women and teenagers all registering declines. The jobless rate averaged 7.9 percent for the last quarter of 1976.

While the number of Americans holding jobs jumped by 1.2 million during the 1977 fourth quarter, unemployment fell by only 138,000 over the same period because an additional one million workers entered the labor force.

The black unemployment rate edged down from 13.6 to 13.4 percent during the last three months of 1977, but was unchanged from fourth quarter 1976, BLS reported. Some 225,000 black workers found jobs during the fourth quarter, but an equal number entered the labor force.

Other highlights of the report noted a substantial decline over the year—2.4 percentage points—in the jobless rate for workers of Hispanic origin. At 8.7 percent in the fourth quarter, the rate still was much higher, however, than the incidence of joblessness among caucasians.

The jobless rate among Vietnam veterans fell by a full percentage point to 6.8 percent between the third and fourth quarters of 1977, reflecting declines for both younger and older veterans. Over the past year, the improvement in the overall situation for veterans was concentrated among those in the 20-29 year age group, and was limited exclusively to white veterans.

The number of so-called "discouraged workers"—those who report that they want a job but are not looking for work because they believe that they cannot find one—declined from 1.1 million to 970,000 over the quarter.

Returning Congress Faces Major Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

age discrimination act so as to bar mandatory retirement before the age of 70. And there has not yet been any House action on a Senate-passed bill to prohibit exclusion of pregnancy-related disabilities from employment benefit plans. Nor has the Senate taken up the House-passed bill to end most Hatch Act restrictions on political activities of federal employees.

The Administration's tax cut proposals will certainly be among the major bills to come before Congress. The President was expected to outline his tax proposals in his televised State of the Union address—scheduled shortly after the AFL-CIO News went to press—and follow through two days later with a special tax message.

In quick succession, Congress was also scheduled to receive the President's Economic Report—an analysis and prescription for the economy formulated by the Council of Economic Advisers—and his proposed budget for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1, 1978.

The budget proposals will receive the greatest scrutiny, both because of the competition for funds among the array of government programs and the continuing debate over whether economic stimulus is best provided by direct government programs, by tax cuts designed to leave more spending power in the private sector, or by some combination of the two.

Although the Administration's spending proposals will be influential, Congress will write its own budget and spending ceilings.

While the first session of Congress ran well into December, the second session will certainly adjourn well before the November election. The target is adjournment by the end of September.

Lag in Growth Threat To Industrial Nations

Paris—Unemployment in the United States and 23 other industrial democracies will get worse in 1978 unless more governments act to stimulate their economies, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

The OECD said that if existing trends and policies continue, real gross national product will rise only 3.5 percent, unchanged from 1977, for its 24 member nations.

That forecast includes a U.S. growth rate decline to 4.25 percent from 4.75 percent in real gross national product, or total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation.

Western Europe is projected as picking up to a 2.5 percent growth rate from 1977's 2 percent. That would leave the region way below the 4.5 percent growth rate considered necessary to create enough jobs to prevent further joblessness.

OECD said that unless the 4.5 percent goal sought is helped by early action of the U.S. Congress on tax cuts, with similar moves in West Germany, Japan and other industrial nations, the jobless total for the 24 nations could reach 17 million, or 6 percent of the OECD area's workforce. That would be an increase from the 5.2 percent unemployment rate in early 1977.

OECD said unemployment in Europe is worse than in the U.S., noting that industrial output in West Germany, France, Britain and Italy has been "stagnant" since last spring.

The report said most of the OECD countries could stimulate economic growth substantially in 1978 without worsening inflation.

Uniform Job Testing Guidelines Proposed

The Carter Administration has proposed uniform guidelines for employee testing and other selection procedures.

The guidelines, announced by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, are aimed at protecting the rights of workers to be hired and promoted on the basis of job-related standards and without regard to race, sex or ethnic background.

The guidelines would replace two different sets of employee selection rules which have been in effect since November 1968.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Meany Rejects New 'Guidelines' Plan

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Says Policy Could Lead To Controls

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO welcomed President Carter's "forthright and candid" recognition of the nation's economic problems but firmly rejected any form of wage-price guidelines as part of the solution.

Labor "cannot and will not" go along with the proposition that government guidelines should enter into the collective bargaining process, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

In both his Economic Report and his State of the Union message, Carter solicited voluntary compliance by employers and unions with a goal of holding wage and price increases this year below the average of the past two years.

For each industry, Carter said, the "initial presumption" is that increases should be "significantly less" than the two-year average. But exceptions can be justified "where profit margins have been particularly squeezed or where wages are lagging seriously."

Carter also said he will keep the "objective of deceleration" in mind in determining the amount of next October's comparability salary increase for federal employees.

Meany expressed concern that Carter's guideline and jawboning approach takes the nation "a step down the road" to the type of economic controls that the President has disavowed.

Wage settlements have not been the source of the nation's inflation, Meany stressed. And "federal workers must not again be made the sacrificial scapegoats as they were during the Nixon Administration."

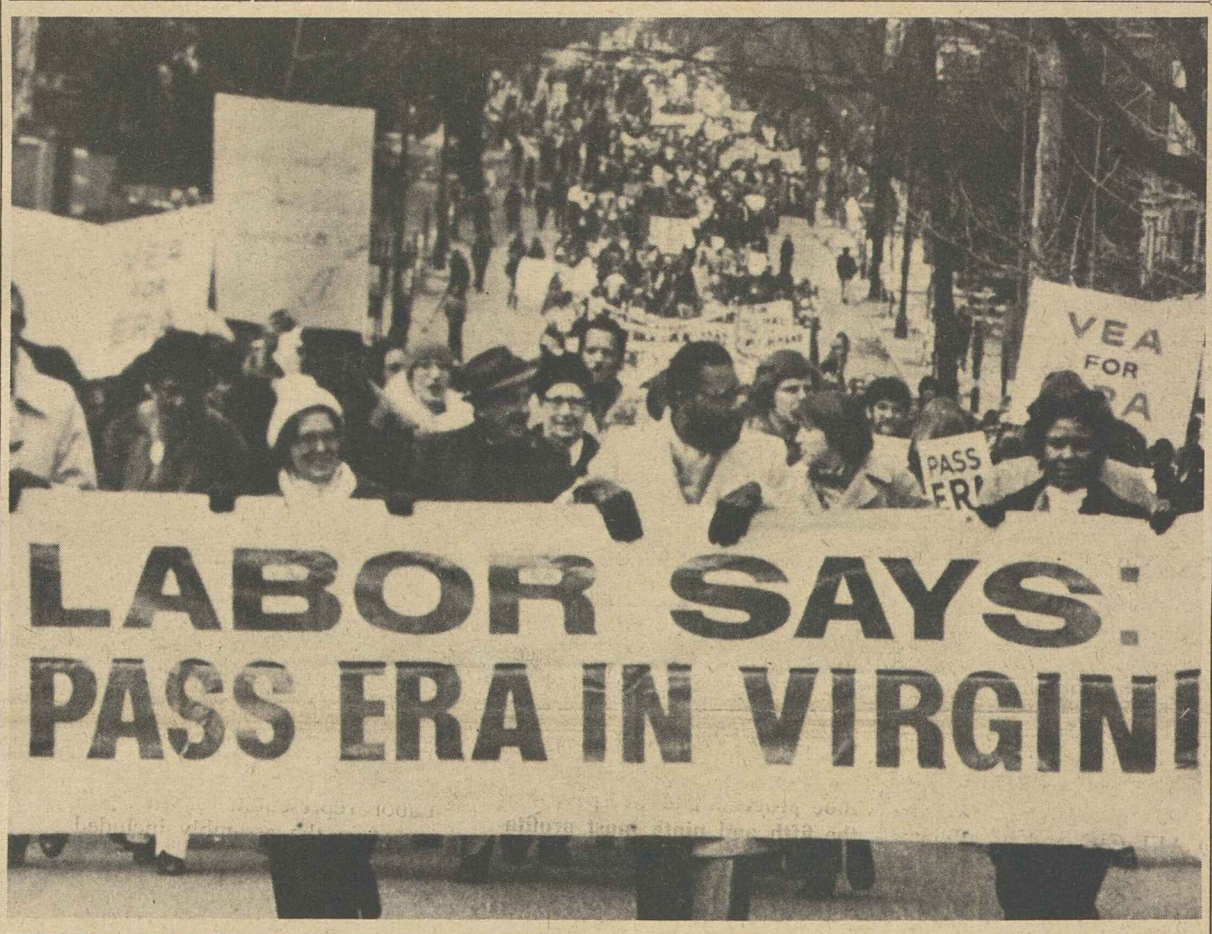
The AFL-CIO is "disappointed," he said, at the Administration's apparent indifference to the impact of high interest rates that "add to the cost of everything from a loaf of bread to servicing the national debt."

On the plus side, Meany praised Carter's renewed commitment to the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill. And he said the AFL-CIO shares the President's concerns "for a strong economic recovery, a simpler and fairer tax system, and for measures to deal with the special problems of the disadvantaged and the unemployed."

The Carter Administration spelled out its program and major legislative requests in four major messages sent to Congress in rapid succession. In addition to the State of the Union and economic reports, the President submitted his budget requests for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1, 1978, and a special

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Law Bill Advances, Faces Filibuster in Senate



UNION MEMBERS from all sections of Virginia marched through the streets of Richmond to rally on the State Capitol grounds in support of ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. More than 3,000 persons took part in the 15-block march and rally.

Committee Votes 13-2 For Reform

The labor law reform bill won a bipartisan 13-2 endorsement from the Senate Human Resources Committee but its opponents served notice they will filibuster in an effort to block the passage by the Senate.

Its thrust is the same as that of the bill the House passed last fall—to protect more effectively the right of workers to choose union representation and bargain collectively with their employers.

Labor law reform tops the AFL-CIO legislative agenda, Vice President Mondale said the Administration has "no higher priority" for this year, and the President reiterated his strong support in the State of the Union message.

The Senate committee made some changes in the bill in an effort to meet some employer objections part way and broaden support for the legislation. But the amendments did not appease hard-core foes such as Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah). He termed the amendments "eyewash" and said he will lead a filibuster when the bill comes before the Senate, probably in March. Sen. S. I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.) also voted against the bill.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the Senate committee approved "a generally good bill, which will protect workers in the exercise of rights guaranteed them 43 years ago but, until now, effectively denied by unscrupulous employers."

(Continued on Page 3)

Precedent-Shattering Injunction:

NLRB Asks Nationwide Ban On J.P. Stevens' Illegal Acts

By John R. Oravec

The National Labor Relations Board is seeking a sweeping injunction in U.S. District Court in New York to halt the illegal anti-union practices of J. P. Stevens & Co.

Citing a 15-year "massive, multi-state campaign to deny its employees their rights" under federal law to choose their own bargaining representative, the NLRB petition said the court injunction is needed to restrain Stevens from a "nationwide program of illegal activity and its contumacious conduct toward the National Labor Relations Act."

The NLRB warned Stevens last Nov. 30 that it would seek the injunction unless the company agreed to remedy its unfair labor practices. Stevens refused to go along with such an agreement.

This is the first time in the 43-year history of the law that the NLRB has sought such a wide-ranging injunction against an employer.

The injunction would apply to all Stevens facilities throughout the country, except those now covered by outstanding court decrees. Such court orders are now in effect against the giant textile firm at all its plants in North and South Carolina and at Dublin and Statesboro, Ga.

Earlier this month, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans threatened to jail Stevens officials if they continue to flout earlier court orders to bargain in good faith with the Clothing & Textile Workers at Statesboro.

The appeals court also warned Stevens that it would levy fines of up to $10,000 for each further violation, as well as fines of up to $5,000 per day for continuing violations.

ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said in reaction to the new NLRB petition that Stevens "has been getting away with flagrant and repeated violations" of the federal labor law.

"A nationwide injunction should speed up the law enforcement process and lead to the swifter imposition of federal court penalties," Finley and Sheinkman asserted.

The injunction proceedings are based on abuses by Stevens in Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Stevens, the country's second largest textile manufacturer operates 85 plants—most of them in the South.

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Labor Seeks Stronger Ban On 'Dumping'

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to strengthen a 57-year-old law that has failed to prevent other nations from "dumping" excess production in the U.S. market at below-cost prices that drive American firms out of business.

Both the "antiquated and clumsy" 1921 law and its enforcement have been ineffective, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testified at House hearings.

Especially in a period of world recession, Oswald noted, nations "try to export unemployment—to dump goods in another country's markets in order to maintain employment at home."

(Continued on Page 2)

Economic Report Sees Modest Growth Rate

By James M. Shevis

President Carter's strategy for keeping the nation's uncertain economic recovery alive—unveiled in his first Economic Report to Congress—assumes only modest gains in real gross national product over the next two years.

As a result, substantial unemployment is expected to persist through the end of 1979.

Elaborating on ideas in his State of the Union message to Congress a day earlier, Carter forecast that real GNP will rise by no more than an annual rate of 4.5 to 5 percent both this year and next.

Real GNP, the value of total goods and services adjusted for inflation, grew by only 4.9 percent in

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Labor Seeks Stronger Ban On 'Dumping'

(Continued from Page 1)

He told a Ways & Means subcommittee that anti-dumping cases drag on for years in "a maze of legal technicalities" so that there is no real protection.

"The bramblebush of technicalities makes it a game for lawyers," Oswald charged.

To improve both the law and its administration, Oswald proposed that:

- The Treasury Dept. and the International Trade Commission, both with jurisdiction over dumping cases, should process cases simultaneously and be required to make a final determination within six months of the filing of a dumping charge.
- An importer charged with dumping should be required to pay in escrow the full amount of the estimated dumping duties pending final determination.
- The burden of proof should not be on the injured party who does not have access to necessary cost information.
- The government itself should initiate investigations when imports increase rapidly. "We suggest a 10 percent increase in imports as a test for action."

Oswald said a 10 percent rise in imports test would be more effective than trying to set a fair price for every product imported into the United States. "To turn over to the government the setting of all minimum import prices in the United States market would be a form of price control by government which the AFL-CIO does not support."

Stressing the urgency of the problem, Oswald noted that manufacturing employment in the United States last month was nearly 500,000 below the level of four years ago.

CROWN PRINCE Hasan ibn Talal of Jordan met with AFL-CIO President George Meany for a broad-ranging discussion of economic conditions and trade union affairs in his country. Prince Hasan is King Hussein's younger brother.

Jobs, Organizing, Trade Draw Top IUD Priority

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will concentrate on full employment, organizing the unorganized and international trade in 1978, IUD President Jacob Clayman said.

He told reporters there would be a continued push for the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, and that while the bill is a "beginning only," it is one way we are going to "push to stimulate government to achieve full employment."

"We are going to use all our resources to get Humphrey-Hawkins passed," Clayman added, "since it is the beginning point in eliminating the ups and downs of employment and unemployment."

Clayman announced that Harold McIver, a member of the Steelworkers, has been named director of organization for the IUD to fill a vacancy left by the retirement of Nicholas Zonarich.

McIver has been heading IUD organizing drives from the Charlotte, N.C., base. Clayman said that the department's organizing headquarters will now be in Charlotte, and activities will center on the Carolinas, the Deep South and Texas.

"We will put our greatest emphasis on J. P. Stevens," Clayman said. "We are determined to bring the Stevens campaign to a successful conclusion," the IUD leader declared. "J. P. Stevens will be organized." He noted that a majority of workers in a large number of Stevens plants had signed authorization cards. He declined to name the plants, but said "there are more than a baker's dozen."

On international trade, Clayman noted that between 1974 and 1976, one million manufacturing jobs were lost despite the increase in the labor force. Most of these jobs were lost as a result of low-wage imports and the operations of multi-national corporations, he said.

He said that some of the new target markets for imports were rubber and data processing and that it is critical that we "read carefully the early warning signs" to block serious invasions of the U.S. markets that have already taken place in steel, electronics, clothing and textiles, electronics and shoes.

Foods Lead Surge:

Consumer Prices Up 6.8% for 1977

The cost of living in America rose 6.8 percent in 1977, largely because of a sharp gain in food prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Meanwhile, workers' ability to keep up with the higher prices for goods and services slowed to half that rate—and then only because of the more liberal standard tax deduction that went into effect last June.

The 1977 inflation rate compared with 4.8 percent in 1976—the smallest rise since 1972—and 7 percent in 1975. At the worst of the second Nixon recession, between December 1973 and December 1974, prices rose 12.2 percent. The December jump in prices lifted the CPI to 186.1 percent of its 1967 average.

BLS said that the acceleration in the government's consumer price index in 1977 "was due primarily to changes in food prices, particularly in the first half of the year." Food prices overall rose 8 percent last year, and 6 percent in 1976.

The CPI measures the change in prices of about 400 goods and services that are representative of those bought by a typical urban worker. The index will be substantially revised and updated next month.

Consumer prices rose a moderate four-tenths of 1 percent between November and December, held down by a slight one-tenth of 1 percent increase in grocery store costs, BLS said. Prices of non-food commodities, such as clothing and furniture, were up five-tenths of 1 percent over the month. Services, such as medical care and electricity, rose five-tenths of 1 percent.

In a separate report, BLS said that the purchasing power of the average American worker last month declined three-tenths of 1 percent from the November level. Real spendable earnings — take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars—fell to $95.34 a week in December from $95.62 the month before.

Over the year, the spending power of a married worker with three dependents rose 3.4 percent due to the higher tax deduction that became effective in June. By comparison, purchasing power in 1976 increased a tenth of 1 percent, and was virtually unchanged over the year.

In a summary of annual changes in retail prices, BLS reported increases for many grocery store foods—including meats, poultry, processed fruits and vegetables, sugar, fats and oil products, and cereal and bakery products—after declines in 1976.

Although coffee prices began to drop after mid-1977, they increased by 47.8 percent over the year.

Prices for new cars, fuel oil and gasoline increased more in 1977 than in 1976. Increases for clothing and household durables were about the same in both years, however, and used car prices declined in 1977 compared with a sharp rise in 1976.

Charges for services rose 7.9 percent in 1977, about the same as the year before. Rents rose 6.5 percent while charges for household services other than rent increased by 8.8 percent, both larger gains than in 1976.

Medical care costs increased 9 percent in 1977, almost as much as in 1976. The cost of transportation services rose 6.7 percent last year, a little less than in 1976.

N.Y. Service Employees Win Pay, Benefit Gains

New York—Service Employees Local 32B-32J approved a new three-year agreement with the Realty Advisory Board of New York City that provides substantial improvements in wages and fringe benefits for thousands of workers at commercial buildings in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island.

The contract calls for total weekly raises of $35 over the life of the agreement to mechanics, custodians, maintenance personnel, housekeepers, and elevator operators at some 2,500 buildings, including the Empire State and Chrysler buildings and office complexes at the World Trade and Rockefeller Centers.

The union, which formed last October through the merger of two locals, is one of the largest locals in the nation, with about 55,000 members. The contract is the first negotiated by the local since the merger.

Local President John Sweeney, who described the agreement as "outstanding," said that wages will rise by $12 a week, retroactive to Jan. 1, another $12 next Jan. 1, and another $11 a year later. The initial increase will give members an average weekly rate of $237.

Gains were widespread, encompassing training and safety improvements as well as wages, pensions, health and welfare and other areas.

The contract provides for equalization of employer-paid pension contributions for both male and female employees. Both the $7.50 per week payment made for former members of Local 32J and the $8 payment for former members of Local 32B were raised to the uniform figure of $9 a week per employee.

In addition, trustees of the pension plan were authorized to commission an actuarial study to examine the feasibility of raising the monthly pension payment from $200 to $250 and of including a cost-of-living adjustment for those already retired.

Among other improvements, a flexible holiday was added to the calendar, bringing the number of paid holidays to 12 per year.

The pact was ratified unanimously by the union's 20-member commercial building negotiating committee and its 50-member advisory negotiating committee.

Study Seeks Plan To Salvage Jobs

The Housing & Urban Development Dept. has granted a $300,000 contract to the National Center for Economic Alternatives to fund a study of ways to save the jobs of some 5,000 Youngstown, Ohio steel workers.

The Washington-based group of economists has been working with union members and others in the Youngstown area ever since Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. announced last year it was closing its Campbell Works plant.

Air Line Union Ratifies Gains In Texas Pact

Chicago — The Air Line Employees Association, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, ratified a new three-year agreement with Texas International Airlines providing for a 29 percent wage hike over the life of the contract, ALEA President Victor J. Herbert announced.

The pact, approved by a vote of 985 to 48, is retroactive to last May. It includes a cost-of-living clause and also provides for gains in pensions, vacations, and medical insurance coverage.

Under the agreement, top monthly base rates for station agents will rise from $1,345 to $1,700 by January 1980, with chief agents drawing an added $100. Similar increases apply to other job classifications, such as clerk-typists, payroll clerks, computer operators and other passenger service and office employees.

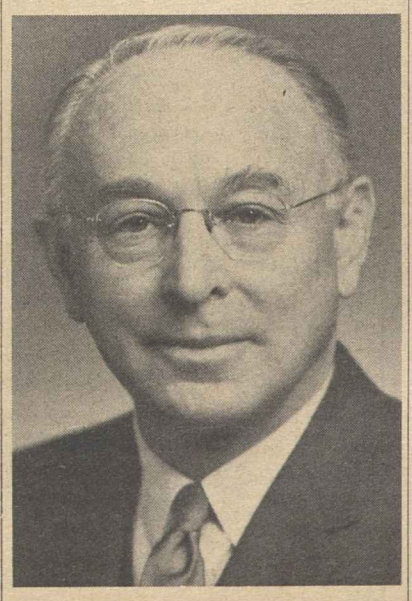
Negotiation of the contract took nine months, including three months of mediation.

David Cole Dies at 75, 'Dean of Arbitrators'

Paterson, N.J.—David L. Cole, who dedicated his career as an arbitrator and lawyer to the cause of labor peace, died at his home here. He was 75.

The New Jersey-born and Harvard-educated lawyer was hailed at the AFL-CIO convention last month as the "undisputed dean of American arbitrators." The convention said in a resolution that "his deep understanding of the labor movement and his unique ability to bring disputing parties together have won him profound admiration and unwavering support of all who have worked with him."

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland wired his widow that his death "is a loss to the nation and to the cause of industrial peace" which he helped build on a "foundation of personal integrity and impartiality." They added: "No individual in his generation has contributed more to understanding between labor and management."



DAVID L. COLE

Cole was selected as the impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan adopted at the 1961 convention and served in that capacity until his death. He had earlier served as the impartial umpire of the 1954 No-Raiding Pact between the AFL and CIO that preceded the merger of the two organizations.

Cole served as an arbitrator in the steel, maritime, transportation, airline and garment industries and was called on by six Presidents of the United States, beginning with Franklin D. Roosevelt, to deal with major industrial crises. He served on more than 30 presidential boards, as chairman of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and on the National Commission for the Improvement of Labor-Management Relations.

He is survived by his wife Helen, two sons and a daughter and five grandchildren. Services were held Jan. 27 in Paramus, N.J.

Filibuster Threatened:

Labor Law Reform Advances in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Biemiller expressed disappointment at an amendment the committee narrowly adopted that lengthens the timetable for the National Labor Relations Board to hold a representation election.

The original Administration bill would have required the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election within 15 days after receiving a petition in the simplest cases—where there is no question as to the bargaining unit and where union authorization cards have been signed by more than half the workers.

The House changed this to require an election within 25 days and the Senate committee bill would require that the election be held not less than 21 nor more than 30 days after the petition.

"History shows that each day elections are delayed increases the exposure of workers to employer harassment," Biemiller said.

The Senate version allows 45 days for an election when it has been sought by less than half the workforce, compared with 50 days in the Honse bill. Both measures allow up to 75 days if the election request raises "novel or particularly complex issues" that have to be resolved by the NLRB.

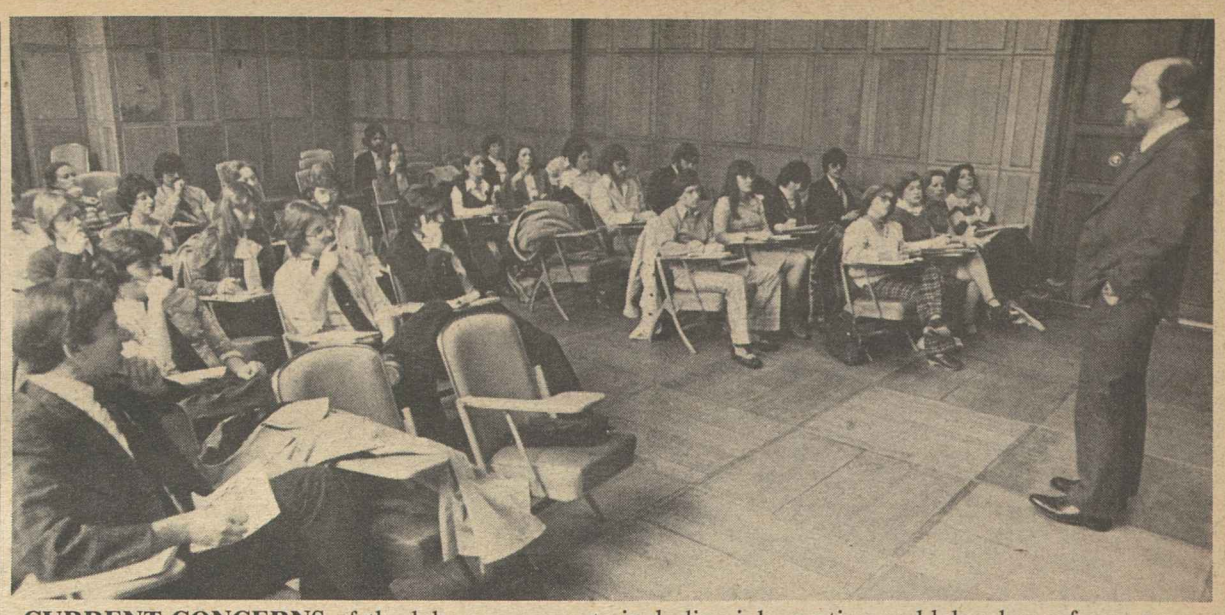
In another concession to employer objections, agreed to by the bill's sponsors, the committee provided that a worker illegally fired for union activities during an organizing campaign or before a first contract is signed will receive time and one-half back pay when reinstated, minus interim earnings. The House bill provides double the amount of lost wages.

Present law prohibits guards from joining unions that take in other workers or are affiliated with a labor federation. The House bill allows them to be represented by any union other than the one that represents workers employed by the same employer at the same location. The Senate version grants this right to plant guards, but excludes employees of contract guard firms.

Both bills give company and union officials equal access to workers during a union representation campaign. Then Senate version requires the union to notify a company in writing of its organizing efforts before qualifying for equal access. It includes a "free speech" provision allowing either side to make any statement that is not a promise of reward or a threat of harm, and it bars the injection of any new issue during the 48 hours before the election.

As does the House bill, the Senate measure expands the NLRB from five to seven members. But it also adds a provision for law clerks to the NLRB's administrative law judges to expedite decisions.

Both bills have the same formula for compensating workers for a delay in reaching a contract agreement that is caused by an employer's illegal refusal to bargain. And both have identical or similar provisions for mandatory injunctions to seek reinstatement of workers illegally fired before a first contract and for procedural changes to minimize both the red-tape delays and deliberate stalling.



CURRENT CONCERNS of the labor movement, including job creation and labor law reform, were detailed for 30 students from Ohio's Kent State University by AFL-CIO staff representatives. The group is in Washington for a 10-week special study session on the working of various governmental bodies. Barrett Seeley, right, of the federation's Dept. of Education moderated the briefing.

Sugar Field Workers Get Wage Boost

Sugar field workers will be paid a higher minimum wage for work on the 1978 crop—a range of $3 to $3.60 an hour depending on the job.

The increase in the minimum rate, which the AFL-CIO had called for, was announced by the Agriculture Dept. The new rates apply to all field work except in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, where sugar cane rates are set through collective bargaining or by federal or local legislation or regulation.

The new rates marked the first time since 1974 when the 1948 Sugar Act expired, that the Secretary of Agriculture had been required to set minimum wage levels for sugar field work. Under the Food & Agriculture Act of 1977, the rate establishment was left to the Agriculture Dept.

The new law requires producers to pay at least the minimum rate to qualify for the federally-insured price of 13.5 cents per pound for their cane and beets.

Minimum wages paid workers for harvesting the 1977 crop ranged from $2.85 to $3.40 an hour. About 50,000 workers are covered by the rates.

In a letter last fall to Agriculture Sec. Robert Bergland, AFL-CIO President George Meany backed up the continuing effort of the Meat Cutters on behalf of the sugar field workers who traditionally have had to depend on government edict for a fair wage.

Meany noted in his letter that inflation had reduced the real wages of many sugar workers by one-third since 1974, and that many were living in poverty, deprivation and in poor health.

Award to Chaikin Cites Role in Human Rights

New York—President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers was honored as "a relentless advocate" for American workers and for Israel at the Histadrut Humanitarian Award dinner. The award is sponsored each year by the National Committee for Labor Israel and the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

Nearly 2,000 persons heard a series of tributes to Chaikin for his trade union work, his commitment to the cause of Israel, and his advocacy of universal human rights.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland lauded Chaikin's work as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Belgrade conference which is assessing the Helsinki accords. Chaikin, Kirkland noted, had spoken out vigorously against the Soviet Union's systematic violations of human rights, concentrating on their refusal to permit Andrei Sakharov and other Soviet dissidents to attend the AFL-CIO convention in Los Angeles. Chaikin's speech in Belgrade "went unanswered because it was unanswerable," Kirkland said.

Speaking of his experiences in Belgrade, Chaikin said that he had "tried to put a little steel into the backs of some of our representatives." Specifically, Chaikin said he had encouraged the American delegation to explicitly name those nations guilty of human rights transgressions and to be more forthright about who was violating the Helsinki agreement and just exactly what the violations consisted of.

Chaikin, who recently visited Egypt on behalf of the AFL-CIO, said that he "sensed in Cairo an almost universal belief and expectation that simply because Sadat made his dramatic trip to Jerusalem with all that it implied, the Israelis should grant each and every demand enumerated by Sadat in his speech to the Knesset."

Chaikin said he had "pointed out time and time again that where there is a degree of mutuality and where parties are diametrically opposed to each other, it is essential for both parties to make reasonable and acceptable accommodations. Egypt could not expect a quick and dramatic conclusion after 30 years of war and distrust and calumny and invective."

He said Egypt "seems to be only at the beginning of a process of developing free trade unions as compared to those of the United States." If peace came, Chaikin said it would be because of the recognition by the Egyptian leadership of the need to end the economic poverty that permeates the society.

In a tribute to both Chaikin and Histadrut, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) declared that the "tie between the American labor movement and the Israel Histadrut is one of political faith. It survives because both parties continue to distinguish friend from foe, and both realize that upon this distinction much rests.

"It is the American labor movement which refuses to allow Soviet KGB agents to masquerade as 'trade unionists.' This week there has arrived in Washington a delegation of what is called 'Soviet parliamentarians,' a phrase which the American labor movement, and—unhappily—few besides it, recognize as a piece of propaganda and a matter of fraud."

AFTRA Rules Upheld In Court Agreement

New York—An agreement signed by two conservative commentators before a U.S. District Court here upheld the position of the Television & Radio Artists that it could collect initiation fees and a payment equal to dues from non-AFTRA members working under the union's contracts.

The stipulation signed by William F. Buckley and M. Stanton Evans concludes a long-running legal challenge to AFTRA's union shop code. Their case was financed by the Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation.

Buckley and Evans initiated the litigation in 1971, charging that AFTRA's codes were unconstitutional and in violation of federal labor law.

A federal district court ruled in favor of Buckley and Evans, but that decision was reversed in 1974 by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. And the Supreme Court declined to review the appeals court ruling the following year.

The National Labor Relations Board also had rejected a Buckley-Evans challenge to AFTRA's union shop provisions.

With the signing of the stipulation, the district court dismissed the Buckley-Evans suit with prejudice, meaning that they cannot refile it.

The stipulation also spells out the right of Buckley and Evans to resign from AFTRA.

"But that's not new," AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said. "Buckley and Evans always had the right to resign."

The agreement also provides for AFTRA to notify television and radio networks under AFTRA contract that their employees need not be members of the union, that the terms and conditions of the contract can be compiled with by non-AFTRA members "tendering an amount of money equal to the regular dues and initiation fees."

Wolff said the agreement was a victory for AFTRA in that the court upheld the constitutionality of the union shop provisions in its contracts.

Social Security Termed Best Buy Despite Tax Hike

A New York Times editorial describing social security as a poor buy for many young workers was sharply challenged by a Washington University law professor who is a former chairman of the Social Security Administration's research advisory committee.

In a letter to the newspaper, Prof. Merton C. Bernstein said there is no way that a young person could purchase a better combination of retirement benefits adjusted for inflation, disability protection, and insurance payments to survivors for the money he pays in social security taxes.

For young families especially, "no commercial policy can match the hundreds of thousands of dollars that social security provides to young widows with children," Bernstein noted.

"Social security is a terrific buy," he concluded. "Even with the rate increases just added, it offers unparalleled protection at fairly reasonable cost."

Postal Workers Name Jordan General Counsel

Daniel P. Jordan has been named general counsel of the Postal Workers to replace Donald M. Murtha, who withdrew from the legal firm that represents the APWU.

Jordan had been an organizer with needle trades unions in the 1950s and served on the legal staff of the Textile Workers Union of America during the 1960s. He was TWUA general counsel 1967-69.

AFTRA-Media Panel Formed On Alcoholism

New York—A joint union-management council on alcoholism has been established by the Television & Radio Artists and industry representatives to deal with drinking problems of performers in the broadcasting and recording industries.

The formation of the council was initially endorsed during AFTRA-media network negotiations in 1977 and reaffirmed at the union's convention last year.

A 10-member board of directors will oversee the functions of the AFTRA-Broadcasting & Recording Industry Council on Alcoholism.

Elected to represent the union at the council's founding meeting were AFTRA President Joe Slattery, Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff, Vice President Bill Hillman and the union's executive board members Teri Keane and Carol Bell. Charles Woods was appointed the council's chief director.

In a broad-ranging effort to encourage affected union members to undergo treatment and rehabilitation, the council will work with other alcoholism programs within AFTRA, the signatory companies and other unions in the entertainment industry.

Labor and Inflation

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT is forthright and candid and we especially commend his commitment to the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill. We share his concerns for a strong economic recovery, a simpler and fairer tax system, and for measures to deal with the special problems of the disadvantaged and the unemployed.

We certainly agree that inflation must be contained and reduced and we applaud the President's rejection of advice to tamper with collective bargaining through wage-price controls. Guidelines, in any form, are, of course, a step down the road toward controls.

Negotiated wage increases have barely kept pace with inflation caused by events and actions that had nothing to do with wages—such as huge increases in the price of energy, interest rates, food, housing and the continuing inflationary pressures that result from the economic waste created by unemployed workers and idle productive capacity.

The President has asked labor and management to "respond to requests for members of my Administration to discuss with them, on an informal basis, steps that can be taken during the coming year to achieve deceleration in their industries."

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates have always been willing to meet and confer with Administration officials on all matters of mutual concern and we shall continue to do so in the future.

We cannot and will not, however, support the proposition that government should define the terms and results of collective bargaining through any variation of guidelines, generalized or industry by industry. We are concerned that the Administration approach, proposing a two-year average base period for "deceleration," appears to lead in that direction.

Wage settlements have not been the source of the inflation that this country has experienced in recent years, but rather reflected and lagged behind high price levels stemming from a variety of other causes, which are not dealt with by the Administration's proposed formula.

We were disappointed that the President's Economic Report ignored the impact of high interest rates on fueling inflation. High interest rates add to the cost of everything from a loaf of bread to servicing the national debt.

The President's intention to rely almost exclusively on tax cuts to stimulate the economy is not sound. The proposed individual income tax cut will only prevent a drag on the economy from new social security and energy taxes.

The proposed business tax cuts will do little to create jobs or help expand the economy and are an unnecessary diversion of needed federal funds that should be used for essential job-creating programs, targeted to the areas of high unemployment and to the crisis-ridden urban centers.

The President's discussion of international economic policies implies that most of the nation's problems in this area stem from energy imports. This is only partially correct. Equally dangerous to a healthy American economy are the unregulated flood of imports and the continuing export of American jobs, production and technology. Stronger actions than those proposed by the President are essential.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

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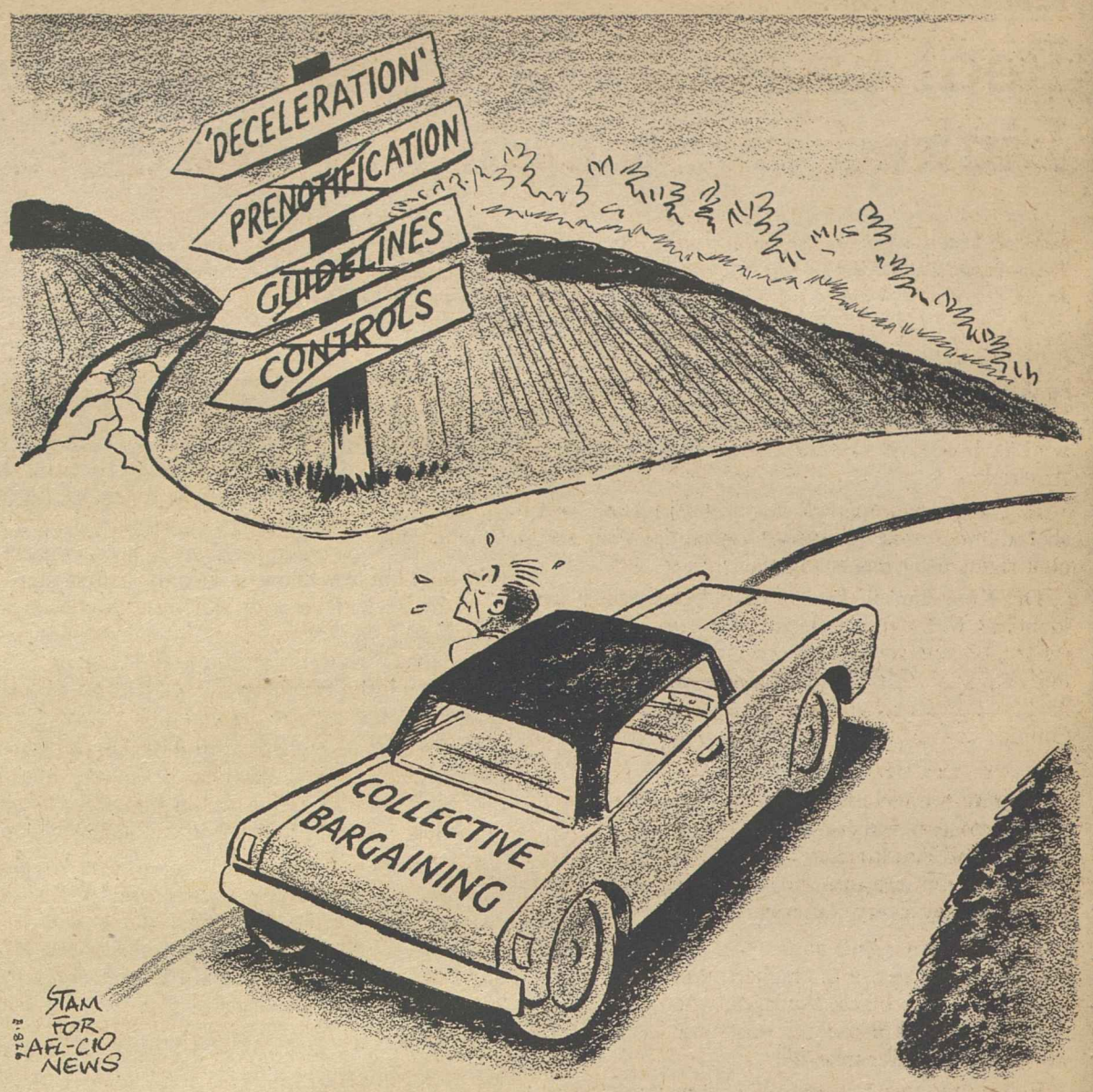

Clashing Traditions:

Nationalism Outweighs Marx In Wars Between Communists

By Gus Tyler

WITHIN THE LAST FEW WEEKS, some 2,000 Vietnamese soldiers were either killed or wounded at the hands of Cambodian troops.

The petty incident seems almost unworthy of notice until we do a second take to notice who the enemies are. Cambodia and Vietnam are both communist nations; they are both racially akin; they have both been joined in recent renunciation of western capitalism, especially the United States. They have every ideologic, racial, geographic reason to be locked in fraternal embrace; yet they are at war.

Just before the New Year, Cambodia broke its diplomatic realtions with Vietnam, charging "ferocious and barbarous aggression." The rupture came on the heels of a month-long exchange of incursions by Cambodians into Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province and by Vietnamese into Cambodia's "Parrot's Beak," a protrusion that pokes into Vietnam.

Cambodia announced that it intends to eschew the company of its neighbor, until "the aggressive forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam withdraw from the sacred territory of Democratic Cambodia."

The Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict is not the only instance of different communist armies clashing in open violence. Right now there are three separate armies at war in Ethiopia: the official government of that nation versus the Somalians and the Katangans. All three of these belligerents are communist.

The biggest potential for catastrophic conflict between communist nations has not come to pass; analyze the tension between Red Russia and Red China. But the hostility between the two greatest communist nations on the planet is hot and heavy and did not die with the death of chairman Mao.

Why are these conflicts breaking out within the communist world, which is—or should be—theoretically of one mind? The simplest answer is nationalism. Despite their common ideologic father—Karl Marx—these children of the same father are at war because they represent clashing national (often tribal) traditions. Their instinctive tribalism is stronger than their intellectualized universalism.

The thought is laden with both despair and hope. The despair arises from the realization that cultures continue to clash in bloody battle even among peoples who accept the same ideas and ideals. Once it was true of Christians at war with Christians and today it is true of communists versus communists. The hope arises from the realization that no ideology and no one empire is likely in the near future, or ever, to enslave either the bodies or the minds of all mankind.

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A Time of Testing For Nation's Spirit

Each generation of Americans has to face circumstances not of its own choosing, by which its character is measured and its spirit is tested.

There are times of emergency, when a nation and its leaders must bring their energies to bear on a single urgent task.

That was the duty Abraham Lincoln faced when our land was torn apart by conflict. That was the duty faced twice by Franklin Roosevelt: when he led America out of economic depression, and again when he led America to victory in war.

There are other times when there is no single overwhelming crisis — yet profound national interests are at stake.

At such times the risk of inaction can be equally great. It becomes the task of leaders to call forth the vast and restless energies of our people to build for the future.

That is what Harry Truman did in the years after the Second World War, when we helped Europe and Japan rebuild themselves and secured an international order that has protected freedom from aggression.

We live in such times now—and face such duties.

—From President Carter's State of the Union address, Jan. 19, 1978.

Meany Stresses Tie:

Real Exercise of Civil Rights Linked to Full Employment

The following remarks by AFL-CIO President George Meany were made in accepting the Social Responsibility Award of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change. They were delivered by AFL-CIO Vice President Murray H. Finley.

THIS AWARD BELONGS not to me but to the entire AFL-CIO—the men and women who have worked so hard for social justice for all Americans.

It is not a culmination, but a continuation of a shared dream that has always bound the labor and civil rights movements together.

Dr. King himself said it best: "Our needs are identical with labor's needs," he told the 1961 AFL-CIO convention, "decent wages, fair working conditions, livable housing, old age security, health and welfare measures, conditions in which families can grow, have education for their children, and respect in the community."

Today, we have reduced that phrase and that dream to two words—"full employment"—because "full employment" is absolutely essential if civil rights are ever to be fully enjoyed and exercised by every American.

"Full employment" is not just a black issue or a labor issue. Yes, a far higher percentage of the unemployed are black. And yes, when unemployment is used as a tool of economic policy it is workers who suffer most.

Full employment is truly a human rights issue. It is the issue of the last quarter of this century. Because, without jobs for every American who is able and seeking work, the American dream—the dream of Martin Luther King, the dream of Samuel Gompers, the dream of Phil Randolph—will remain a dream—an unrealized dream.

We have an opportunity—in our lifetime—to take a giant step toward making that dream a reality. The Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act would, in my opinion, take its place beside the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as legislation which frees America—not just black Americans. It would free all Americans from the archaic theory that when workers are set against each other for available jobs—through artificial divisions such as race or sex or national origin—those with jobs will work harder for less money, fearing an unemployed worker standing at the plant gate waiting for their job. That is, of course, exploitation of the cruelest form.

Thanks to Arthur Burns and the Nixon-Ford Administrations, there is a new segregation in America. A segregation as bitter and brutal as the one outlawed by the Civil Rights Act. It is a segregation based on whether or not an individual has a job—those always working and those always jobless. Like segregation based on race, this new segregation must go.

So passing the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is essential. We are pleased that President Carter has committed himself to this fight by endorsing the amended bill. We in the labor movement and the Center for Social Change share a keen interest in this bill, but we know it is only a first step. It must be backed up with effective, extensive programs and we intend to keep fighting for such programs. To us, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is the foundation on which to build, the necessary base for realizing our dream.

There is one other important piece of legislation, which, in my opinion, is equally vital to economic and social justice in America. That is labor law reform, now before the Senate.

It is a measure of great importance to black workers, who are union members in greater percentage than their percentage in the workforce generally, because they have found in the labor movement a vehicle for social change, for a strong voice in their own destiny.

DURING THE HEARINGS in the House and Senate on labor law reform, it was clearly evident that employers who are the most flagrant violators of workers rights to form unions usually have an almost identical record of violations of equal employment opportunities. The unorganized worker—is very often black, very often a women, always underpaid and almost always afraid.

Mrs. King has eloquently testified to those facts and her support for the protection of the rights of all workers to form unions has been invaluable. We know, as she knows, that Martin Luther King, Jr., was murdered in a march for workers rights to form a union.

That the labor movement shall never forget. And that is what makes receiving this award such a great moment for me personally and for the entire AFL-CIO.

In accepting this award, we are not expressing satisfaction for what we have done in the past. Rather we look upon it as an emblem of intention of what we shall accomplish together in the future.

Jobs Development:

HRDI to Expand Programs For Handicapped Workers

THE AFL-CIO'S manpower arm plans a major expansion during 1978 of programs to develop jobs for handicapped workers as part of its nationwide effort to help minority and disadvantaged Americans find solid work careers.

Charles E. Bradford, executive director of the Human Resources Development Institute, reported that HRDI's existing four-city special effort to match handicapped workers with jobs will more than double with the addition of five more cities. The expansion, he said, is in response to the AFL-CIO's mandate to help the handicapped who are often victims of barriers of architectural design and employer attitudes.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Bradford said that the labor movement—local and international unions, state federations, central labor bodies and the AFL-CIO—has "given tremendous support" and cooperation to HRDI since the agency was chartered as a private, non-profit corporation ten years ago. He said that HRDI has met or exceeded the job development goals set out in every contract it has entered into with the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Bradford stressed that HRDI's job development and placement programs are cooperative with, not competitive to, the U.S. Employment Service and other private agencies working in the same field.

He said that the prime emphasis is on helping particularly hard-to-employ workers, such as Vietnam veterans, women seeking non-traditional jobs, handicapped individuals and ex-offenders. And HRDI most often works with employers who already have an acquaintanceship and relationship with the labor movement through an established collective bargaining agreement, he added.

HRDI's steady growth over the years and its record of accomplishments, he said, show clearly that "the labor movement can get involved, will get involved—and when it does get involved, it creates some pretty sound programs."

Bradford was questioned by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S PLAN for reforming the nation's welfare system has barely begun to wend its way through Congress, but a key element of the plan already is raising serious questions.

Carter wants welfare recipients who are able to work to do just that. Few people have trouble with that general concept, including most able-bodied welfare recipients themselves. Various studies have shown that people would rather work than not. And the frequent reports of thousands of applicants lining up for a few hundred jobs at a new or reopened plant, or at a state or municipal government personnel office, underscore that fact.

The basic problem with Carter's plan is not that he wants the physically fit to hold down jobs. The problem, rather, is in Carter's formula for who gets the jobs, how they get them, and what the jobs pay.

Under the Carter plan, able-bodied welfare recipients would have to take public service, minimum wage work. While that sounds plausible, the plan is fraught with unresolved questions and complicated issues.

First, there is the question of how those jobs would be funded. The plan calls for the money to come not from new sources, but through the elimination of an existing jobs program—the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, or CETA. Under the plan, most of the funding for the welfare recipients' 1.4 million minimum wage jobs, of which 300,000 would be part-time, would come from the $5.5 billion committed to CETA.

A union with an interest in public employment generally—the State, County & Muncipal Employees—prepared what it called "a critical analysis" of the work element of the Carter plan and came up with some disturbing conclusions.

The analysis points out that CETA money now is targeted for areas with high unemployment. CETA jobs can go only to those most in need—people who, were it not for their CETA jobs, would otherwise be unemployed and probably on welfare. Because the Carter plan calls for a funds distribution formula different from that of CETA, the high-unemployment industrial states of the Northeast and Midwest, as well as the Far West states, would get little, if any, new help.

In fact, says the analysis, 16 of the 20 cities hardest hit by joblessness are clustered in the bottom one-third of those that would receive aid under the Carter plan.

Another problem pinpointed by the union study is that while CETA jobs pay the prevailing wages in a given area, the welfare plan jobs would be pegged at or just above the federal minimum wage (although states may supplement the minimum up to 10 percent).

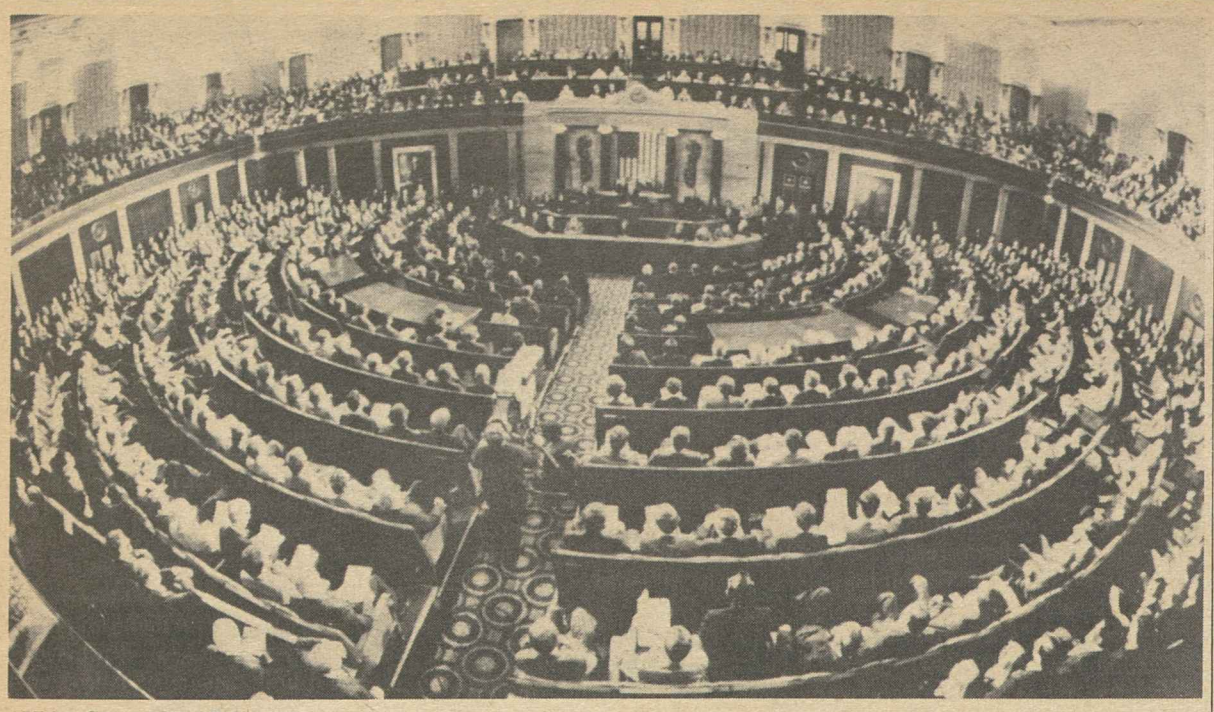
THIS MAY BE appropriate to the economies of rural, southern and some Rocky Mountain states, the study says, but "such jobs will not be compatible with entry-level jobs in the rest of the country." Thus the union says that while the normal entry-level wage for a park attendant in Boston, for example, is $4.16 an hour, a welfare worker taking such a job under Carter's plan could expect, at best, about $2.91 an hour.

Nor can a related danger be ignored—that the lower wages paid the welfare workers would be likely to undermine the fringe benefits enjoyed by the "regular" workers, benefits often won only after years of struggle.

A related problem, the study says, is that most welfare recipients are now automatically covered for health care costs under the Medicaid program. The Carter plan would continue Medicaid eligibility for those groups now covered, but it would deny Medicaid to new groups that would become eligible for welfare under the plan. The Administration maintains that coverage for new groups should await enactment of national health insurance.

Unless Congress enacts national health insurance simultaneously with welfare reform, the union says, "serious fiscal and programmatic inequities are certain to develop."

JOBS PROGRAMS for handicapped workers will be expanded by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute to nine cities, HRDI Executive Director Charles E. Bradford, center, reported on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is broadcast weekly on the Mutual radio network.



HOUSE AND SENATE met in joint session for President Carter's State of the Union address. Television and radio carried the proceedings to millions of American homes.

Report on Economy Forecasts Slow Growth, High Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

1977, compared to 6 percent in 1976. Economists generally agree that a 4 percent growth rate is barely enough to generate the number of jobs needed to keep up with the normal increase of the labor force.

Carter's economic game plan, which rests on his proposal to cut taxes for individuals and businesses by $25 billion, projects that joblessness will drop slowly to a rate of 5.8 percent by the end of 1979. A year ago, the President had set his sights on a 5.5 percent rate by that date.

After sticking stubbornly for more than six months in the 6.9 to 7.1 percent range, the nation's jobless rate fell in December to 6.4 percent. Carter noted in his report that without the proposed tax cuts real GNP would slow substantially in late 1978 and fall to about 3.5 percent in 1979 because of the fiscal drag imposed by rising payroll taxes and inflation.

The President's goals represented a scaling back over those set in his first month in office. His report said, however, that the Administration is committed to achieving a full-employment economy. He reiterated his endorsement of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act, and projected a drop in the jobless rate to 4.9 percent by the end of 1981 and to 4 percent by the end of 1983.

Spelling out his economic priorities and strategies, Carter said that he began from the premise that the economy is "basically healthy." Yet, despite a substantial increase in output over the past three years, the economy still is operating below its productive potential, he said.

"We cannot be content when almost 6.5 million people actively seeking jobs cannot find work, when 3.25 million workers take part-time jobs because they cannot find full-time employment, and when one million people have stopped looking for a job because they have lost hope of finding one," Carter said.

The President noted that joblessness among minorities is more than twice as high as that among whites and that unemployment among minority teenagers is tragically high. He observed, too, that women have fewer satisfying job opportunities than men and that older Americans often find their access to the job market blocked.

Carter said he thought that joblessness could be reduced by about one-half of a percentage point a year, a lower rate than he had originally hoped for.

Carter's message listed as other major economic objectives a greater reliance on the private sector to create new jobs, reducing inflation, and helping to improve the world economic climate.

Since 1975, he noted, inflation has hung on stubbornly at a 6 to 6.5 percent rate—even though unemployment went as high as 9 percent and still stands at 6.4 percent.

As with the jobless rate, Carter said he thought it possible to knock off half a percentage point a year from the basic inflation rate. He indicated inflation could be lowered to the 5 percent range by the end of 1979.

As part of his plan to contain the persistent price spiral, he asked major businesses and unions to participate in a voluntary program to "decelerate" price and wage increases in the current calendar year to below the average rate of the past two years.

Carter insisted that reliance on the private sector to keep job creation even with a growing labor force would not mean neglecting the government's own job efforts. He recommended continuation of his public service employment program at the 725,000 job level throughout 1979 and additional federal programs to help the jobless, including expansion of programs targeted for the long-term unemployed, the poor, and the nation's youth.

In the area of foreign trade, the President said his Administration will firmly resist "protectionist" measures. But he said "we have already taken and we will, when necessary, continue to take steps to ensure that our businesses and workers do not suffer from unfair trade practices."

He said he placed great importance on the multilateral trade talks now under way in Geneva and looked for fair and balanced agreements that would benefit the U.S. economy over the years to come.

Elsewhere in his Economic Report, Carter urged prompt adoption of an effective national energy plan, implementation of steps to promote greater business capital formation, and a balanced federal budget. However, he backed off from his original goal of balancing the budget by 1981.

"With unusually strong growth in the private economy, we would need a balanced federal budget," the President said. "In an economy growing less strongly, however, balancing the budget would be possible only by foregoing tax reductions needed to reach our goal of high employment. In those circumstances, the date for reaching the goal of budget balance would have to be deferred."

Pilots, Flight Engineers Settle Lengthy Dispute

The Air Line Pilots and the Flight Engineers have reached an agreement settling a long-standing representational dispute. The accord, announced by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, puts to rest the sole remaining issue in a controversy dating back to the 1960s involving the representation of flight engineers.

The agreement was signed by FEIA President William A. Gill, Jr., and ALPA President John J. O'Donnell and was reached with the help of an AFL-CIO mediator, President Dan V. Maroney, Jr., of the Amalgamated Transit Union. It provides that:

- The two organizations will investigate the advantages and explore present or future possibilities of a mutually satisfactory merger agreement pertaining to the representation of flight engineers on airlines where FEIA currently has representation rights. Neither will petition the National Mediation Board to represent the other's present membership until they reach a mutually satisfactory merger agreement.
- The two organizations will respect each other's current representation rights and will refrain from challenging those rights.
- ALPA will cease its current organizational efforts to represent Pan American's flight engineers, and FEIA will consent to the relief of ALPA from all sanctions imposed by the AFL-CIO under Article XX of its constitution.

"We sincerely hope," Gill and O'Donnell said, "that this agreement will mark the beginning of a new era of good relations between ALPA and FEIA. There are many problems, issues and challenges we have in common. Working together—and with the rest of the labor movement—we have a much better chance of making progress in those areas of mutual interest."

$25 Billion Package:

Tax Cuts Central To Economic Plan

The Carter Administration is relying on a tax cut next October to generate private sector jobs and keep the economy from sliding back into recession.

Carter asked Congress to enact a complex tax package that would result in a net reduction of $25 billion in the 1979 fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1.

Such a tax cut, the President said, will "more than offset" the increase in social security taxes and generate additional "consumer purchasing power and business investment strength."

Carter termed the tax plan "a central part of the Administration's overall economic strategy, which will rely principally upon growth in the private sector to create the new jobs we need."

The President's tax message to Congress sought $34 billion in tax reductions for individuals and corporations. This would be partly offset by $9 billion in revenue-raising "reforms," which Carter said would make the system "fairer and simpler."

For corporations, the top tax rate would be sliced from 48 percent to 45 percent on Oct. 1, 1978, and to 44 percent on Jan. 1, 1980. The tax rate would also be cut on the first $50,000 of corporate income.

The present 10 percent investment tax credit would be made permanent and extended to cover spending for utility and industrial buildings. It could be used to offset up to 90 percent of a company's federal taxes, instead of the present 50 percent limit.

Business firms would also benefit by a reduction in the employer payroll tax for unemployment compensation. And they would profit, along with private households, from elimination of the federal excise tax on telephone calls.

For individuals and families, the tax rate would be scaled down from its present 14 percent in the lowest taxable income bracket to 12 percent. Comparable cuts would be made in higher tax brackets and the present maximum of 70 percent of taxable income over $200,000 would drop to 68 percent.

Carter proposed to substitute a flat $240 a person tax credit for the present $750 tax deduction and the temporary $35 a person tax credit. The $35 credit will expire this year unless Congress extends it.

By the Administration's tally, the income tax changes would reduce the average tax bill for a family of four earning $15,000 a year from $1,330 under present law to $1,072—a savings of $258.

Since the tax law changes wouldn't take effect until October, only one-fourth of the savings would be realized on taxes due on 1978 income.

The President proposed a mixed bag of tax reforms. Among them were labor-sought recommendations to end the DISC program of tax subsidies for firms that increase their exports and to close the loophole that allows multinational corporations to defer indefinitely paying taxes on overseas profits.

Carter saw "no justification" for the government to pay $1 billion a year in tax subsidies to encourage big corporations "to do what they would do anyway—export to profitable foreign markets." And he found no reason to "encourage multinational corporations to invest overseas by letting them pay lower taxes on their foreign profits than they pay on money earned in the United States."

Some of the President's other tax reform and simplification proposals would mean higher taxes for many middle-income families who itemize their deductions.

Carter proposed ending income tax deductions for state and local sales and gasoline taxes. He also asked Congress to curtail medical expense deductions and take other steps designed to encourage more taxpayers to use a standard deduction in place of itemizing.

Congressional leaders were generally agreed that a tax cut will be enacted this year, but substantial changes are likely to be made in the Administration's proposal. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., said the President will do well if the final version contains as much as half of his reform proposals.

Apart from the higher social security taxes, real take-home pay has been cut for many families since cost-of-living increases and other pay raises to keep up with inflation have pushed them into higher tax brackets.

Muriel Humphrey Takes Husband's Senate Seat

There will be a Humphrey in the Senate for the balance of the 95th Congress.

Muriel Humphrey agreed to the urging of Minnesota Gov. Rudy Perpich and accepted appointment to her late husband's Senate seat. She will serve until a successor is elected in November to finish out the term, which runs through 1982.

Mrs. Humphrey told reporters that her goal will be to complete the "important business Hubert hoped to finish." Her husband was the chief Senate sponsor of the full employment bill and chairman of the citizen's coalition formed to support labor law reform.

Vice President Walter Mondale told reporters that Mrs. Humphrey "will make an outstanding senator in her own right. No one is better suited to carry on in the great Humphrey tradition of service."

Montana's Senate vacancy also was filled by gubernatorial appointment. The successor to the late Lee Metcalf is Paul Hatfield, 49, who held the elected post of chief justice of the Montana Supreme Court. He is a Democrat, as was Metcalf who was known as a consumer champion during 25 years in Congress. The appointment was made by Gov. Thomas Judge.

A House vacancy in New York will be filled in a Feb. 14 special election to fill the seat Democrat Edward I. Koch gave up when he was elected mayor.

Former Rep. Bella S. Abzug, with the Democratic and Liberal Party endorsement, is favored to defeat Republican S. William Green.

16 Percent Increase:

Budget Seeks More Funds For Job Training Programs

The record $500.2 billion federal budget presented to Congress by President Carter calls for a $1.9 billion boost in outlays for Labor Dept. employment and training programs in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

The increase would lift the department's program budget 16 percent to $14.5 billion over the fiscal 1978 level. The addition of $950 million in anticipated federal unemployment benefits brings the total Labor Dept. budget to about $15.5 billion. The jobless benefits outlay represents an $850 decline from the $1.8 billion in fiscal 1978 due, in part, to the drop in unemployment.

The department's budget does not include $9.9 billion in non-appropriated outlays for the unemployment trust fund. That sum, which is 3 percent higher than the year-earlier level, does not require congressional approval.

Carter's budget would maintain funding of public service employment programs at the current 725,000 job level in fiscal 1979 and provide for some new employment initiatives for disadvantaged and poor workers.

About 94 percent of the Labor Dept. outlays are earmarked for programs to provide jobs, training, and other assistance to the unemployed and the needy. The remainder involves programs to protect workers from occupational hazards, safeguard employee pensions, maintain labor standards, and facilitate labor-management cooperation.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said that the budget for his department represents "a fundamental alteration" in the role of employment and training programs. In prior Administrations, he said, they were seen as relatively small programs that might be temporarily expanded during periods of economic downturn.

"Today, they are regarded as a permanent part of the federal government's commitment to achieve full employment," Marshall said.

Carter's spending blueprint for fiscal 1979 would produce a deficit of $60.6 billion, the third largest deficit in history. By far the most significant policy initiative in the budget is his proposal of a net tax cut of close to $25 billion for individuals and corporations.

The 1979 deficit compares with this year's $61.8 billion red-ink total and would have been $15-$20 billion lower without the tax reduction proposal, Carter said.

The President's budget recommendations, which he described as "restrained," represent a net increase of only $7.8 billion, or 1.6 percent, from the $492.4 billion it would cost just to maintain current federal benefits and services in the face of inflation.

The proposed overall $500.2 billion budget is $38 billion, or 8.2 percent, higher than the $462.2 billion total estimated for the current fiscal year. But after adjustment for inflation, it represents a rise of only 2 percent, the smallest in four years. Receipts under the President's tax proposals are expected to total $439.6 billion in 1979, up 9.8 percent from $400.4 billion in 1978.

Underlying the Administration's budget estimates are certain assumptions about economic conditions. These assumptions, which were presented in the President's budget message on a calendar year basis are for both the short term and long term.

Real growth in calendar years 1978 and 1979 is projected to average about 4.75 percent, with a drop in the jobless rate to about 6.2 percent by the fourth quarter of 1979. The Administration projects inflation to remain at around 6 percent a year over the next two years.

Projections for the 1980-83 period assume continuation of a 4.75 average annual growth rate, with joblessness falling to 4.9 percent by the end of 1981 and to 4 percent by the end of the projection period. Inflation is assumed to decline steadily—by a half percentage point per year—reaching 4 percent in 1983.

The largest share of the spending is allocated for the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., $181.3 billion, or 37 cents of every dollar. Defense spending totals $115.2 billion, and accounts for 24 cents per dollar.

Most of the spending by HEW is for social security, Medicare and welfare payments. Except for spending for the Defense Dept., up 9.2 percent, and for a handful of other programs, virtually all the budget increases were held to the spending levels needed to continue programs intact after accounting for inflation.

The largest share of the Labor Dept.'s budget is earmarked for public service employment. The $6.3 billion targeted for this area during fiscal 1979 represents a 10.3 percent increase from fiscal 1978. But this will only maintain the program at the 725,000 job level due to be reached in March.

In addition, the President has asked for a 47 percent boost in funding for youth programs. The added funds would raise the total for such programs from $1.6 billion in fiscal 1978 to $2.3 billion in 1978. In fiscal 1977, only $777 million was spent by the federal government on youth programs.

The Administration estimates that some 1.2 million jobs will be provided by the youth programs in the new fiscal year. The biggest portion of the spending will go to fund the Youth Employment & Demonstration Projects Act, enacted last year. The President has budgeted $1.2 billion for that purpose.

Job Corps spending will rise from $274 million to $376 million, with authorized job slots climbing from 36,000 to 44,000. Expenditures for the summer youth program will rise from $672 million to $740 million.

The two new Labor Dept. employment programs for fiscal 1979 call for $400 million in spending authority—$250 million in actual outlays—for a new private sector initiative to provide training and job development for disadvantaged workers, primarily youths, and $200 million—$125 million in actual spending—to help low-income family heads find jobs under the President's welfare reform proposal.

In his message to Congress, Carter also asked for a hefty 13 percent increase in "budget authority" — permission to start projects that would obligate funds for future years. Total budget authority would rise to $568.2 billion in 1979, up $65.3 billion from the current fiscal year.

The President noted that the 1979 budget total decreases the government's share of the nation's gross national product from 22.6 percent in fiscal 1978 to 22 percent. The percentage is projected to drop steadily thereafter, to 21 percent in 1981 and below 20 percent in 1983.

'Can't Wait to See the Whole Picture!'

NLRB Asks Injunction For All Stevens Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

The petition noted that Stevens "has committed unfair labor practices of unprecedented flagrancy and magnitude notwithstanding the concomitant sanctions against such illegality repeatedly imposed by the board and the reviewing courts."

It cited 15 NLRB decisions against the company from 1966 to 1975, contempt orders issued against Stevens by 2nd and 5th Circuit appellate courts, and two decisions of NLRB administrative law judges issued last month.

The NLRB further stated: "Given the employer's past history and given the evidence its unfair labor practices still continue after all these years, the NLRB fears that without broad judicial protection, the union's campaign efforts will be met by unlawful conduct that will effectively stifle the statutory rights of the employees involved."

The ruling issued by the 5th Circuit Court on Jan. 9 dealing with Stevens's abuses at the Statesboro plant dating back to the 1960s was signed unanimously by a three-judge panel.

In 1969, the NLRB ruled that the company's violations of workers' rights were so "massive" that it was impossible to hold a fair representation election. The NLRB subsequently designated ACTWU to represent the Statesboro plant workers.

After four years of Stevens delays, the NLRB petitioned the appeals court for a contempt ruling because the company refused to comply with an earlier order to bargain with the union.

But in May 1975, Stevens shut down the Statesboro plant. ACTWU charged that the plant was closed to avoid negotiations with the union and to serve as a warning to workers at other Stevens plants that they could expect similar reprisals if they supported the union.

The court has directed William Fauver, a special master it had appointed in the case, to determine whether the Statesboro plant was indeed shut down to frustrate the earlier court order. Stevens was ordered to disclose pertinent information to the master on the closing of the plant.

The court also ordered Stevens to post notices of the contempt order at all plants in the six states that make up the 5th Circuit and to mail copies of the notices signed by company officers and directors to all workers of the Statesboro plant.

Last October, the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals branded Stevens "the most notorious recidivist" in labor law. Noting that the company had "flaunted its disobedience" of prior court orders, the court said the company would be fined $100,000 each time it fails to comply with a contempt citation, in addition to a fine of $5,000 per day for continuing violations.

Stevens has filed a petition with the Supreme Court for a review of the 2nd Circuit court ruling and is expected to seek a stay of the 5th Circuit order pending an appeal to the high court.

Senate Study Finds 21 Banks Hold Lion's Share of Corporate Stock

The power to vote stock in 122 of the nation's largest corporations is concentrated among 21 institutional investors, a staff study by the Senate Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting & Management showed.

Leading the pack is Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. The study also revealed that Morgan Guaranty and other major banks are the principal stockvoters in each other's bank holding companies.

The late Sen. Lee Metcalf, who headed the subcommittee before his death earlier this month, attributed the concentration of voting power among a few institutional investors to the rapid growth in pension funds that they manage. Their influence is further augmented by interlocking directorates and debtholdings, he said.

The 122 corporations, along with their 2,259 subsidiaries and affiliates, include the largest industrial, financial, transportation, insurance, utility and retailing firms in the country. The market value of their stock amounts to 41 percent of the total market value of all common stocks in the United States, the report said.

But there is difficulty in obtaining accurate stock ownership information from regulatory commissions, the subcommittee staff noted. To remedy this problem, it urged the agencies to better inform themselves, the public and Congress on who holds control or influence in corporations the commissions are supposed to regulate.

Metcalf stressed that the control of giant public corporations must be made visible for the protection of the public. He said it's time Congress considers the subcommittee staff's suggestion to require institutional investors to pass through voting rights or to withhold their votes.

In focusing on the stock voting power of Morgan Guaranty, the study showed that the New York bank was a major stockvoter in 27 of the 122 corporations. It was followed by Citibank, which was identified as the major stockvoter in seven key corporations.

The report also noted that Morgan Guaranty was the prime stockvoter in four of other New York banks — Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Corp., Chemical New York Corp. and Bankers Trust New York Corp.—as well as BankAmerica Corp.

"In turn, Citicorp is stockvoter No. 1 in Morgan Guaranty's parent holding company, J. P. Morgan & Co. Stockvoter No. 2 in J. P. Morgan & Co. is Chase Manhattan. Stockvoters No. 3 and 4 in J. P. Morgan & Co. are Manufacturers Hanover and Bankers Trust, in whose parent bank holding companies Morgan Guaranty Trust is stockvoter No. 1."

The staff report noted that it is generally agreed that stockholdings below 5 percent can constitute control of a corporation.

The subcommittee staff is also preparing a report on direct and indirect interlockings among the the boards of large corporations. Joint hearings are planned for later this year on both studies by the Senate Subcommittees on Reports, Accounting & Management and on Citizen & Shareholder Rights & Remedies.

CONVENTIONS

The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers' 19th biennial convention will be held in Houston, Oct. 16-20.

The Illinois State AFL-CIO will hold its 1978 convention in Chicago, Sept. 11-14, not Sept. 18-21 as earlier reported.

The Canadian Labor Congress will hold its 12th biennial convention in Quebec City. Apr. 3-7.

Intervention in Bargaining:

Meany Rejects 'Guidelines' As Step Toward Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

message outlining his tax proposals.

The State of the Union message—from which the shortened televised address to the nation was taken—is the Administration's legislative shopping list.

It reiterates with varying degrees of emphasis support for programs submitted last year and spells out the limited area of new initiatives the Administration will undertake this year.

Thus, Carter listed early passage of labor law reform as "one of my highest legislative goals this year."

He promised to send to Congress "later this year" the Administration's national health insurance proposal, but with the expectation that it won't go beyond the congressional hearings stage this year.

"While Congress will not have the time to complete action," Carter said, "it is important to begin the national debate on the many complex issues involved in national health insurance."

New Administration proposals in the State of the Union message included a controversial plan to set up a separate Dept. of Education and a reorganization of the federal civil service system.

Carter's economic message projected an economic growth rate running slightly behind last year's 4.9 percent rate and only a very gradual dip in the unemployment rate.

On international trade, the President ascribed "great importance" to multinational trade negotiations now under way. He said the Administration will "firmly resist" protectionist pressure while seeking to assure that U.S. industry and workers aren't victims of "unfair" competition.

Meany commented that "stronger actions than those proposed by the President" are needed to curb a "flood of imports and the continuing export of American jobs, production and technology."

The budget proposals Carter sent to Congress would do little more than continue present levels of government services and programs. After adjustment for inflation, the increase in spending would be only 2 percent above the current fiscal year.

The proposed budget, which will be reshaped by Congress in budget ceilings and appropriations bills to be enacted this spring and summer, includes $400 million for a new program the Administration will unveil to encourage private industry to hire the disadvantaged. It also proposes an $895 million increase in aid to elementary and secondary school education.

Many of the budget proposals assume action by Congress that may or may not be forthcoming. Thus the budget includes funds to start up a welfare reform program that has not been enacted and to fund weapons programs that must still be approved.

If everything sought by the President should be enacted and if the economy behaved as Administration economists project during the 12 months starting Oct. 1, government spending would total $500.2 billion—a figure that includes social security payments—and exceed revenues by $60.6 billion. The deficit would be slightly less than the projection for this year.

The deficit figure includes the net reduction of $25 billion in government revenue that would stem from the President's tax proposals, spelled out in a separate message.

Carter has repeatedly emphasized his belief that the private sector rather than the government should be the source of job creation and economic stimulus, and his tax message reiterated that goal.

It proposed lowering individual and corporate taxes by a total of $34 million in the 1979 fiscal year, partly offset by $9 billion in revenue-raising "reforms."

The recent AFL-CIO convention said individual income tax cuts are needed promptly to offset higher social security payroll taxes and increased energy costs. But it urged that tax cuts not be regarded as a substitute for direct job-creating programs.

In this vein, Meany said the President's reliance on tax cuts to stimulate the economy is "not sound."

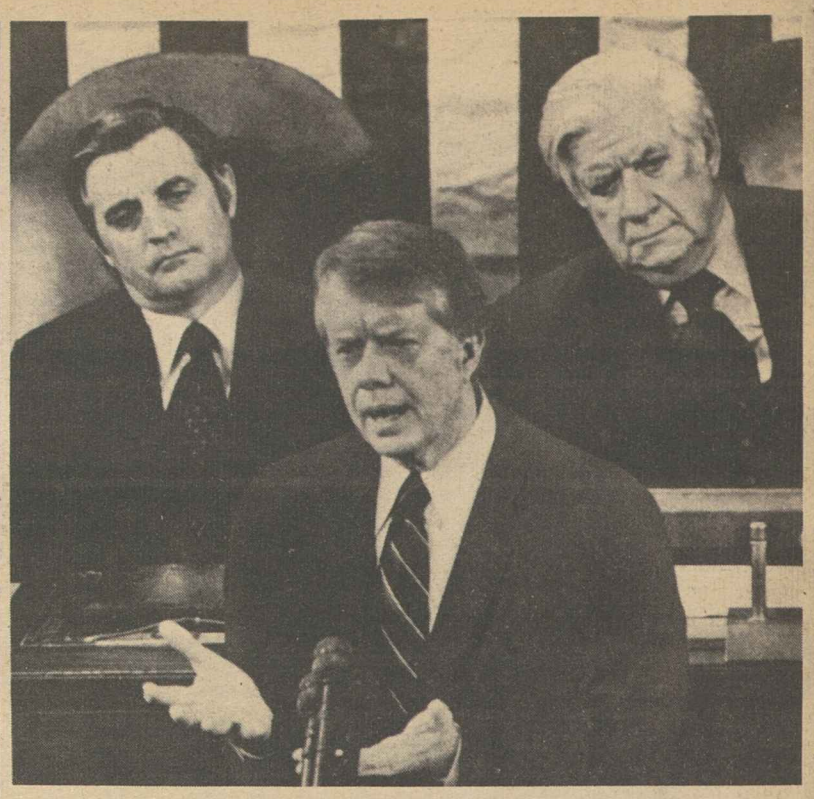
The individual income tax cuts sought by Carter would merely avert a drag on the economy from the higher payroll and energy taxes, Meany declared.

"The proposed business tax cuts will do little to create jobs or help expand the economy," he said. And they are "an unnecessary diversion of needed federal funds that should be used for essential job-creating programs, targeted to the areas of high unemployment and to the crisis-ridden urban centers."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will "review and comment in detail" on the President's programs at its February meeting, Meany said.

He made clear that labor has not closed any doors to consultation with the Administration—on problems of inflation or on any other subject.

"The AFL-CIO and its affiliates have always been willing to meet and confer with Administration officials on all matters of mutual concern," Meany said. "We shall continue to do so in the future."



PRESIDENT CARTER REPORTS to Congress and the nation on the State of the Union. Seated behind Carter are Vice President Walter Mondale and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Food Prices Linked To Middlemen Profits

Excessive advertising and packaging, aggressive marketing of so-called convenience foods and other high-cost items that return relatively low nutrition, and dwindling competition in retailing are some of the reasons why Americans are paying more for food these days, a gathering of consumer leaders asserted.

Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.) and other participants in the 10th annual assembly of the Consumer Federation of America attributed the higher costs to the middlemen—the food manufacturers and distributors—who add cost without adding value to food as it goes from farm to kitchen.

Eckhardt told some 700 consumerists from around the country that food wholesaling and food processing are, respectively, the fifth and ninth most profitable industries in the United States and that middlemen clearly are making money from the rising cost of food.

Last month's national consumer price index showed that food prices rose 8 percent between December 1976 and December 1977, compared to 6.8 percent for all commodities.

Eckhardt also noted that the food system in the United States is becoming increasingly energy-intensive, consuming 16.5 percent of the total energy used in the nation in 1974, compared to about 10 percent in 1970. The higher energy cost is passed on to the consumer.

Also addressing the two-day meeting were Carol Foreman, once executive director of CFA and now an assistant agriculture secretary; Chairman Michael Pertschuk of the Federal Trade Commission; Commissioner Donald Kennedy of the Food & Drug Administration; Herbert Denenberg, former Pennsylvania insurance commissioner, and Esther Peterson, consumer affairs adviser to President Carter.

A day before the assembly opened, 17 consumer leaders met with Carter at the White House to discuss consumer problems and legislative priorities. The President promised to make passage of a federal-level consumer protection agency a top priority early this year, said CFA Executive Director Kathleen O'Reilly, who attended the private meeting. The House is scheduled to vote on a consumer agency bill on Feb. 7.

Labor representatives who participated in the assembly included Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers; Kenneth Kovack, legislative representative for the Steelworkers, and President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

CFA is the nation's largest consumer group and has been consistently supported by labor since its founding over a decade ago.

Postal Service Bill Hit as Threat To Exclusive Bargaining Principle

The AFL-CIO has asked a House committee to reject a "mischievous bill" that would undermine the concept of exclusive union representation in the U.S. Postal Service.

The legislation, before the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, would let postal workers choose an organization other than the union which holds bargaining rights to represent them in grievances or adverse actions. It was introduced at the urging of the unaffiliated National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employees, a predominantly black organization.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the legislation would give an organization that hasn't been able to win representation rights through the election process "the power to spread dissension and undermine collective bargaining" in the postal service.

"Our system of labor-management relations is based in the principle that when a union has been certified as the bargaining representative for employees in an appropriate unit, that union becomes their exclusive bargaining representative," Biemiller stressed.

He also presented the AFL-CIO viewpoint on three other legislative issues in separate letters to House members and committees.

He expressed the federation's support for an Outer Continental Shelf bill that has been cleared for a vote in the House.

It sets federal rules for offshore oil leasing, and Biemiller urged House members to keep in the bill a provision for joint administration and enforcement of safety standards by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration and the Coast Guard.

He also expressed strong support for an amendment to be offered that would require the use of American workers and American-manufactured rigs, platforms and materials for the offshore drilling.

Biemiller termed the buy-American amendment important to the nation's economic recovery.

On other congressional issues, the AFL-CIO:

- Supported a bill before the House to revise the bankruptcy laws. The legislation would assure priority claims on a bankrupt firm's assets for wages owed to workers and for payments owed to employee benefit plans "for which the employees bargained and sacrificed wage gains."

It also gives priority to refunds of deposits made by customers to purchase merchandise on a layaway plan. Biemiller urged rejection of an amendment that would weaken the court procedures in the bill.

- Opposed a bill before a House Armed Services subcommittee prohibiting union organization and membership in the armed forces that would affect 66,000 civilian technicians in the military reserves and National Guard, most of whom are covered by union agreements. But because these civilian technicians must also be enrolled in the reserves or guard, the legislation would "retroactively abrogate" their contract rights.

The legislation would be "an unnecessary intrusion of Congress into an area of federal labor-management relations which has functioned effectively," Biemiller wrote.

Peoria NLRB Office Upgraded to Region

The National Labor Relations Board announced plans to elevate the status of its sub-regional office in Peoria, Ill., to that of regional office.

The office, which will continue to serve the same areas of Illinois and Iowa that it has since it was set up as a sub-regional office of the Chicago office in 1964, will become NLRB's 33rd regional office.

NLRB Chairman John Fanning and General Counsel John Irving said the move was "in the interest of casehandling efficiency and public convenience."

Use TV News For Coverage, House Urged

Televising of House proceedings should be covered as a news event by broadcast journalists and not through film supplied by employees of Congress, the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees declared.

Dept. Director Jack Golodner wrote House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., that the House should open up its floor proceedings to television coverage, but shouldn't try to control it.

If only officially cleared film is released for television use, Golodner said, "serious First Amendment considerations" would be raised.

"Congress makes news. Reporters cover it, and should continue to do so," Golodner said. He noted that commercial broadcasters have successfully covered congressional hearings, presidential news conferences and other government activities.

Seventeen national organizations, including the National Association of Broadcasters, the commercial networks and the Public Broadcasting Service, join in this viewpoint, Golodner wrote.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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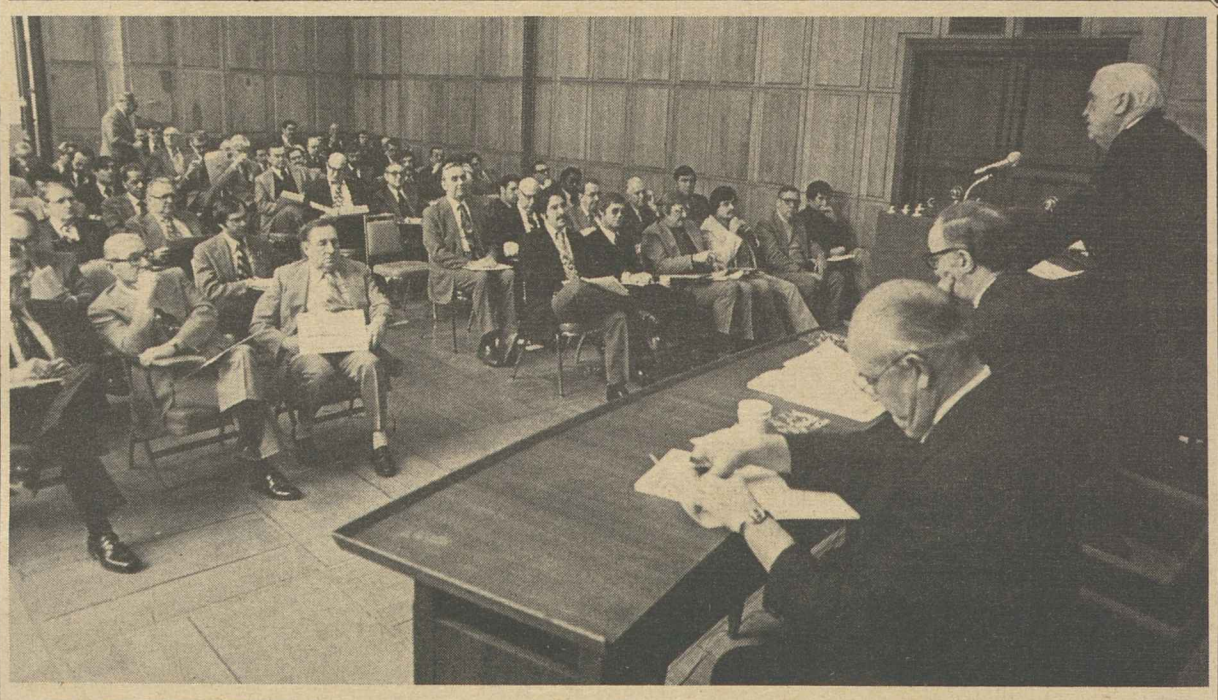
Labor Reform Bill to Take Profit from Lawbreaking



SENATE STRATEGY for the labor law reform bill is discussed by leaders of AFL-CIO unions at a meeting in federation headquarters. AFL-CIO Vice President Paul Hall, chairman of the Executive Council's Special Committee on Legislation, presides. Seated alongside are Vice President Martin J. Ward and Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Meany.

Senate Unit Builds Case In Report

Passage of labor law reform will cut down on violations of the National Labor Relations Act, a Senate committee predicted.

The Human Resources Committee report, which will accompany the reform bill to the Senate floor next month, blames weak remedies and delay-inviting procedures for "frustrating the original intent" of federal labor law.

"It is an axiom of law enforcement," the committee noted, that "quick, certain and strong remedies" deter law-breakers while violations increase when it becomes "profitable to violate the law."

The report makes clear that employers have found it profitable to break the law and thwart the intent of Congress 43 years ago to extend "the basic principles of political democracy" to the nation's workplaces.

Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and the senior minority member, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), are co-authors of the Senate bill which carries a strong 13-2 committee endorsement.

The "single problem which has contributed most to the breakdown in enforcement of the national labor policy" has been the delay in acting on unfair labor practice charges, the committee said. The median time from the filing of a charge to disposition by the National Labor Relations Board is about one year.

Reforms that the Senate committee said will reduce these delays include:

- Enlarging the NLRB from five to seven members, allowing more decision-rendering panels to function.
- Providing law clerks for administrative law judges and direct-

(Continued on Page 3)

Steel Union Wins 19,000 At Shipyard

Newport News, Va. — The Steelworkers' solid organizing victory at the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Virginia's largest private employer, "represents a significant advance for the cause of trade unionism in the South," USWA President Lloyd McBride said.

The USWA's ouster of a local independent union as bargaining agent for the company's 19,200 workers is "one of the largest representation victories in the history of the union," McBride observed

Of the 17,242 voters casting ballots in the Jan. 31 election 9,093 chose the Steelworkers while 7,548 voted for the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association, which had represented the workers since 1939. The remaining votes went to another independent union, 95, and for no union 217, while 35 were voided and 257 challenged.

"Now that the workers have spoken their will," McBride said in a statement, "we hope that the owners of the company, Tenneco, Inc., will move in the direction of establishing a bargaining relationship for the best interests of all concerned."

AFL-CIO President George Meany wired congratulations to McBride "and all involved in the great victory in Newport News. This breakthrough is good news for workers in Virginia and for organized labor everywhere," he said.

The election capped a 16-month campaign by the Steelworkers to organize the shipyard. The PSA, confident of victory, had announced shortly after the polls closed that it would enter into contract negotiations with the shipbuilder the next day.

"Despite the expenditure of huge sums of money and a typical anti-union propaganda campaign by the company, the shipyard workers decided that their best interests were to be protected and promoted by the Steelworkers," McBride said.

Alan Kistler, the AFL-CIO's organizing director, viewed the election results as a "very gratifying victory" with great impact since the shipyard workers come not just from Newport News and the surrounding area but from the Carolinas and other southern states where there has been an anti-union tradition.

"It demonstrates what we've been saying all along: If the workers have the facts, are presented with a choice of clean, militant unionism, they will make the right decision," he said. "The Steelworkers demonstrated beyond any doubt the

(Continued on Page 6)

IUD Cites Evidence:

Inflation 'Trade-Off' Refuted on Jobs Bill

High unemployment hasn't prevented inflation and full employment won't fuel price increases, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. testified at House hearings on the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

IUD President Jacob Clayman cited statistical evidence of the past quarter-century to refute a trade-off theory that unemployment retards inflation.

During the recessions of 1969-70 and 1973-75, Clayman noted, inflation rose along with the jobless rate.

By contrast, prices rose only an average of three-tenths of 1 percent a year between 1952 and 1955 when unemployment was in the 4 percent range—the interim target of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill. Also, when unemployment dropped from 6.8 percent to 3.8 percent between 1958 and 1966, consumer prices rose an average of only 1.5 percent a year.

As the House subcommittee neared the end of its public hearings, two Senate committees began a schedule of joint hearings that will make possible Senate action on full employment legislation soon after the House acts.

Working together on the bill are the Senate's Human Resources Committee, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), and its Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee, under Sen. William Proxmire.

The co-sponsor of the bill, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), has been presiding over the House hearings and Clayman noted that the legislation has drawn support from one of the broadest coalitions to rally around a single bill.

His fellow witnesses during two days of resumed hearings bore the statement out.

Among those testifying for the bill were representatives of the National Council of Churches, U.S. Catholic Conference, American Jewish Committee, National Urban League, National Women's Political Caucus, Americans for Democratic Action and a panel of university

(Continued on Page 3)

House Votes Bankruptcy Law Revision

The House passed a long-overdue reform of federal bankruptcy law that would give workers stronger protection against loss of wages and benefits owed by their employer.

Present law, last improved in 1926, allows a priority claim on the assets of a bankrupt firm only for unpaid wages to a maximum of $600. The debt cannot date back more than three months before the firm went bankrupt.

Even this limited priority applied only to take-home pay. Court decisions have defined wages narrowly, thus excluding claims against a bankrupt employer's assets for money owed to health and welfare funds, pension plans, severance pay funds and other job-related benefits.

If the Senate concurs in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Farm Workers End Boycotts, Cite Gains

Keene, Calif.—The Farm Workers executive board has voted unanimously to end nationwide boycotts of iceberg lettuce and table grapes, noting progress in the representation election process and contract negotiations under provisions of the California farm labor law.

"Despite temporary setbacks and continuing maladministration, the Agricultural Labor Relations Act is alive and functioning," UFW President Cesar E. Chavez said.

More than 500 representation elections have been conducted since the farm labor board was established under the 1975 state law. As a result of election victories, the UFW has negotiated contracts with about 100 growers, is in various stages of negotiations with 100 others and is awaiting certification on about 50 elections.

Chavez said in a statement that farm workers have made progress in union representation rights even though the average period between election and contract signing is 16 months.

He attributed the delays in negotiations to "the reluctance of many growers to accept the philosophy of collective bargaining" and to "ineptness and incompetence" on the part of some ALRB officials.

But because the union now has

(Continued on Page 8)

Mondale Pledges Drive For Full Employment

Vice President Walter F. Mondale pledged the Carter Administration's continued commitment to full employment as well as fair employment in a major address to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Mondale welcomed the prodding of the civil rights coalition for faster action on a broad agenda of economic justice and civil rights.

The Administration's "priorities are clear," Mondale insisted.

"We will bring our nation back to full employment," he promised. "We will rebuild our cities into communities of hope. We will achieve the promise in America of justice and equal rights."

Mondale said the coalition of civil rights, union, church and progressive groups that make up the Leadership Conference remains a powerful "force for social justice."

It's "alive and well," Mondale said, as evidenced by its success in

(Continued on Page 3)

DELEGATES to legislative conference of the Machinists are welcomed by President Carter to the White House. Earlier their union delivered 458,673 postcards supporting labor law reform to senators, and the legislative delegates followed up with personal visits.

Alabama Rally Protests Illegal Stevens Tactics

Birmingham, Ala.—More than 500 Alabama trade unionists joined in a rally to protest the illegal anti-union tactics of J. P. Stevens & Co.

They demonstrated their support for the Stevens workers despite a heavy snowstorm that paralyzed traffic throughout the state. A number of buses chartered in Mobile and Dothan for the rally had to be cancelled because of icy roads and additional buses from other parts of the state were stranded about 20 miles from Birmingham.

Even so, members from at least a dozen unions were on hand at Birmingham's civic center to express their solidarity with the beleaguered Stevens workers who have been struggling for the past 15 years for representation rights.

Executive Vice President Sol Stetin of the Clothing & Textile Workers reminded the rally that Stevens continues to violate federal labor despite numerous rulings against it by the National Labor Relations Board and federal courts.

Stetin said that ACTWU is expanding the Stevens offensive to include the company's "cronies and co-conspirators" who have teamed up to exploit workers in the South.

"We're going after the bankers and businessmen who foreclose mortgages and deny credit to workers who support their union. We're going after the landlords who evict workers for the crime of talking union.

"We are going after the officials who use public money to support anti-union campaigns of private money interests as represented by local Chambers of Commerce," Stetin declared.

President Wilbur Hobby of the North Carolina AFL-CIO, who has been involved in the Stevens organizing campaign since the 1960s, pledged that the fight will continue until Stevens workers win social and economic justice.

Other major speakers at the rally sponsored by the Alabama Committee for Justice for J. P. Stevens Workers included President Roy E. Johnson of the Roofers, President Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO and Director Howard Strevel of Steelworkers District 36.

Participating unions included the Rubber Workers, Fire Fighters, Roofers, USWA, Ladies' Garment Workers, Barbers, Machinists, Electrical Workers, Musicians, Office & Professional Employees, Laborers, Paperworkers, Communications Workers, Auto Workers, Mine Workers and the Teamsters.

'78 Seminars Set For Unionists

The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced that it will continue its humanities seminars for union officials this year.

The seminars, held at selected colleges and universities in the United States, bring together union officials for a month of full-time study.

Between 12 and 15 persons will be chosen to attend the tuition-free seminars, each receiving a $1,200 stipend to cover expenses, plus travel reimbursement. The application deadline is Apr. 17. Further information is available from Professions Program, Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

N.Y. City Council Backs Boycott of J. P. Stevens

New York—The New York City Council unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing labor's consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

The resolution calls on municipal departments and agencies to stop buying items produced by the giant New York-based textile manufacturer. It also urges the state of New York to join in the boycott.

The Clothing & Textile Workers, who have been battling the anti-union corporation to win representation rights for Stevens workers for 15 years, hailed the boycott endorsement as proof of the "council's commitment to the cause of social justice and the rights of workers."

Noting that Stevens closed numerous plants in the Northeast and shifted the bulk of its production operations to low-wage areas of the country, the resolution stressed that winning collective bargaining rights in the South would "ultimately benefit New York City by discouraging the mass exodus of vital industry."

Reform Bill Given New Senate Number

If you're writing your senator, the labor law reform bill no longer carries the number S. 1883. Its new designation is S. 2467.

The reason for the change is that introducing a new bill that incorporates all of the Senate committee amendments removes one of the delaying tactics that opponents could have in a filibuster.

Postcards printed with the original bill number don't have to be changed. They make clear that the signer is for the labor law reform bill that will be brought to the Senate floor. By any other number, it's just as much needed.

Profits Show Sharp Rise in 4th Quarter

Early returns of fourth-quarter earnings results indicate that corporate America's profits rose an estimated 16 to 19 percent in the last three months of 1977.

The New York Times reported that after-tax profits for the October to December period ran at an annual rate of more than $100 billion for the third consecutive quarter.

Almost every major industry reaped high profits during the quarter, although results were erratic for chemicals, steel, forest products and paper, the Times said. Gains predominated in such key areas as office equipment, computers, drug products, aluminum, food, railroads, and airlines.

Albert H. Cox, president of Merrill Lynch Economics, said that final returns for the fourth quarter of 1977 would show after-tax profits of $108.2 billion, or 19 percent ahead of the year-earlier period.

Douglas C. Rice, an economist at Data Resources, Inc., in Lexington, Mass., estimated that fourth-quarter profits would reach an annual rate of $105.9 billion, or 16.5 percent more than in the same period in 1976.

The strong profits showing also was seen by Business Week magazine, at least for the large companies that report early.

"Those that have reported earnings gains from the same quarter a year earlier outnumbered companies reporting decreased earnings by more than 8 to 1," the magazine reported. Like the Times, it forecast after-tax profits totaling $108 billion in the last quarter of 1977.

Among the strong gainers were General Electric, up 14 percent; American Motors, up 58 percent; Exxon, up 18.5 percent; IBM, up 18 percent; Mobil up 14 percent, and Du Pont, up by 28 percent.

For First Year:

1977 Pacts Average 7.9% Rise in Wages

Wage increases negotiated under major collective bargaining agreements last year averaged 7.9 percent in the first year and 5.8 percent annually when measured over the life of the contract, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The figures exclude possible gains under cost-of-living escalator provisions, and compare with average raises of 8.4 percent in the first year and 6.4 percent over the term of the agreement under pacts negotiated in 1976.

The 1977 statistics reflect 905 negotiated contracts, each covering 1,000 or more workers, BLS said. Most of the 3.8 million workers covered by the settlements were in the communications, construction, and steel industries.

Other highlights of the BLS report:

- Wage and benefit gains combined, in key contracts covering 5,000 or more workers, averaged 9.5 percent for the first year and 6.2 percent a year over the life of the contract. Comparable figures a year earlier were 8.5 and 6.6 percent, respectively.
- Last year's contracts had an average duration of 32.6 months, about the same as in 1976 when the average was 32.3 months.
- In the manufacturing sector, first-year wage increases averaged 8.4 percent and over-term raises 5.5 percent, compared with 8.9 and 6 percent, respectively, in 1976.
- In non-manufacturing industries, increases averaged 7.5 percent in the first year and 6.1 percent a year over the life of the contract, compared with 7.7 and 6.8 percent, respectively, in 1976.
- Construction industry settlements provided first-year wage increases averaging 6.4 percent and over-term increases avaraging 6.3 percent annually, compared with 6.1 and 6.2 percent in 1976.

Contracts containing escalator clauses, covering 59 percent of the workers under major settlements negotiated last year, provided for annual wage-rate increases of 5 percent over the life of the agreement, compared with a 5.7 percent gain in 1976. Contracts without such clauses provided for annual increases averaging 7 percent, compared with 7.3 percent in 1976.

When gains under escalator clauses and deferred wage increases are added, however, the effective increase under a contract with a COL provision averaged 7.8 percent last year, compared with 8.1 percent in 1976. Of the 7.8 percent effective increase, 2.9 percent was attributable to current bargaining, 3.2 percent to deferred increases, and 1.6 percent to escalator adjustments, BLS said.

Last year's bargaining stepped up the number of major pacts containing cost-of-living clauses. COL provisions were introduced in 33 settlements covering a total of 106,000 workers and dropped in 21 agreements affecting 69,000 workers, BLS said. Escalator clauses now cover about 60 percent, or 5.8 million, of all workers in major bargaining units, BLS said.

Looking at the current bargaining calendar, BLS said that 130 major agreements covering 408,000 workers are due to expire or permit reopening of wage provisions in the January-March quarter. Key agreements are in the construction, transportation equipment, and local transit industries.

In addition, some 1.5 million workers will receive deferred wage increases averaging 3.9 percent in the current quarter under existing contracts, BLS said.

Beverage Deposit Law Called Costly to Jobs

The AFL-CIO and two unions representing workers directly affected reiterated labor's opposition to a national law requiring refundable deposits on all beverage containers—bottles and cans alike.

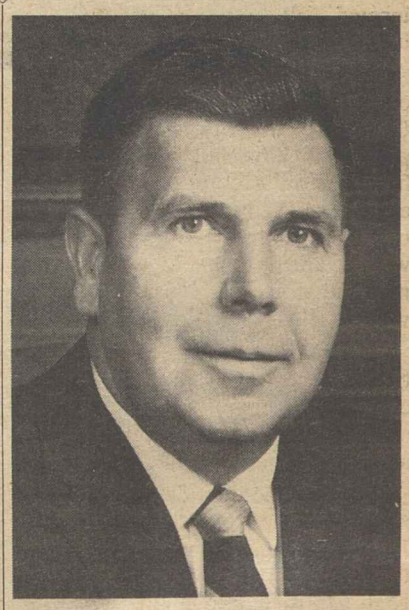
AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten told a Senate subcommittee that the proposed legislation has a hidden cost of 60,000 "well-paid jobs in the bottle and can industries" and would divert resources away from feasible recycling programs.

McGlotten, testifying on behalf of Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, said the bill shouldn't even be considered until a government Resources Conservation Committee set up last year looks into all phases of solid waste disposal, including alternatives to "ban-the-bottle" laws.

Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan said the bill, sponsored by Oregon's two senators, "would bring too slight a benefit at far too high a cost."

He told the panel that the benefits sought by the legislation could be achieved by other means. "We can conduct effective recycling programs. We can conduct litter control programs. And we can certainly devise more substantial energy conservation methods."

Oregon has a mandatory deposit law, but Gordon Bank, president of the Portland, Ore., local of the Glass Bottle Blowers, said there is no evidence that any energy has been conserved.



CHARLES H. PILLARD has been appointed vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Pillard, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, has been active in the committee's efforts to promote job opportunities for the handicapped.

Senate Committee Builds Case:

Labor Reform Bill to Take Profit Out of Lawbreaking

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the judges to issue shorter decisions. Currently the median time between the close of an unfair labor practice hearing and the issuance of a written opinion by the judge is 111 days.

- Allowing NLRB panels to quickly and routinely affirm a judge's decision in cases that do not involve substantial questions of law.
- Making NLRB decisions self-enforcing, with the losing party allowed only 30 days to file an appeal with a federal appellate court.

The committee report stressed that the freedom to organize has meaning only when workers can be "confident of protection from economic reprisals." And it noted that "there is no more effective method of discouraging self-organization than the discharge of a union adherent."

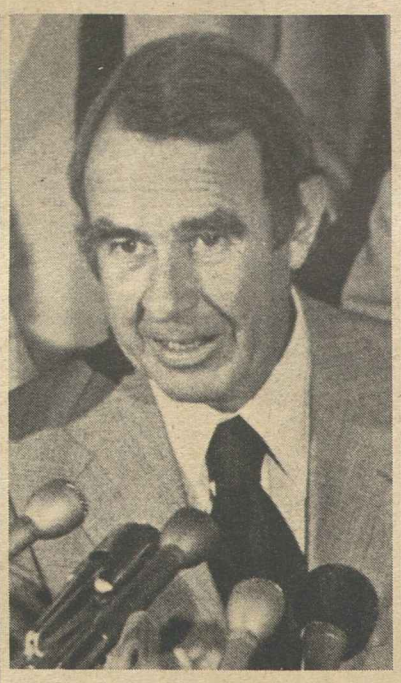
Because of the long delay in getting an illegally fired worker back on the job, the bill directs the NLRB general counsel to seek a court order for immediate reinstatement pending further NLRB proceedings.

While the House-passed bill and the original Williams bill provided double pay for lost wages of workers illegally fired, the committee accepted a compromise of time-and-one half, less any other wages acting the judges to issue shorter decisions. Currently the median time ually earned in the interim.

An employer's refusal to bargain after a union has been certified results in an "irreparable" loss of wages and benefits to workers under present law, the committee noted.

Without any penalty, present law merely results in an order issued months or even years after the offense that directs the employer "to do what he should have done originally—open good faith negotiations."

The legislation allows the NLRB to award to the employees lost wages based on the percentage improvement in wages and benefits in other collective bargaining agreements at the time, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



SENATE SPONSOR of the labor law reform bill, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), describes the legislation at a Capitol Hill news conference.

Employers who refuse to bargain in good faith now profit through an unfair advantage over fair employers, the committee noted, and at the same time weaken union support among their employees.

The committee went a long way to meet employer complaints that the original bill set too short a timetable for holding union repersentation elections and its report found no grounds for further delays. It added:

"Since employers have unimpeded and uninterrupted access to the employees from the time of hire until the petition is filed, and are guaranteed 21 days thereafter to state their views, the commitee is confident that the bill provides ample time for an employer to make a full case against union representation prior to the election and for employees to weigh both those arguments and the union's answers."

It noted also that longer periods are allowed in more complex cases.

The committee said it seriously considered banning "captive audience" meetings entirely because of the "dominant position of the employer" in a workplace setting. It settled, however, for a "right of reply" provision giving the union "equal access" to present its views. This is in no way an interference with an employer's free speech, the report stressed.

Under the bill, a firm guilty of willful serious violations of NLRB orders may be barred from receiving new government contracts for a period of up to three years.

The committee noted that this is not a novel or unduly harsh remedy, as employer groups have contended.

The Walsh-Healy Act, Davis-Bacon Act, Service Contracts Act and an executive order on civil rights "all utilize this sanction," the report noted.

"An unfair employer is not an island unto himself," the committee said. "An employer's illegal actions which depress his labor costs give him an unfair advantage over his competitors who obey the law."

The federal government would be defeating the purpose of its own laws by rewarding such employers, the report stressed.

Other sections of the committee report noted new restrictions on so-called "stranger picketing" not authorized by a union as part of an economic strike or other protected activity.

It saw no problem arising from language modifying the present "overly broad" restriction on union membership by plant guards.

Likewise, the committee foresaw little difficulty in modifying the union shop or agency shop obligations of persons whose religious beliefs prevent payment of union dues or fees. The Senate bill would leave a choice between payment to a fund to help pay arbitration costs or a nonreligious charity.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE on Civil Rights presented an award given in honor of Hubert Humphrey to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.). Lynette Taylor, executive director of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, makes the presentation, and Vice President Walter F. Mondale offers his congratulations. A similar award was presented to Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.).

Mondale Pledges Drive For Full Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

last years minimum wage campaign.

The luncheon program at which Mondale spoke was in the form of a joyous memorial to Hubert H. Humphrey, who was the principal speaker at last year's 27th annual meeting of the Leadership Conference.

Awards named for Humphrey were presented to Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) and to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Mondale closed his talk with the closing words of Humphrey's 1977 address:

"Let's not quit fighting," Humphrey had told the group. "Let's be restless. Let's be demanding, and let's keep score."

Then Clarence Mitchell, chairman of the Leadership Conference, asked the AFL-CIO's audio technician, Sidney Brechner, to introduce the next speaker.

He started the tape and the firm, strong voice of Hubert Humphrey once again stirred an audience to applause and cheers.

"When you have a good cause, you can rally people," Humphrey exhorted.

Mondale, earlier, made clear that the Administration considers the Humphrey-Hawkins bill such a good cause.

"If we really want to honor Hubert Humphrey this year," he said, "let us pass the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill."

The Leadership Conference agenda also includes passage of the labor law reform bill, and Mondale spoke to that measure in a talk to the national planning committee of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League.

He said the Administration considers it important to "restore trust and faith" in the National Labor Relations Act. The existing law "gives rights to people," Mondale noted, but without any effective way "to protect those rights."

The annual meeting of the Leadership Conference also heard Auto Workers President Douglas A. Fraser lead a discussion on the national health security bill and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) discuss welfare reform.

A welfare reform statement adopted earlier by the LCCR executive committee saw some good features in the Administration's proposals. But it said the program sent to Congress would result in inadequate income and inferior wages that would undercut standards in both public and private employment.

Task forces established by the conference to monitor enforcement of civil rights programs gave a "mixed" verdict on the Carter Administration's first year.

It noted that President Carter took office "at a time when the federal effort to secure equal treatment under law for all citizens was at a low ebb."

On the plus side, "the anti-civil rights pronouncements and posture of the previous two Administrations have ceased. Policymakers and administrators are accessible and open to suggestion." But the report criticized Carter for failure to use "the moral influence of his office to further public understanding of continuing denials of opportunity and to rally public support for effective civil rights enforcement."

Religious Groups Back Humphrey-Hawkins Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

professors.

The National Council of Churches termed full employment "far too important to be left to chance."

Claire Randall, general secretary of the council of 31 Protestant and Orthodox churches, saw the Humphrey-Hawkins bill as "a crucial first step in a continuing effort to establish as national policy our belief that every person who is able, willing and seeking to work has a right to a useful job at a decent wage."

Bishop Eugene A. Marino, testifying for the U.S. Catholic Council, termed unemployment "a form of human oppression . . . not simply a loss of economic status."

Hyman Bookbinder, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, told the panel that "full employment is the surest road to fair employment." For minorities, he noted, "recession means not only a halt to further progress; it usually means the wiping out of previous gains."

The National Urban League stressed the continued high jobless rate for blacks—almost unchanged despite the improvement in the job statistics for white workers.

Urban League Vice President Ronald H. Brown said he would prefer a stronger bill. But he said the present version, designed to enlist broad support and Administration endorsement, would be an "important step in the development of a process for obtaining full employment."

ORGANIZING DIRECTORS of AFL-CIO unions are briefed on details of the labor law reform bill as approved by the Senate Human Resources Committee. Alan Kistler, director of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services, and AFL-CIO Special Counsel Laurence Gold, standing, respond to questions from members of the federation's Coordinated Organizing Committee.

An Injury to One . . .

IT IS POPULAR today in some circles to criticize federal employees, to deprecate their work performance, to restrict their rights, to undercut their wages and benefits, to deny them union representation.

These attacks are of grave concern to the AFL-CIO. We recognize these individual attacks as part of an overall attack on unionized workers everywhere in this society.

The broad brush of slander, misrepresentation, distortion, innuendo and inference has passed from the old hands of the anti-union industrialists into the hands of new political propagandists, who see in anti-unionism great personal rewards and an opportunity to attain political power.

In the 1920s it was called the American Plan Committee. The inference was unavoidable; it was unAmerican to be a union member. Today, it is the so-called National Right to Work Committee or the Americans Against Union Control of Government.

Most of the senators who are leading the fight for a bill to deny union representation to civilian technicians of the National Guard and Reserve are also sponsors of a perversion known as the "Employee Bill of Rights." The aim of the so-called "employee bill of rights" is to make unions weak and employers strong in the private sector. The aim of the Guard bill is to make unions weak and employers strong in the public sector.

Similarly, those representatives and senators who are leading the fight against statutory collective bargaining for federal employees are the same individuals leading the fight against a law to better protect the collective bargaining rights of private employees.

A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING LAW for federal workers will not be any cure-all. If our experience with the National Labor Relations Act is any measure, you will need a strong union, swift and effective remedies and the patience of Job to protect your rights.

That fact, however, does not deter us from our goal. Because common sense, justice, and fairness dictate that labor-management relations in the federal sector be conducted under the rule of law—not a hodge-podge of executive orders, some well-intentioned others not-so-well intended.

But federal employees shall never gain a statutory system of labor-management relations if reform of the nation's private sector labor laws fails. The foes of public and private sector unionism will grow in strength and aggressiveness if they can defeat private sector labor law reform—for they will have enshrined illegal employer tactics through calculated inaction.

It is this point that the advocates of so-called independent unions for federal employees always seem to miss—that the opponents of private sector unions also oppose public sector unions.

A collective bargaining statute for federal employees is an issue whose time is coming rapidly. It will arrive that much faster if, when you visit your senators, you tell them that strengthening and protecting the rights of private sector workers to form unions and bargain collectively is also an important issue to government employees.

—From an address by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, to an AFGE legislative conference.

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'That's Him!'

A Pernicious Illness:

Dumping Foreign Steel Means Dumping Jobs of Americans

By Gus Tyler

TO ALLOW DUMPING or not to allow dumping. That is the question.

President Carter has decided not to allow dumping—a practice that is forbidden by law and international agreement. And he has taken very specific steps to halt the illegal and unethical practice.

But now comes the Federal Trade Commission with a public denunciation of Carter's proposal to stop the dumping of Japanese steel on the U.S. market. The FTC says Carter's plan is "pernicious."

What is involved here is not just another one of those tiny tiffs between two factions of the Executive branch of government. What is involved is the employment—or, worse—unemployment of hundreds of thousands of American workers who have been dumped on the streets by foreign dumping of goods in the United States.

"Dumping" is the sale of a product in the American market at a price below its cost of production plus allied cost of shipping, insuring, handling, etc. Why would any company overseas indulge in this seemingly suicidal practice of selling below cost? Because it is immensely profitable.

A Japanese steel company, for instance, runs its mills at 100 percent of capacity, thereby getting relatively low unit costs. The same company then sells the bulk of its output in Japan at inflated prices in that closed market, thereby covering all of its costs for the manufacture of its full stock. Then it dumps what it has not sold in Japan on the United States—at whatever price—for pure profit.

Dumping is a pernicious illness because it keeps growing. By dumping this year, a Japanese company knocks out some of its American competitors so that next year it is in a stronger position to knock off a few more until it dominates the U.S. market, as it does in radio and TV manufacture.

In the last 10 years, more than one hundred thousand workers in basic steel have lost their jobs. And thousands more will lose jobs this year.

Carter's proposal to stop dumping is simple. He establishes the costs of production and says that no country may dump its steel on the U.S. market at a lesser price (right now $330 per ton). He can't do less since he is sworn to uphold the law.

But the FTC says that what Carter is doing is "pernicious" because (a) steel will cost more in the United States and (b) because the dumping nations will "have an incentive to cheat."

As for cost, it would be revealing to find out what the cost is to the American people alongside the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs in steel. To say nothing of the fact that virtually no end-consumer buys steel, a product that is brought by makers of autos, appliances, etc., who are far more apt to use the cheap foreign steel to keep high profits than to lower consumer prices.

As for the "incentive to cheat," that is undoubtedly true. But every law on the books is an "incentive to cheat" and what is the point of enacting laws and concluding international agreements to ban dumping if any effort to enforce the law is denounced as an "incentive to cheat?"

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Jobs Hold the Key To Real Opportunity

Vigorous enforcement of civil rights laws alone is not enough to fulfill the great promise this Leadership Conference represents. The right to sit at a restaurant is an empty promise if you can't afford the price of a meal.

We should never doubt the gains we have made. But the fact remains that a black child born in America today has about one-half the chance of completing college as a white child born in the same place on the same day . . . two and one-half times the chance of being unemployed . . . a life expectancy which is six years less . . . and the prospects of earning only about half as much.

We cannot, and we will not, permit another generation of minority Americans to become America's permanent underclass. . . . You and I know that the key to opportunity is, and must be, jobs.

—From Vice President Walter Mondale's address to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Jan. 30, 1978.

How to Buy:

Future Service Contracts Hold Snares for Unwary Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

LONG-TERM FUTURE SERVICE contracts have caused many consumers severe losses over the years. Such contracts often obligate you to continue to pay for services even if you need to stop using them for health or other reasons, or were misled into signing the agreement or even if the company discontinued its service in your locality.

Among the financial disappointments that have occurred are fees of $1,000 to $2,000 paid for truck-driver training, computer courses and other vocational training when the jobs promised in the TV and other ads were not really available.

Consumers often also have suffered losses when judo and karate schools closed after people had signed up to pay several hundred dollars for training. Similar problems have occurred with dating services that involved contracts of as much as $400 but never used computers at all to match up clients. Some contracts for dance schools have involved thousands of dollars.

Most recently health spas have come under investigation for getting people to sign up for long contracts on which they must continue to pay even when the customer may not be able to continue for medical reasons; or if the original facilities close up and the customer must travel a long distance to use other facilities; or if the facilities turn out to be inadequate.

Government officials at both state and federal levels are trying to control some of the contract provisions and sales practices that cause such losses. The Federal Trade Commission already is considering regulations for home-study and vocational schools and has just finished hearings in several cities on health spa practices.

Most of the problem results from the fact that consumers don't have the opportunity to properly evaluate such services beforehand, notes John F. O'Brien, the FTC's assistant New York regional director. In signing a contract to pay for services to be delivered some time in the future, you have to rely mainly on the seller's representations.

If a seller of future services is under no obligation to mitigate the damages, the seller really gains by letting the customer cancel, O'Brien observes. The seller then can collect a full amount without having to provide any services.

The FTC currently is considering regulations for privately-owned vocational and home-study schools. If finally adopted, these rules would require such schools to:

- Disclose to prospective students the drop-out rates.
- Disclose the actual number of placements and wages being earned in the vocations for which the schools prepare students.
- Provide an affirmative period between the time when the student receives the required disclosures and decides to enroll.
- Establish a pro rata refund policy calculated on the basis of how long the student used the course.

In relation to health spas, some of the worst financial tragedies have occurred when spas went out of business without reimbursing patrons, New York State Atty. Gen. Stephen Mindell reported at the recent FTC hearings.

In the past 10 years customers lost "hundreds of thousands of dollars" as a result. Mindell said his office has been "flooded" with complaints. He asked the FTC to require a three-day cooling-off period during which consumers could withdraw from health spa contracts.

IN GENERAL, THE MAIN ISSUE that emerged in the health spa hearings is how much damages the buyer should have to pay if he stops before the contract expires. The industry is fighting any requirement for only a small penalty such as 5 percent of the amount of the contract, plus a pro rata fee for the services actually provided, as in a New York City regulation.

Ohio now also has a regulation limiting the additional penalty to $10, and California has a straight pro rata rule for cancellations in the first 180 days.

At the FTC hearings the spas have argued that a moderate cancellation penalty such as 5 percent plus a pro rata charge would harm the reputable spas. They say they usually incur about 80 percent of their costs in the first 30 days of the contract when they give physical tests and work up exercise programs.

An underlying problem is that many spas and other future service providers turn over most of their installment contracts to finance companies. They advance the cash to the spas and then collect from the buyers. The spas say they need this advance cash flow to keep operating, and finance companies wouldn't finance easily-cancellable contracts.

However, the more responsible operators appear ready to accept at least some reforms. The president of the Scandinavian Health Spa testified that the recently-enacted three-day "cooling-off" period in Ohio has increased the cancellation rate but improved payment record of members who continue.

The proposed FTC rules would make a three-day cooling-off period mandatory, and for contracts signed in anticipation of the opening of a spa, the buyer would have a 10-day cooling-off period after being notified that the spa is fully operational.

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'Non-Traditional' Jobs:

Labor Helps Widen Options for Women

By Ellen Wernick

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT is becoming involved in a new area—helping women enter "non-traditional" jobs. The term "increased job options" may be a better approach, because "non-traditional" usually conjures up an image of a burly, hairy, dirty construction worker. Construction jobs are non-traditional, but so are a lot of other occupations.

By the U.S. Labor Dept.'s definition, a job is non-traditional if less than 25 percent of the people holding the job are women. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes material on employed persons in selected occupations. The latest list contains 234 occupations, of which 44 employed 70 percent of all women workers.

Even among clerical, service, and sales workers—the "pink collar" industries—there are occupations where there are relatively few women: dispatchers, shipping clerks, computer technicians, TV and appliance sales persons, security guards, janitors.

Among blue-collar workers there is a great variety of jobs in which women are poorly represented—electricians, mechanics, office machine and appliance repairers, telephone installers, meat-cutters and butchers, diesel truck drivers, gardeners.

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute operated a pilot program in five of 54 offices in 1976 to place special emphasis on working with unions and employers to open up jobs for women. Last year this effort was expanded and to date about five percent of all HRDI's placements are women into non-traditional jobs, over 75 percent being jobs covered by bargaining agreements.

State AFL-CIOs in Virginia and Oklahoma each sponsor a job placement program for female offenders, with emphasis on non-traditional jobs. These programs are funded by state grants under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) or the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. In Connecticut, the Greater Bridgeport Labor Council is sponsoring a program under CETA for women which provides training in welding, electronics, culinary arts, drafting, machine operation and computer science, with job placement assistance after training.

Apprenticeship Outreach programs run by local Building & Construction Trades Councils in 21 cities have increased their efforts to recruit and prepare women for entry into registered apprenticeship programs. Some of the programs have used CETA funds to hire women to recruit and tutor female applicants.

Apprenticeship has been getting a lot of attention this year. Because a majority of apprentices are in the construction industry, the Labor Dept. has started a program to develop apprenticeship program standards for occupations that have never had apprenticeships and to encourage training of minorities and women. Several unions received contracts under these "new initiatives" to train automotive mechanics and painters, for occupations in energy and power-related industries and in heavy manufacturing as well as to train paramedics and ambulance personnel. Apprentice programs are also being developed for cooks and law enforcement personnel.

AS MORE ATTENTION is concentrated on women's job options, several problems become evident. One of the most critical is that many counseling, training and job placement programs for women are operated by people who know very little, if anything, about unions and the labor movement. They don't know about joint apprenticeship councils. They don't know about central labor councils, or business agents, or job bidding. And when they run into problems they blame the union for a woman not being "hired." There is also a lack of information being provided to women, especially young women, about job options, about wages and benefits, about education or experience needed for various jobs.

These problems are being addressed in many cities, through the efforts of the labor movement. Unions, apprenticeship coordinators, chapters of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and central bodies are working with women's groups, schools, and government-funded programs to help women learn about a variety of occupations. Union members serve as instructors in training programs for women.

Wernick is a specialist in education and women's activities for HRDI.

Fines, Court Orders Ineffective:

Labor Law Reform Essential To Cure J. P. Stevens Abuses

PRESIDENT CARTER'S labor law reform package would curb the J. P. Stevens company's 15-year pattern of "open and flagrant violations of the law" to keep its workers from forming a union, Executive Vice President William DuChessi of the Clothing & Textile Workers declared.

DuChessi charged that the giant textile company has, in effect, told the courts to "drop dead" as it goes right on breaking the law despite orders to halt illegal firings and other unlawful union-busting acts. He cited a string of more than 20 convictions against Stevens, including three that have gone to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, DuChessi declared that J. P. Stevens employees have repeatedly shown that they need and want a union and are willing "to go through hell to get one." Stevens's response, he said, has been a campaign of "almost unbelievable fear engendered in the various plants of this company" that threatens "to take away the right of human beings to earn a living," just because they want to join a union.

DuChessi said that fines have been as ineffective as court orders in getting Stevens to obey the law. He acknowledged that "justice moves very slowly," but stressed that "it moves surely—and when you are wrong, it moves eventually against you." He added, "one of these days, some judge—some federal court—is going to get fed up with all of this, and someone is going to jail," and "I assume it will be corporate officials."

Senate passage of President Carter's labor law reform bill—approved last year by the House—would be a major step toward curbing the lawlessness of Stevens and a handful of other employers who refuse to follow the labor laws written 43 years ago, DuChessi said.

Stressing that the overwhelming majority of employers now follow the law and won't be affected at all by the reforms, DuChessi said that the reforms will make scofflaw employers "think twice before they go down the ruthless path of telling American workers, and our whole society, that they are not going to live up to the laws of this land."

SCOFFLAW EMPLOYERS like J. P. Stevens can best be curbed by the labor law reforms President Carter has urged Congress to adopt, William DuChessi, center, executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc.

HISTADRUT HUMANITARIAN AWARD was presented to Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol C. Chaikin at a dinner in New York attended by 1,800 supporters of Israel's trade union federation. From left: Chaikin; Dr. Judah J. Shapiro, president of the National Committee for Labor Israel; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and Matthew Schoenwald, chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

Union Challenge Upheld:

OSHA State Plans Found Inadequate

Regulations used by the Secretaries of Labor for the past several years to approve state job safety plans don't provide the intended protections of the federal occupational safety law, the U.S. Appeals Court in Washington ruled.

The decision supports a court challenge by the AFL-CIO in 1974, which contended that state plans that were initially approved by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration were less effective than the federal program. The Industrial Union Dept. and the Illinois State AFL-CIO were also parties to the challenge.

The court held that OSHA's interim benchmarks used in approving about 25 state plans were inadequate.

As a remedy, the court said that the Secretary of Labor "has a duty to establish criteria that are part of an articulated plan to achieve a fully effective enforcement effort at some point in the foreseeable future."

The decision also reversed a U.S. District Court ruling issued in March 1975 that had upheld the Labor Dept.'s standards for determining funding levels and personnel needs of state safety inspection plans.

A section of the federal job safety law gives the Secretary of Labor authority to approve state safety programs if their standards are "at least as effective" as federal standards. To obtain OSHA approval, there also must be adequate assurances that the state agency administering the plan will have sufficient "qualified personnel" and "adequate funds" to enforce the state standards.

But the three judge appellate panel ruled unanimously that the benchmarks that were being used by the Labor Dept. fell short of a clearly defined program.

It also rejected the notion that state plans which had been approved on the basis of interim benchmarks could stand still, without any obligation to keep pace with an improving federal enforcement effort.

The court said that "although we think Congress conceded the Secretary some practical flexibility in administering OSHA, this rudderless scheme of plan approval cannot be reconciled with the mandate that state plans assure 'necessary' personnel and 'adequate' funds.

"The Secretary must have some plan to reach the objective and the states must subscribe to that timeable as a precondiion to implementation of the state plan," the court concluded.

Steelworkers Win 19,000 At Shipyard

(Continued from Page 1)

advantage of being part of mainstream collective bargaining."

McBride congratulated USWA Organizing Director Elmer Chatak and other union staff members for "a job well done," and said "the workers are also to be congratulated for their good judgment."

The union began exploring its chances of organizing the shipyard's workers—40 percent of them are black—in the fall of 1976 but did not begin an all-out effort until last August. About a year ago, the union succeeded in organizing the facility's 1,200 marine designers and draftsmen.

Other unions had tried unsuccessfully to organize the huge shipyard. The Boilermakers tried in 1956 and 1959, the Machinists in 1972.

The shipyard builds nuclear and conventional submarines, aircraft carriers, tankers and other naval and commercial vessels.

'Irreparable Harm' Seen In Tuition Tax Credit

The AFL-CIO told Congress it opposes a tax credit for school tuition because of the "irreparable harm" it would do to the nation's educational system.

A tuition tax credit would divert needed funds from programs that would much more effectively target aid to those who need it most, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis told the Senate subcommittee on taxation and debt management.

"Opposition to tuition tax credits should not be interpreted to imply that we are opposed to support for non-public schools," Davis said. "This is not the case.

"What we are saying is that we do not believe that the tax relief route is an efficient way to address the problems of financing non-public schools."

Preferential tax relief—in effect, a tax subsidy—is not appropriate tax policy or educational policy, Davis asserted. It neither promotes the goals of tax equity, tax simplification, nor the goal of increased educational opportunities.

"We likewise do not feel that a tax subsidy will reduce the rising costs of higher education. In our view, just the opposite would result," Davis said. "We believe, ideally, that post-secondary education should be free and open to all who can qualify and benefit from this experience. Realistically, we know this is not in the immediate future but the concept remains as our long-range goal."

Tax credits for tuition would drain needed budgetary funds from "an already inadequate" federal education support program, Davis said. At the same time, such credits would provide little help, if any, to those most in need of the education dollar and provide windfall tax relief to the wealthy, he warned.

Davis noted that the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research estimates that about 25 percent of the benefits of the tuition tax credit would go to the 10 percent of the nation's taxpayers whose adjusted gross incomes exceed $30,000 a year.

Finally, he said, the proposed tuition tax credit would be "an open invitation to raise tuition charges, and thereby further negate any possible benefits to the moderate and middle-income groups."

The AFL-CIO is as concerned as the sponsors of tuition relief that many moderate and middle-income children have been priced out of the higher education market, Davis observed. However, "we believe that specifically targeted aid to those groups most in need is a far more effective use of available federal funds," he said.

Labor Asks Revisions In Health Planning Law

The AFL-CIO supports the concept of community health planning to avoid needless and costly duplication of facilities but sees the need for some changes in the existing law, Social Security Director Bert Seidman testified.

The 1974 law, which the AFL-CIO wants extended an additional three years, provided for the establishment of community planning groups known as Health System Agencies (HSA) and statewide coordinating councils. It also set up a national council.

Most of these bodies are just getting to the fully functioning stage and the law—the National Health Planning & Resources Development Act—should be "given a chance to work," Seidman said.

But while opposing a major restructuring urged by some states and counties, Seidman said there should be improvements written into the extension bill, including a stronger requirement for labor and management representation at each level of the planning process.

He presented to the panel a staff study prepared for the Labor-Management Group, a private body headed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and General Electric Chairman Reginald H. Jones.

While existing law is supposed to ensure a majority of consumer representation on the planning agencies, Seidman said in practice hospital administrators and other providers of health services dominate most boards and make up a majority at meetings.

To counter this, he urged that the percentage of consumers be raised to a minimum of 60 percent —a ratio that is now the maximum for consumer representation.

Seidman noted that the labor-management study found HSA's ignoring cost-effectiveness as a planning criterion. One result, he said, has been barriers to expansions of prepaid group health plans.

He suggested alternative means of dealing with this problem. The "most desirable," Seidman said, would be for the planning agencies to regulate the fee-for-service sector and for the Health Maintenance Organization division of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to regulate prepaid group practice plans.

NLRB Recovers Record Back Pay

The National Labor Relations Board reported recovery of a record $17,576,320 in back pay for workers in the 1977 fiscal year that ended last Sept. 30.

The money represents earnings lost by American workers because of unfair labor practices. Most were discharged or otherwise discriminated against in violation of their statutory rights to organize.

The total was almost 50 percent higher than the previous record recovery of $12,019,170 in fiscal year 1975.

Schedule for February At Labor Studies Center

Institutes on grievance arbitration, collective bargaining techniques and leadership psychology, three of the most popular courses offered by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, are scheduled again during February.

Preparation and Presentation of Grievance Arbitration Cases will run from Feb. 5 to 10. Lawrence Rogin, senior staff associate at the center, coordinates the five-day program concentrating on the presentation of mock cases before practicing arbitrators. This will be the 30th institute on grievance arbitration offered by the center since it began operations in 1969.

Negotiating Techniques in Collective Bargaining will run for two weeks from Feb. 5 to 17. For union personnel who negotiate with management, the program deals primarily with techniques and only secondarily with the substance of negotiations. William Gillen, assistant director of the center, coordinates this program. This will be the 23rd collective bargaining institute offered at the center since 1969.

Psychology for Union Leaders will be offered for the ninth time Feb. 12-17. Lisa Portman, the center's assistant director, coordinates sessions on the psychology of the workplace, the art of self-control and handling anger in others, motivation, leadership styles that officers can use to assist committees in making good decisions. Persuasive public speaking is part of this course.

Labor Law, a fourth institute, will be offered by the center's staff at the University of California, Berkeley, from Feb. 13 to 17. Russell Allen, the center's deputy administrator, is coordinating the program.

Four AFL-CIO unions and the Urban League will use the Silver Spring campus for staff training during the month.

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, an affiliate of the Marine Engineers is sponsoring two programs, Feb. 12 to 17 and Feb. 26 to Mar. 3, for local representatives.

The Postal Workers will have groups on campus Feb. 19 to 24 and Feb. 26 to Mar. 3 for training in arbitration techniques.

The State, County & Municipal Employees has a program on bargaining techniques for staff representatives from Feb. 12 to 17.

The Newspaper Guild will hold its annual meeting for field staff, administrative staff and officers at the center from Feb. 27 to Mar. 3.

The Urban League will hold a national staff conference on campus, Feb. 8 to 10.

More information on these or other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. Phone 301/431-6400.

In Public, Private Sectors:

All Unions Linked In Reform Battle

Unions in the public and private sector are linked by common enemies as well as common goals, Thomas R. Donahue told delegates to two legislative conferences.

Donahue, who is executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told 3,500 postal service workers that their presence in Washington will help all of labor's program on Capitol Hill—labor law reform as well as amendment of the Hatch Act to allow government workers to be politically active.

The two-day conference, which included calls on members of Congress, was sponsored by the Letter Carriers, the Postal Workers, and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers.

Donahue told the delegates that their visits will have an impact even after they leave Washington, because their presence has demonstrated that "the trade union movement does in fact represent the views of your fellow workers" when it lobbies on legislative issues.

In an address to a legislative conference of locals of the American Federation of Government Employees that represent workers at Defense Dept. installations, Donahue said attacks on public employees and their unions are "part of an overall attack on unionized workers everywhere."

It should be no surprise, Donahue said, that the senators who are chief sponsors of an employer-backed bill to weaken unions in the private sector have also been the principal advocates of legislation to deny union representations to civilian technicians of the National Guard and military reserve units.

The AFL-CIO message to Capitol Hill, Donahue noted, was that curtailment of the representation rights of these employees amounted to "union-busting plain and simple."

Right-wing political propagandists, Donahue said, have used the same "broad brush of slander, misrepresentation, distortion, innuendo and inference" against public employee unions that union-busting industrialists employed in the private sector.

Public workers as well as private sector workers need an effective bargaining law backed up by strong unions, Donahue stressed.

"Common sense, justice and fairness dictate that labor-management relations in the federal sector be conducted under the rule of law—not a hodge-podge of Executive Orders," he said.

But Donahue warned that there won't be any statutory system of labor-management relations in the federal service if labor law reform for the private sector goes down the drain.

"The foes of public and private sector unionism will grow in strength and aggressiveness if they can defeat private sector labor law reform—for they will have enshrined illegal employer tactics through calculated inaction," he said.

Protecting the rights of private sector workers to form unions and bargain collectively is important to government employees, he stressed, just as defending public sector workers is in the interests of private sector unions.

Donahue affirmed the AFL-CIO's support of a pending postal reorganization bill designed to maintain services and make the postal service more responsive to public needs.

He voiced the hope that the grass roots lobbying effort would win the needed Senate support to amend the Hatch Act, but he warned that it will be a "tough" battle.

"Next to defeating labor law reform and the Panama Canal treaties," Donahue said, "the ultra-right wing has placed Hatch Act reform on its 'hit list' of progressive legislation to be defeated."

Steelworkers Get 7-Cent COL Boost

Pittsburgh — Hourly wages of about 400,000 Steelworkers were increased 7 cents Feb. 1 to help them cope with higher living costs. A similar 7-cent adjustment will be made Feb. 15 in the hourly wages of some 30,000 USWA members in the container industry.

The cost-of-living adjustments are part of USWA agreements with basic steel makers and can manufacturers. The contracts provide for a 1-cent an hour increase for each three-tenths of a point rise in the government's consumer price index.

Company Pays Costs For Harassing Witness

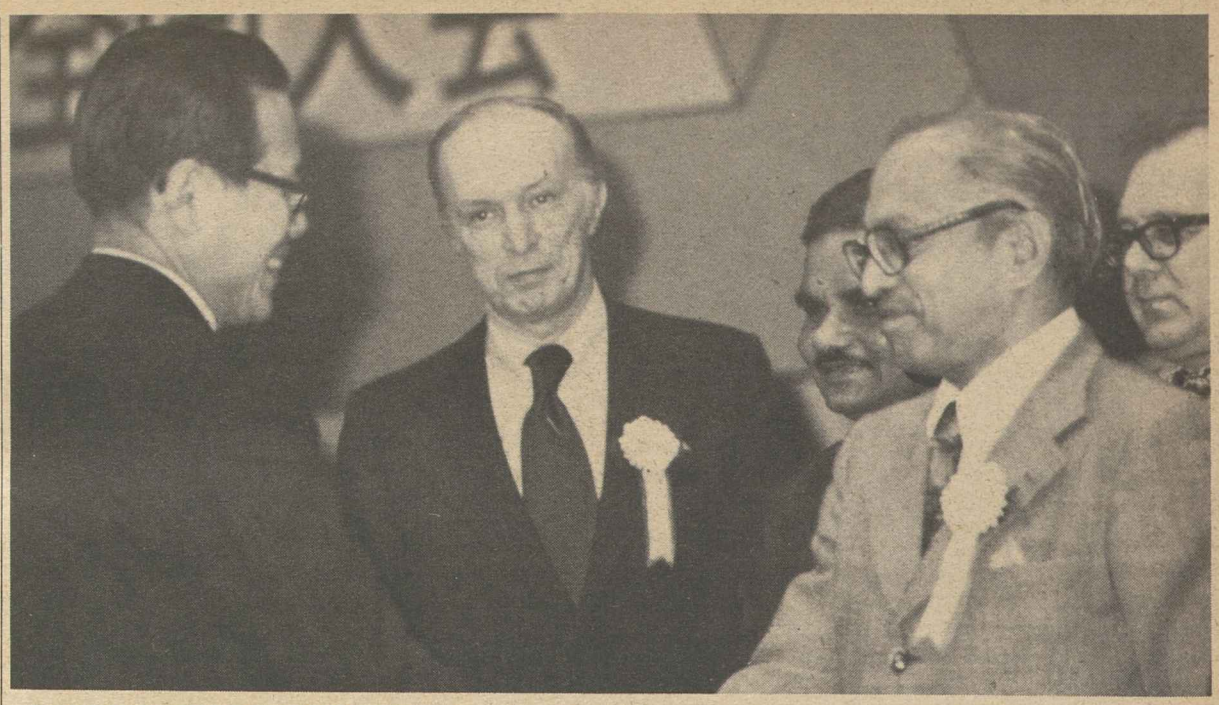
Fort Worth, Tex.—A union member who was suspended from her job for five days after testifying on the need for labor law reform has been awarded back pay and cleared of all company disciplinary action.

Under a National Labor Relations Board settlement with Craftool Manufacturing Co. here, Pauline Frazier was reinstated in her job. A member of Carpenters Industrial Local 2140, Mrs. Frazier testified last July at a House Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations regarding unfair labor practices by her employer.

Upon returning to Fort Worth, Mrs. Frazier charged in a letter to Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the subcommittee, the plant foreman told her she was going to be suspended for "excessive absenteeism." Mrs. Frazier said in her letter the action was "designed to get me to either retract the testimony or to frighten the other employees."

The Carpenters filed a formal complaint with the NLRB, and Thompson fired off letters to Charles D. Tandy, head of Craftool's parent Tandy Corp., and the firm's plant manager advising them of Title 18 Section 1505 of the U.S. Code which makes it a crime "to influence, intimidate or impede any witness in . . . connection with any inquiry or investigation being had by either House, or any committee of either House . . . of the Congress."

Tandy was advised to rescind the action against Mrs. Frazier and make her whole for any damage she may have sustained as a result. The company settlement agreement with the NLRB followed.



FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS attending the 14th national convention of the Japanese Confederation of Labor in Tokyo are greeted by Domei President Seiji Amaike, left. The AFL-CIO was represented by Thomas R. Donahue, second from left, executive assistant to George Meany, and Research Director Rudy Oswald, right.

OPIC Seen Incentive to Export Jobs

The AFL-CIO remains firmly opposed to continuation of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC), Research Director Rudy Oswald told the House International Relations Committee.

OPIC is a government-established insurance program that protects U.S. firms with overseas investments against loss for such political risks as a takeover of its assets by the host country.

Most of its insurance has gone to big multinational corporations and banks, Oswald testified, and the program contributed to the export of American jobs.

OPIC's legislative authority expired at the end of 1977. A House bill that would have continued the program was pulled off the floor by its sponsors last November before a final vote, after it had been amended to reserve at least half the insurance for small firms.

The International Relations Committee plans to make another try to pass an extension bill, but Oswald told the panel at a Jan. 27 hearing that the AFL-CIO is not convinced by the answers that OPIC has issued to labor's objections.

The United States has lost manufacturing jobs "in the very industries where OPIC has been insuring foreign factories," Oswald said. "We have lost jobs in industries financed by the multinational banks."

In spite of this country's $30 billion trade deficit and the need for domestic investment," Oswald said, "OPIC would try to encourage more outflows of investment from the U.S."

As for amendments intended to limit OPIC insurance to investments that would be in accord with U.S. policy and national interest, Oswald noted that OPIC ignored congressional intent in the past.

He stressed these points:

- "OPIC helped expansion of firms in areas where human rights are denied.
- "Huge, rich multinational firms and banks are insured, despite directions to the contrary.
- "The poorest countries which need help receive the least aid.
- "Labor is displaced at home. Labor in OPIC-insured projects abroad has no guarantee of effective trade union rights or better living conditions.
- "United States technology is exported and OPIC insures this outflow."

AFL-CIO Stresses Ties With Japanese Labor

Tokyo—Continued close ties between the labor movements of Japan and the United States are essential if unions are to meet the task of improving conditions for workers in their home countries and around the world, Thomas R. Donahue told the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei).

Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, said in an address to Domei's 14th national convention that recent international developments affect all trade unionists.

"The workers of the free world are increasingly being forced to bear the burden of shifts in the world economy," he declared. "Such shifts have been triggered and compounded by the marketing practices of energy producers as well as by capital, investment and technology transfers designed to enlarge the profits of the multinationals or to achieve some political objective without regard to their effects on workers."

Many of these actions, Donahue added, "rely on the exploitation and impoverishment of workers and the denial of basic trade union rights." He was accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald.

As the federation's fraternal delegate to the convention, Donahue relayed a message from Meany commending Domei for supporting efforts to restore the International Labor Organization to its original purpose and ideals.

He said that although the United States has withdrawn from the ILO, "it is the deep desire of the AFL-CIO that it will be possible for our country to rejoin that organization should the necessary changes be made."

In his message, Meany also thanked the Japanese trade unionists for their support of the international boycott of J. P. Stevens products and pledged that the American labor movement would continue the battle until Stevens workers win justice.

Donahue outlined some of the immediate priorities of the AFL-CIO as spelled out by the federation's December convention, including its campaign for passage of labor law reform legislation and a full employment economy.

Donahue told the Domei convention that a chief concern of American workers is the destruction of job opportunities caused by low-wage imports. American labor is urging its government to overhaul its foreign trade policies to eliminate unfair competition, he said.

"We are saying to our government, and to all the world: 'Let us work closely together to insure that all trade is fair and that neither the workers of the developed countries nor those of the less developed countries . . . are hurt by any nation's trade policies.' "

Donahue also noted that the federation has reaffirmed its commitment to the struggle for human rights in the Soviet Union and peace in the Middle East.

Ban on Lie Detectors Advances in New York

Albany, N.Y.—The Labor Committee of the New York State Assembly has approved a bill that would bar employers from using lie detector devices on employees or job applicants. A similar bill passed the state Senate last year.

Steel Panel Begins Study Of Contracting

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers and the nation's 10 major steel producers announced agreement on the makeup of a joint review commission to investigate contracting out practices in the industry.

USWA President Lloyd McBride said that Joseph Odorcich, a Steelworkers vice president, and Anthony St. John, labor relations manager for Bethlehem Steel, will serve as union co-chairmen of the panel.

Provisions for the review commission was part of the 1977 settlement between the USWA and the basic steel firms. The union had charged that the practice of contracting work to outside firms was depriving its members of jobs they normally perform. The commission is required to report its findings and recommendations by Sept. 1, 1979.

The panel consists of three union members and three industry members, with an impartial member as chairman. The chairman is Rolf Valtin, formerly an arbitrator in Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, and the bituminous coal industry. The union is represented by Odorcich; Frank Valenta, director of USWA district 28 in Cleveland, and Sam Camens, coordinator of special programs for the Steelworkers.

Wage Priority Strengthened:

House Votes Reform Of Bankruptcy Law

(Continued from Page 1)

House-passed bill, wage-related priority claims could total as much as $2,400 and would cover obligations incurred within a year of the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the cessation of business. Debts to the various employment-related benefit funds would be covered as well as cash wages.

Max Zimny, general counsel for the Ladies' Garment Workers and a witness for the AFL-CIO and other unions at congressional hearings on bankruptcy law changes, said the law changes will make possible the recovery of millions of dollars a year from assets of firms that withheld payments to employee benefit funds before going out of business. He expressed the hope that the Senate would adopt the wage protection features of the House bill rather than a more limited protection in legislation being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In a letter to House members before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller also expressed labor's support for other reforms in the bill.

Thus, the House bill would give priority status to reimbursements of deposits left with stores under layaway purchase plans and would give hard-pressed consumers relief from aggressive creditor collection tactics through court-supervised repayment plans.

The AFL-CIO also endorsed the establishment of independent bankruptcy courts, which the House-passed bill would put into operation on Oct. 1, 1983.

In other congressional developments:

- Labor looked to the House to add worker protections to a Senate-passed bill that would expand the Redwoods National Park by incorporating commercial timberland that now provides jobs for more than 2,000 lumber workers, most of them members of the Carpenters.

The House Interior Committee has approved a companion bill with labor-sought improvements such as a six-year guarantee against loss of pay for displaced workers, comparable to safeguards given railroad workers in mergers, and the opening up of a portion of nearby national forest land not containing redwood groves to commercial cutting.

- The House moved towards final action on legislation tightening federal regulation of oil drilling in the outer continental shelf.

In action on amendments taken as the AFL-CIO was going to press, labor lost two amendment battles:

The House denied the Occupational Safety & Health Administration any jurisdiction over the hazardous working conditions on the offshore rigs, leaving regulatory authority with the Coast Guard.

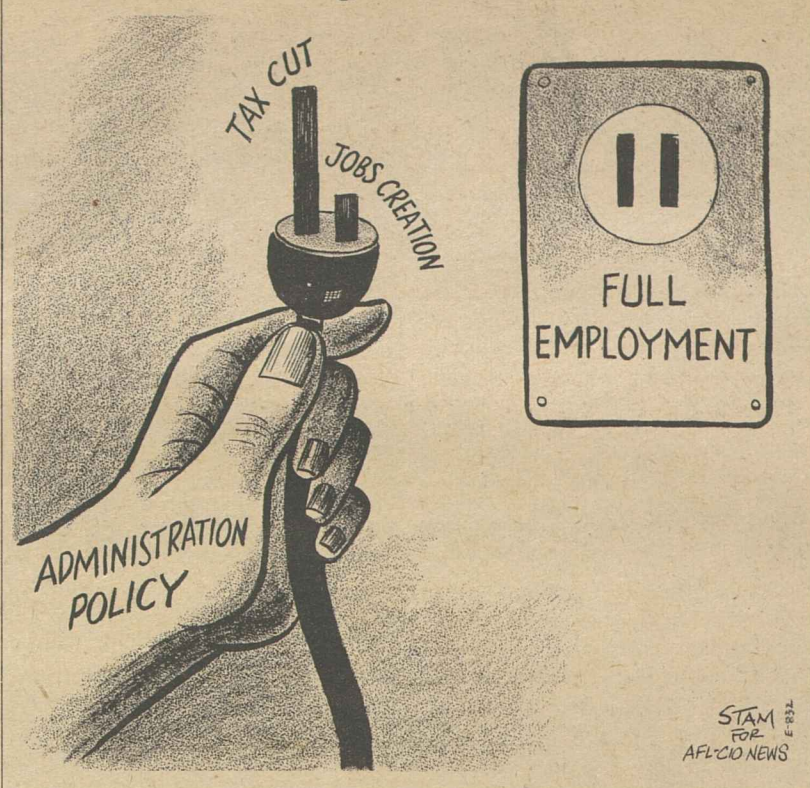
By a 208-201 vote, the House rejected a domestic preference amendment intended to assure that American workers and U.S.-built platforms and equipment would be used.

- House leaders, with active support from the White House, scheduled another try at passing a consumer agency bill.

Last year, plans to bring up the bill were aborted at the last moment when a leadership count came up short of the votes that would be needed to pass it.

Consumer groups have continued to lobby for an agency to represent the public interest and a scheduled Feb. 7 vote will determine whether they have swung the needed votes. The recent AFL-CIO convention reaffirmed labor's support for the measure.

Wrong Connection



President's Advisers Cautious on Job Goals

The Carter Administration gave further evidence of its cautious approach to lowering the nation's jobless rate in the annual report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The report described the goal of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act—a 4 percent unemployment rate in 1983—as "a very ambitious objective" unlikely to be achieved "through aggregate demand policies alone without at the same time causing a significant increase in the rate of inflation."

The 381-page report amplifies Carter's earlier statements on the economy and also outlines the President's "deceleration strategy" to reduce inflation, a strategy already rejected by AFL-CIO President George Meany as a step toward reimposition of wage and price controls.

The CEA, which is headed by Charles Schultze, foresees only a slight drop in the jobless rate by the end of 1978, from 6.4 percent last December to "a range of 6 to 6.25 percent."

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald charged that the prescription of the President's economic advisers is "too timid to attack our major problem, unemployment, and does not provide for a balanced governmental program to put people back to work."

The CEA report also seems to approve of higher short-term interest rates this year and argues for an "open," or free, trading system.

The AFL-CIO has warned that high interest rates serve as a drag on the economy and undermine job creation efforts. It also seeks a fair foreign trade policy balanced with the nation's need for jobs.

To lower the rate of inflation, Carter has asked employers and unions to keep wage and price increases this year below the average of the past two years. He and his advisers pin realization of a 4 percent jobless rate by 1983—the goal of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill—to a "deceleration" of inflationary pressures in the economy, and indicate that the burden of responsibility should be on labor.

"The major unanswered question regarding this target is whether it can be achieved without creating pressures in labor and product markets that would touch off a new round of inflation," the CEA report says of full employment.

As for reduced wage increases, the report states that the biggest cuts under the President's deceleration program must come from "those who have received the largest increases in recent years." The implication is that the Administration wants to hold down the size of union wage settlements.

As for long-range job goals, the President himself appeared to offer a new definition of full employment in a section of the 1979 fiscal year budget report. He suggested that if the nation's unemployment rate now were 4.9 percent, the country would be enjoying what he called "high employment." If the rate were to decline to 4.7 percent by 1983, that too would meet his definition of high employment, he added.

"These rates are consistent with a 4 percent rate in 1955, adjusted for changes in the composition of the labor force toward groups that typically experience higher rates of unemployment," the President said.

Farm Boycotts End as Union Cites Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

a feeling of "cautious optimism," Chavez said that the board voted to end the boycott of non-UFW grapes and lettuce. It also called off its boycott of Gallo wines.

Chavez said UFW-initiated boycotts have been instrumental in bringing about the passage of the 1975 farm labor law. The lettuce boycott had been in effect since 1970 and the grape boycott was initiated three years later.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported these two boycotts since their inception.

Rather than abandoning economic sanctions totally, Chavez said the UFW will now focus its boycott efforts "on the labels of growers who refuse to negotiate in good faith, even after their workers have voted for the UFW in secret ballot elections."

Since the mid-1960s, when the UFW was still an organizing committee, Farm Workers boycotts received nationwide support from labor, consumer and social action groups.

From its very beginning, the UFW was forced into a struggle for survival against powerful growers and later against raids by the Teamsters.

While the UFW continues to face grower opposition for recognition, the dispute over jurisdictional rights was settled with the Teamsters last year. The agreement provides for the UFW to have jurisdiction over field workers covered by the state farm labor law, but not over food processing workers represented by the Teamsters and generally covered by federal labor law.

Fire Fighters Push Funding For Academy

Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan urged the Carter Administration to restore $6 million in funding for a national fire academy that was deleted from the 1979 federal budget.

McClennan met earlier with Director James McIntyre of the Office of Management & Budget to urge restoration of the funds. Despite previous support, OMB is now recommending denial of the $6 million needed to operate the academy.

The federal government already has spent more than $6 million on development of materials and for the purchase of buildings and a site in Washington, D.C., for the academy, McClennan said in a statement.

"Denying the funds now to operate the academy would be totally wasteful," he said. He noted that establishment of the academy to conduct research and training activities has been strongly supported in several government studies.

In addition, nearly every management and business organization involved in providing fire-protection services has recommended its creation, he said, and Congress, the Commerce Dept., and OMB all have been involved in its planning and development.

"It just doesn't make sense to waste all the work and planning that have gone into this project," McClennan said. "A budget request of $6 million isn't that excessive considering the ultimate value of a national fire academy."

Unions Urge Permanent Approach To Halt 'Dumping' of Steel Imports

Two AFL-CIO affiliates, the Steelworkers and the Iron Workers, expressed concern before Congress over the Administration's "trigger-price" formula to stem the dumping of steel imports into the United States.

While welcoming the pricing solution, Steelworkers' Legislative Director John J. Sheehan told a House Ways & Means subcommittee "that there appears to be a great consensus that once the current import pressures relax, the monitoring mechanism will be removed."

Sheehan urged the panel to investigate a more permanent approach to the negative impact of steel imports, which have undermined the U.S. steel industry and cost thousands of American jobs.

President John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers told the subcommittee that he was concerned that U.S. importers of low-price heavy steel might circumvent the intent of the trigger-price formula by increasing their importation of fabricated steel.

This would only mean more difficulty for the steel fabricating industry, which already is in a state of shock, Lyons said. He stressed the severe implications for the national economy and the national defense in such an event.

The trigger-price formula, devised by a Treasury Dept. task force, is designed to protect the basic steel industry from foreign predatory pricing practices. The prime weapon against unfair imports, the task force recommended, should be the setting of a "reference" price below which foreign firms could not sell in the United States.

Sheehan charged that the Administration's approach to the steel crisis remains on an ad hoc basis. The nation is faced with an international steel crisis, and the problems associated with it must be approached on a multilateral basis, he warned.

"But when we (the Steelworkers) suggest a more multilateral approach, we are confronted with the concept of an ad hoc management of the crisis, and the resistance to any multilateral arrangement which may be more enduring than a temporary relaxation of pressures," Sheehan said.

"It ill behooves critics to bemoan protective measures being instituted for the steel industry, unless there is a hard effort being made for international negotiations," he said. He urged the subcommittee to press for an international steel sector arrangement at tariff talks in Geneva.

Lyons noted that in a recent 18-month period the Iron Workers lost 52,200 jobs, many of them because of large-scale layoffs and plant closings due to imports of fabricated steel for bridges, buildings, subways, and offshore platforms.

He said it was essential that some means be found to prevent U.S. steel importers from circumventing the protection intended to be given to the basic steel industry through the trigger-pricing formula. Otherwise the structural steel industry will be hit with even greater problems, Lyons warned.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Unions Gear Up for Drive To Win Labor Reform Bill

House Kills Bill to Help Consumers

A 227-189 majority of the House did the bidding of a strong business lobby and defeated a bill to establish an independent Office of Consumer Representation within the federal government.

The defeated bill would have given the consumer viewpoint a voice in the government's regulatory procedures, even though the proposed agency would have had no power of its own.

Its enactment was the top legislative goal of the consumer movement. The bill was strongly backed by labor and public interest groups, enthusiastically endorsed by President Carter and long championed by his consumer adviser, Esther Peterson.

A recent Harris poll showed two-to-one public support, with the margin of endorsement having grown in each of the past three years.

But on the showdown, 101 Democrats joined 126 Republicans to kill the consumer bill. Only 172 Democrats and 17 Republicans supported it, even though in previous years consumer agency bills had passed by 344-44 and 293-94 margins. But that was when the assurances of a presidential veto allowed members to cast a "consumer vote" without alienating the business lobby.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., put the issue in blunt terms when he came to the well of the House shortly before the vote to make a rare personal appeal for the passage of the bill.

"This is needed legislation," he said. "Can we deny to consumers," he asked, "the same protection and opportunity to be heard as industry now enjoys before the regulatory agencies?"

O'Neill made clear what he considered the reason why the support the consumer agency bill enjoyed in previous years had so quickly eroded.

In all his service in Congress, "I have never seen such extensive lobbying," the speaker said.

He quoted House members coming to him and explaining, "I got myself in some difficulty. I made a promise to business along the line that I was going to vote against the legislation."

O'Neill made a final appeal:

"This is good legislation. Never mind the commitment that you may have made to a businessman along the line. You only have one commitment, and that commitment is to the public, to the person who has a family-supporting wage, to the housewife, to the consumer.

(Continued on Page 7)

Blacks Fail To Share in Job Gains

Unemployment fell slightly in January, but high joblessness among black workers persisted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

While the jobless rate dipped a tenth of one percent from December's 6.4 percent level, the unemployment rate for blacks was unchanged in January at 12.7 percent.

"Over the year, joblessness has been reduced for all major demographic groups except blacks, whose unemployment rate was virtually the same as it had been in January 1977," BLS said. The jobless rate for blacks averaged 12.9 percent in the first quarter of 1977.

While the January rate for white workers was little changed from December, the 5.5 percent rate represented a 1.2 percent decline from the first-quarter 1977 average.

The dip in the jobless rate last month marked the third straight monthly decline. The 6.3 percent unemployment rate is the lowest the indicator has been since October 1974 when it was 5.9 percent.

The number of Americans with jobs in January increased by 272,000 to a record 92.9 million. The work force was essentially unchanged over the month at 99.1 million, leaving the number of unemployed persons at a seasonally adjusted 6.2 million.

BLS said the increase in total employment "was strongly affected by technical modifications that were introduced" in its January survey of employment and unemployment. The bureau expanded its sampling from 47,000 to 56,000 households,

(Continued on Page 2)

MURIEL HUMPHREY was among old friends when she was sworn in as Minnesota's new senator. Vice President Walter Mondale, who administered the oath, and Sen. Wendell Anderson, who escorted her, are both fellow Minnesotans who served in the Senate with Hubert Humphrey.

Carter Plan Called 'Timid':

Bolder Action Urged To Speed Recovery

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to speed up President Carter's timetable for economic recovery by reshaping the Administration's budget and tax proposals.

Carter's program is keyed to real economic growth of 4.5 to 5 percent a year and to reduction of the jobless rate by one-half of 1 percent a year.

The economic growth goal is "far below" the nation's potential, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testified. And the unemployment level projected by the Administration is "far too high."

To achieve these "timid goals," Oswald noted, the Administration is relying "almost exclusively" on an economically neutral reduction in individual taxes and a wasteful cut in corporation taxes.

Oswald pressed for bolder action in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress and the House Budget Committee.

The AFL-CIO's detailed economic program will be shaped by the federation's Executive Council at its midwinter meeting this month, Oswald said, and will be presented to the House and Senate Budget Committees and the appropriate legislative committees.

He called for more government spending than the Administration proposed, both for direct job-creating programs and for mass transit, railroad development, housing and energy-conserving programs that also generate more jobs.

"Budget deficits are not inflationary when there is substantial slack in the economy," as is the case now, Oswald stressed.

By contrast, he said, the Administration's proposed cut in business taxes "will do little or nothing to create jobs or to expand the economy." Instead, they would drain away revenue that could be used for job programs targeted to the areas of greatest need.

Oswald rejected the argument that faster economic growth would fuel inflation.

The main ingredients of higher prices, he stressed, have been food costs, fuel, health care and interest rates. An aggravating factor has been "the slowdown in the rate of productivity growth which re-

(Continued on Page 7)

Map Plans To Counter Right Wing

The labor movement and its allies are gearing up for a stretch drive to overcome massive lobbying efforts by big business and the right wing and win Senate passage of President Carter's labor law reform bill.

The bill's chief Senate sponsors, Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), told a Capitol Hill meeting of Americans for Justice on the Job that labor law reform will be won only if trade unionists and their allies in the nation's communities make an all-out push in the next six weeks.

Javits said that supporters of the bill in each state "must give their senators the feeling that this is it, that this is top priority."

He and other speakers at the meeting said it was crucial that local supporters of the reform bill speak directly to their senators who return home during the Feb. 13-17 recess.

The meeting of Americans for Justice on the Job, a coalition of 200 organizations representing 80 million members, capped a week of intensive preparation for the coming battle over labor law reform, which is expected to reach the Senate floor in mid-March.

Less than a week before, leaders of more than 50 AFL-CIO unions met at the federation's headquarters to plan lobbying, letter-writing and other efforts to win passage of the bill.

That was followed by separate meetings with Senate staff members and union staffers to explain the details of the measure and discuss

(Continued on Page 3)

House Unit Backs Employment Bill, Senate Committees Start Hearings

The Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, a legislative priority of the trade union movement and its coalition allies, won subcommittee approval in the House and an impressive string of endorsements at the start of Senate hearings.

A House subcommittee headed by the bill's co-sponsor, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), defeated all weakening amendments, including a Republican attempt to put more emphasis on curtailing inflation and less on reducing unemployment.

Before it voted, it heard Administration witnesses reaffirm President Carter's support for the bill and its establishment of an interim goal of bringing the unemployment rate down to 4 percent by 1983 and to 3 percent for adults.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said such a goal "can and must" be met.

The full Education & Labor Committee is scheduled to take up the bill on Feb. 14, with every indication that it will be approved. House Democratic leaders hope to bring the bill to the floor Feb. 28.

Meanwhile, the Senate's Human Resources Committee and the Banking Committee opened joint hearings the measure.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald and Auto Workers Vice President Irving Bluestone were opening day witnesses, along with the co-leaders of the Full Employment Action Council, Murray H. Finley and Coretta Scott King. Oswald presented testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Later, Mrs. King and Finley released a letter signed by leaders of 83 national organizations urging prompt passage of the Humphrey-

(Continued on Page 8)

Standard On Benzene Falls Short of Goal

A permanent federal standard regulating worker exposure to benzene falls short of needed safeguards that unions had sought from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

The new regulation is patterned closely after an emergency temporary standard issued last year which was blocked from taking effect when it was challenged in the courts by the petroleum industry and employer groups.

Benzene, a highly toxic hydrocarbon, is a known cause of leukemia and other serious blood disorders.

Barring another challenge by

(Continued on Page 2)

AT MEMORIAL SERVICES in Cleveland for Thomas Moss, Jr., of Upholsterers Local 48, who was slain on a picket line by an armed company guard Jan. 30, state and local officials of the AFL-CIO pledge to fight for legislation that would curb the authority of security guards in strike situations. Addressing reporters were President Milan Marsh of the Ohio AFL-CIO and President Mel Witt and Sec.-Treas. Sebastian Lupica of the Cleveland AFL-CIO. The imported company guard who shot Moss was charged with murder.

Clevelanders Voice Their Outrage At Guard's Fatal Shooting of Picket

Cleveland—The killing of a striker on an Upholsterers picket line by an armed company guard has outraged Clevelanders.

The strike is now over as members of Upholsterers Local 48 ratified a new three-year agreement with Bargar Metal Fabricating Co.

But community concern is still strong that the company could have hired the unlicensed guard who fatally shot Thomas Moss, Jr.

"These things are not supposed to happen in this day and age," said Ben Shouse, president of the local, as preparations were being made for a memorial service on the picket line.

Moss, a father of four young children, was killed Jan. 30, just six weeks after his wife had died of cancer.

William Hargrays, who was brought to Cleveland by a Chicago security firm expressly for the strike, was charged with Moss's murder. He is being held in Cuyahoga County jail here in lieu of $100,000 bond. Cleveland police confirmed that he has a string of previous arrests on various counts, including unlawful use of a weapon.

Four other employees of the Chicago security firm that was retained by Bargar were charged with complicity to commit murder.

Expressing the indignation of city officials shortly after the fatal shooting, Mayor Dennis J. Kucinich called the imported guards "professional hoodlums" and "hired goons." He immediately ordered around-the-clock police protection for the pickets.

"No imported goons are going to come into Cleveland and start shooting the people of this city," Kucinich said as he met with the strikers on the picketline. "The police are going to protect you against hoodlums this company has brought in. America is supposed to have gotten beyond this sort of thing 30 or 40 years ago," the mayor added.

On the night Moss was killed, fellow pickets reported, two armed security guards drove up in cars and demanded to search the strikers for weapons.

Moss left the picket shack to check their identification, one picket said.

"They told him to freeze. He turned to look, and they shot," the picket said. The gunshot struck Moss in the face and he collapsed on the sidewalk.

The guards ran into the plant and when police arrived, they turned over a handgun to the officers, claiming that Moss had been holding it. There were no fingerprints on the gun.

Mel Witt, president of the Cleveland AFL-CIO said there were reports that other guards had harassed the pickets earlier in the day with sticks, cattle prods and guns.

One of the guards charged with complicity in Moss's murder also had been charged with assaulting Lloyd D. Bice, another striker.

And all nine guards that were sent to Barger plant by the National Investigation Bureau, Inc., of Chicago were charged with failing to report their presence to Cleveland police within 12 hours after their arrival as required by Ohio law. They could be fined up to $1,000 each and sentenced to a year in jail if convicted.

Speaking at memorial services on the picket line, President Milan Marsh of the Ohio AFL-CIO said that the state body will press for strong legislation to curb the importation of security guards in strike situations.

Sec.-Treas. Sebastian Lupica of the Cleveland AFL-CIO said the city council will be urged to pass ordinances to control the authority of security guards during strikes.

The Cleveland AFL-CIO has also launched a special fund to aid the orphaned Moss children, who range in age from 18 months to 17 years. Witt reported that more than $4,000 was pledged within the first day after the fund was announced, including $1,000 from the Upholsterers union.

A few days after Moss's death, Bargar resumed negotiations with the Upholsterers local to work out a new agreement.

The three-year contract, ratified overwhelmingly by the 120-member local, provides for wage and benefit increases totalling $2.05 an hour. That is 50 cents more than the company had offered before the strike began on Jan. 23. Under the old contract, Bargar employees were earning $5.50 an hour.

The strike was the first in the union's bargaining relationship with Bargar, which dates back to 1955.

N.Y. State Assembly, Akron Back Reform

The New York State Assembly has passed a resolution urging Congress to approve the labor law reform bill.

"It is the sense of this legislative body," the resolution read, that the bill "should be enacted into law for the benefit of all."

A similar resolution was adopted by the City of Akron, Ohio.

Double Labor's Proposal:

Benzene Standard Falls Short of Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

industry or other groups, the permanent standard will take effect Mar. 13. It would limit worker exposure to an average of one part benzene per 1 million parts air (1 ppm) over an eight-hour shift, with a ceiling of 5 ppm for any 15-minute period during that time.

While OSHA is reducing benzene exposure from the current allowable limit of 10 ppm, the new 1 ppm level is still double the limit urged by the AFL-CIO at public hearings last year.

Federation Vice President A. F. Grospiron, who testified as the chairman of the AFL-CIO job safety committee, had noted that much of the oil refining industry already was operating at a benzene exposure level of 0.5 ppm. He said it was technically feasible for many other industries to comply with a lower exposure limit.

Also lacking in the permanent standard is a rate retention provision that would protect workers from wage reduction, loss of benefits and seniority should it become necessary to transfer them from their regular jobs because their health has been affected by benzene.

Grospiron's union, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, said it was disappointed in the final proposal because it doesn't provide a rate retention formula.

"The standard again poses the question, 'Your job or your life,' because it fails to incorporate the most meaningful protection, which is rate and seniority retention," OCAW said.

Rate retention provisions have been a major objective of unions in just about all standards that OSHA has considered.

Although the new standard covers all workplaces that come under the 1970 federal job safety law, including the maritime and construction industries, it excludes the sale and distribution of fuel after it leaves bulk terminals.

OSHA noted, however, that workplaces excluded from the new standard must continue to comply with the existing standard.

Despite its shortcomings, the new standard does incorporate a number of improvements.

For example, it applies to all liquids containing benzene—other than fuels after leaving bulk terminals—and liquids with only low percentages of benzene are not excluded.

The standard also provides for an "action level" of 0.5 ppm. Periodic monitoring will be required in workplaces if exposure exceeds that level during initial measurements.

If exposure exceeds 1 ppm, measurements must be repeated at least monthly—until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven days apart, are below the permissible level.

OSHA also said that employers must install engineering and work practice controls wherever possible to bring exposure down to the permissible level. Where these controls are not feasible, employers must still reduce the level as much as possible and supplement controls with the use of respirators.

Employers will be required to make available a medical surveillance program for each employee who is exposed at or above the 0.5 ppm action level. The program must also provide opportunity for medical examinations and tests supervised by a licensed physician without cost to the worker.

Employers will also be required to maintain records of benzene level monitoring and medical surveillance.

Gains in Jobless Rate Bypass Black Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

and revised its estimating procedures to reflect the population of states as well as the nation as a whole.

"The use of the expanded sample for national estimates is expected to improve the reliability of some survey characteristics—particularly those associated with nonmetropolitan areas—by reducing the degree of sampling error associated with the estimates," BLS said in an explanatory note.

In a related development, Prof. Sar Levitan, chairman of the new National Commission on Employment & Unemployment Statistics, told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the "national data about the numbers employed or seeking work fall short of meeting the needs for designing a full-employment policy."

Levitan pointed out, for example, that the current jobless figures do not count as unemployed those workers too discouraged by labor market conditions to look for a job. On the other hand, current BLS procedure does count youths seeking a few hours of work as actively hunting for employment.

Those benefiting most from the January jobs improvement were women. Their jobless rate fell to 6.1 percent from 6.6 percent in December. The rate for teenagers, however, rose to 16 percent from 15.6 percent the month before. Unemployment among blacks between the ages of 16 and 19 rose to 38.7 percent from 38 percent in December.

Unemployment among adult men was 4.7 percent, about the same as the 4.6 percent rate for this worker category in December. The jobless rate for full-time workers was down one-tenth of 1 percent, at 5.8 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 255,000 to 83.7 million in January, with the largest over-the-month gains in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services.

The average work week for nonfarm workers declined by half an hour to 35.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. BLS said the sharp reduction was largely the result of poor weather conditions throughout much of the country. Construction workers were particularly hard hit. Their work week declined by almost two hours.

Carter Names Panel to Study Jobless Aid

Three representatives of labor are among the six members President Carter has named to the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation.

The 12-member commission is headed by Wilbur J. Cohen, a former secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, who now is the dean of the School of Education at the University of Michigan.

Representing labor on the panel are Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels of the Ladies' Garment Workers, James R. O'Brien, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Ken Morris, executive board member and a regional director of the Auto Workers.

Others on the panel include representatives from Congress, business and the general public.

The commission, which was set up under a 1976 law, is directed to study and evaluate existing unemployment compensation programs and to report on the adequacy of coverage and the system's long-range needs. The panel is also directed to develop specific recommendations for changes.

MDA Elects Vacca As a Vice President

New York — J. Joseph Vacca, president of the Letter Carriers, has been elected a vice president of the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

The NALC has been active in MDA programs since 1953.

Map Plans to Counter Right Wing:

Unions Gear for All-Out Drive To Pass Labor Law Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

means of breaking an anticipated Senate filibuster.

At the coalition meeting, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall pledged a wholehearted Administration effort to win enactment of the legislation.

Marshall charged that "much that is said about this bill by the opposition has little actual relation to it."

He reiterated that the sole purpose of labor law reform is "to reinforce the National Labor Relations Act, so that workers can organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, or to refrain from doing so."

The meeting, chaired by Ed Garvey, director of the National Football League Players Association, brought together a number of representatives from the coalition pushing for passage of the bill.

In addition to Williams, Javits, and Marshall, the meeting was addressed by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany; Theodore Bikel, president of Actors' Equity; Norman Hill, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; and Victor Kamber, head of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

A number of representatives from civil rights, women's, environmental and professional groups reported on their plans for the campaign to pass the Senate bill.

Among the groups making reports were the American Nurses Association, the Environmentalists for Full Employment, the National Women's Political Caucus, the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, Social Scientists for Labor Law Reform, and the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Williams, coming off the Senate floor from the debate on the Panama Canal treaties, told the conference that "this is the most important meeting going on around here."

But he warned that the labor law reform effort is "being hit with emotion-laden extremes of untruth" and that the bill is certain to be met with a filibuster when it comes up for Senate action.

Williams told labor and its allies to gird for "the fight of the year" in terms of a "double filibuster"—the first prior to any vote of cloture and the second, coming after a cloture vote, when the bill's opponents seek to destroy the legislation with hundreds of amendments, each of which must be voted on separately.

Williams stressed that despite a well-financed campaign against the bill, it is really just "fine-tuning," with its main purpose being smoother functioning of the basic federal labor law—the National Labor Relations Act—which "is sound and civilized."

"If you believe that our nation prospers when working people prosper, then you have to support this bill," William said.

In his talk to the meeting, Donahue pointed out that there are many more labor law violators than those that receive the greatest publicity, like J. P. Stevens & Co. He noted that last year the NLRB handed down judgments against approximately 3,000 separate companies for unfair labor practices.

Representatives from civil rights and women's groups emphasized the particular interest that women and minorities have in reforming the nation's labor law, since they are disproportionately represented in the lowest-paid and least-organized sectors of the economy.

Environmentalists noted that organized labor led the drive for better occupational health and safety in the workplace and that the strength of the trade union movement is a key to protecting the environment generally.

Kamber turned attention to the opposition to labor law reform, saying that big business and its right-wing allies believe "that if they can knock this down, they can knock other things down—like Humphrey-Hawkins and the extension of the Equal Rights Amendment."

He said the best argument for the bill's passage was made in the Senate hearings by ordinary workers—like one woman from South Carolina who had waited 21 years for back pay growing out of an NLRB case and another woman from Texas who was laid off because she refused a supervisor's advances.

In an interview with the Washington Star that appeared the day of the coalition meeting, Marshall said federal labor law as currently written is not effective because it allows employers to delay representation elections for years and "some employers have found it cheaper to disobey the law than to obey it."

Marshall said the Senate bill would remedy both these flaws in the present law. He added that "some of the principal opponents of the bill mainly want to deny anything that would appear to improve collective bargaining and improve the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively."

STRONG ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS to win passage of the Labor Law Reform bill were promised by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, left, at a Capitol Hill meeting of Americans for Justice on the Job. The conference, chaired by Ed Garvey, right, director of the National Football League Players Association, capped a week of intensive preparation by the labor movement and its allies for the coming fight in the Senate.

Meany Assails 'Study' Concocted by Chamber

AFL-CIO President George Meany charged the U.S. Chamber of Commerce with concocting a "phony study" to further its "immoral" campaign against labor law reform.

The study assumes that more workers will vote for union representation if labor law reform is enacted and that this will touch off a chain reaction of economic horrors.

In the Chamber of Commerce scenario, collective bargaining leads to higher wages, followed by higher prices, increased unemployment and more taxes.

The entire study is "a patent fraud, manufactured solely for propaganda purposes," Meany wrote Senate Human Resources Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

But even on its own terms, Meany noted, the Chamber's message to Congress is: "Don't crack down on lawbreakers because it is cheaper for business to break the law."

The argument that illegality by business should be tolerated as a legitimate curb on inflation is "immoral on its face," Meany said.

He termed the Chamber of Commerce study a mix of undocumented "suppositions" and "arbitrary estimates."

It is replete with "if" and "could" qualifiers, Meany noted. Thus, a key sentence reads: "If, as some people expect, the bill encourages an additional 12 percentage points of employed workers to be unionized by 1985, then labor costs for each product or service could increase by 7.4 percent."

A key source for its claim of higher labor costs following unionization is a professor's account of the impact of union organization on Great Britain's coal mines more than 70 years ago.

The Chamber neglected to note, Meany said, that the professor who wrote about British coal mines warned in his study that "it would be absurd to generalize from a study of a single industry some 70 years ago" to the conditions of the present day.

Meany noted that the Chamber issued a similar study last year predicting inflation and joblessness if Congress raised the minimum wage—a study that was "exposed as false" in a House committee report.

By its "deliberate attempt to mislead the Congress and the American people," Meany said, the Chamber of Commerce has "cheapened itself and its reputation."

He noted that nowhere in its study "does the Chamber estimate the cost to society or to individual workers of current violations of workers' rights by employers."

Nor does it consider "the benefit to the economy in increased buying power which comes with union-won pay increases and results in higher production and greater sales by business."

Labor Warns Against Limiting Scope of Job Training Program

Organized labor strongly supports the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, but is wary about proposals for changes in the law, the AFL-CIO declared.

"There's already been a change in the original CETA legislation so that it is beginning to look more and more like a welfare-related program and less and less like a truly comprehensive employment and training program," said Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, at an annual conference sponsored by the National Commission for Manpower Policy.

"We are concerned that exclusive emphasis on the needs of the 'economically disadvantaged' will cut out opportunities for the 'regular' unemployed or the 'cyclically' unemployed or the 'technology-displaced' unemployed to get employment and training assistance under CETA," Donahue said.

CETA comes up for renewal and amendments in Congress this year, Donahue noted, and organized labor will watch closely to see that past achievements of the legislation are not wiped out by a transformation of the law into a welfare-jobs program.

"We are concerned about labor standards," Donahue added. "We don't want CETA jobs or youth jobs or welfare jobs to undermine and undercut hard-won wages and working conditions and labor standards.

"That is why we oppose wage subsidies and tax incentives to private employers that give them reimbursement for CETA workers and training over and above the actual extra costs of hiring and training such workers."

Donahue said the AFL-CIO also is concerned about protecting the role of unions in the operation of CETA employment and training programs, and wants the right of CETA workers to join a union and be represented in collective bargaining written into the law.

The purpose of the meeting was to give labor an opportunity to air its views of government employment and training policies. Union dissatisfaction with government trade policies was expressed by several speakers.

Evelyn Dubrow, legislative director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, asked how employment and training programs for blacks, young Hispanics, and others severely hit by joblessness will help members of the ILGWU who are losing their jobs due to imported goods. A great many of these workers are uneducated and difficult to train for jobs outside the garment industry, she said.

Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), sponsor of the Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act now being considered by Congress, said that the problem of imports is one of the main reasons why the United States needs an overall economic policy.

"I'm not a protectionist," Hawkins said, "but something needs to be done about the problem." His bill, commonly called the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, would permit long-range planning enabling the United States to adjust to changing situations such as the current flood of garment imports, he said.

Iron Workers President John H. Lyons, a member of the National Commission for Manpower Policy, noted that recent House rejection of an amendment to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act only exacerbated the import problem for members of his union. The amendment would have required that oil drilling platforms, vessels, and other structures used in offshore oil recovery be constructed in the United States.

There would have been no better way to ease unemployment in East Coast inner cities than to have adopted the amendment, Lyons observed. Now, the East Coast will be subject to severe competition from construction companies in Germany, he said.

Lyons suggested that the commission "accept the challenge" of evaluating proposed legislation for its effects on manpower and employment.

CONVENTION

The Theatrical Stage Employees 1978 convention will be held Aug. 28-Sept. 1 in Hollywood, Fla., not Hollywood, Calif., as earlier reported.

100 Top Social Scientists Back Labor Law Reform

More than 100 leading social scientists have joined in a statement urging passage of the labor law reform bill in order to "insure fairness and continued stability of the nation's industrial relations system."

The National Labor Relations Act set up a rational and well-balanced system of industrial justice," they said. But "that system has been dangerously weakened by outmoded enforcement procedures and a staggering administrative backlog."

The statement issued by Social Scientists for Labor Law Reform said the bill before the Senate contains the essential reforms "necessary to preserve a system which has served both workers and employers so well during the last four decades."

The ad hoc committee was formed at the initiative of Stanford University Prof. Seymour Martin Lipset, Dr. Austin Ranney of the American Enterprise Institute, and Prof. James MacGregor Burns of Williams College. Its membership includes Sidney Hook, John P. Roche, Ben J. Wattenberg, Michael Novak, Daniel Bell, Paul Seabury, Clark Kerr, Jean Kirkpatrick and Leon Keyserling.

Wrist-Slapping Penalties

THERE'S GOOD NEWS and bad news in a National Labor Relations Board report on "remedial actions taken in unfair labor practice cases" during the 1977 fiscal year.

The agency reported that more than 4,400 workers who had been illegally fired for union activities were reinstated or offered their jobs back. And a record amount of back pay was collected for them and for other workers who were victims of unfair labor practices.

It is good news that the NLRB and its staff tried to protect the right of workers to organize and bargain through unions of their choice.

But in terms of the intent of the National Labor Relations Act, the NLRB's report is very bad news.

Few workers would be fired for union activities if their employers did not find it more profitable to break the law than to obey it.

When workers see union supporters fired, harassed or denied promotion, it cannot help but have what the courts term "a chilling effect" on a union organizing drive.

Employers have learned that there is much less likelihood of a union winning bargaining rights if months have elapsed between the time workers have signed authorization cards and the holding of an election. Company lawyers and professional union-busters hired as management's "labor relations consultants" know every delaying trick in the book.

At first glance, the amount of back pay collected through NLRB action—nearly $16 million for victims of employer unfair labor practices—appears impressive. But it is a paltry fee for the employers who were able to snuff out a union campaign.

Under present law, the back pay doesn't even represent the full amount of lost wages—merely the difference between what a worker would have earned on his regular job and the lesser amount he earned in whatever work he picked up in the interim, or could have earned if in someone's judgment he had more energetically hunted for work.

The slap-on-the-wrist penalties for breaking the law often amount to no more than posting a notice on a bulletin board promising not to do so in the future.

It should be noted, however, that most employers abide by the National Labor Relations Act, however reluctantly.

The law-abiding employer, however hostile to unions, will not be hurt by labor law reform. But the National Labor Relations Act will never work as Congress intended until it is no longer more profitable for an employer to violate the law than to comply with it.

That's what the battle over labor law reform is all about.

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Time's Up!

Windfalls from U.S. Grain:

Bread a Luxury for Filipinos While Marcos Regime Profits

By Gus Tyler

WHEN PRESIDENT Ferdinand E. Marcos took over power in the Philippines, he promised to redistribute the wealth in a nation infamous for its rich folk at the pinnacle and its starving masses down below. Marcos has kept his promise. He took wealth from a handful of his cronies.

So far as the Filipino "people" are concerned, nothing has changed. Under the "revolution" they are the victims of a new ruling class.

One of the most callous operations of the Marcos regime has been unconscionable profiteering on grain at the expense of those hungry hordes for whom a loaf of bread has become a luxury.

The story begins with Marcos's creation of the National Grains Authority, launched under the high-minded purpose of taking this profitable trade away from the private profiteers. Once this monopoly was established, however, it became a fount of fortune for Marcos and his men.

Last year, the agency bought wheat at about $150 a ton and sold it to millers for about $230 a ton. It is estimated in a survey run by the New York Times that the profit since 1975 should run to something between $70 million and $75 million. But the head of the grains agency says that the profit was only $16 million, and, when asked how the sum could be so low, he lacked an answer.

An unsettling aspect of this exploitative operation is the use of American credits to bleed the Filipino people and to enrich the new minions of Marcos. The United States Commodity Credit Corp. makes money available for grain purchase at the nominal rate of 8 percent per annum (the costs to Uncle Sam of borrowing and handling the money). Theoretically, the loan is supposed to go to the millers to purchase the grain. But, under Marcos, this proviso is perverted.

What the grains agency does is to allow the miller to use the credit for only five months. For the other 31 months of the loan period, the money reverts to the agency, which puts the money in the Philippine National Bank where it collects interest at the rate of 16 percent.

So this is a neat windfall for the Philippines grains agency of 8 percent per annum on millions of American dollars. (Last year it was $48.5 million.) Where did all this money go? The head of the agency "said he did not know specifically how the money had been spent."

In reply to the New York Times expose, a spokesman for the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture said: "If there are allegations of misuse of these funds in the Philippines, that's an internal matter for them to resolve."

The only interest of the Dept. of Agriculture is to assure that the credits were used to buy grain from American grain dealers. So while the people of the Philippines are gouged for their morsel of bread and the American taxpayer makes gifts to Marcos, the government agencies in both Manila and Washington just go their unfeeling ways doing "business as usual."

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Labor Law Reform—The Real vs. Unreal

Obviously businessmen have different degrees of understanding of what's in the (labor law reform) bill. I wonder how many have really read it. They read what is in the papers about it. But some of the things in the papers have been ridiculous. They might, therefore, fear that all these things are going to happen, and that caused them to think that some tilt would happen.

But I think some of the principal opponents of the bill mainly want to deny anything that would appear to improve collective bargaining and improve the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

They're afraid for symbolic reasons that unions are going to increase their strength. And they're probably concerned as well with political and economic reasons.

I do know that on almost all these issues — whether you're talking about the 'right to work' issue, the repeal of Section 14(b) or situs picketing or, now, labor law reform—there's almost no relationship between the attacks on the bill and the charges about it and what professionals would agree the impact is likely to be.

—Labor Sec. Ray Marshall in an interview with the Washington Star, Feb. 8.

How to Buy:

Consumer Price Index Tends To Minimize Major Increases

By Sidney Margolius

IS THE COST OF LIVING really higher than the official consumer price index shows? To some extent it probably is. In at least two respects the index as set up tends to minimize some increases of the past ten years and more.

The index does not reflect the full increases in medical care and durable goods such as auto and household appliances on which the BLS makes adjustments for so-called "improvements."

Any tendency of the index to minimize the true cost of living rise affects almost everyone. Union contracts covering millions of workers usually are tied directly or indirectly to the index. Social security and federal retirement pay now are "indexed." Alimony and child support often are influenced by the index.

However, it's hard to tell how much or how little the index has been kept down because increases in medical care and consumer durable goods have not been fully reflected. Both items are important in the index but not nearly as much as food and housing. There is, however, some effect, especially since medical care has been the fastest-rising item in the cost-of-living index.

The decision that led to minimizing the medical care component occurred in the mid-1960s when the BLS introduced a revised index with a lower weight for medical care than in the old index; 5.7 percent of the budget instead of the former 5.88 even though medical costs had been rising faster than other major expenses. The BLS gave medical care the lower weight instead of the expected higher weight because employers argued that much of this expense did not come out of workers' pockets but was paid by employers through health insurance.

Both that argument and the BLS's concession are controversial. The money for health care still comes out of the worker's pocket since employers pay for health insurance only in lieu of paying that amount in cash wages. Employers, of course, prefer that the index seems lower since rises in the index stimulate demands for wage increases.

The other known way the consumer price index total is held down—by reducing hikes on durable goods—also is controversial. Some years ago the BLS seemed to give in a good deal to the auto industry's claims that many of its price increases were really improvements. But in recent years BLS seems more resistant to the industry's pressures.

For example, in 1975, when manufacturers increased list prices an average of $386, the BLS considered $129.90, or 34 percent, to be quality improvements and so not includible in the index. On the 1978 cars, the BLS considered only $50.12, or 11.8 percent of the average increase of $424.49 to be quality changes.

But the effect over the years of eliminating some of the price hikes each year has made the price index for new cars much lower than car prices really are when you go out to buy one. The BLS price index says new cars have gone up 48 percent since 1968. But we compared prices then and now on five leading models and found an average increase of actually 67 percent.

The BLS often has differences with the auto industry over what proportion of changes should be considered quality improvements, reports Assistant Commissioner John Layng. He says that sometimes manufacturers will put something on a car and call it an improvement, and later take it off and want to call it an improvement then too, as in the case of the safety belt interlock system.

I asked Layng whether the recent reduction in the dimensions of even "large" cars should not be considered a value reduction, with the price index increased correspondingly. The lighter steel used in the newer models also may be considered a quality reduction. It enhances gas mileage, but may rust out sooner.

PERHAPS OF GREATEST CONCERN is that the BLS is carrying over these two minimizing techniques into the new consumer price index which will be used beginning with 1978. New "weights" of the various components of the cost of living are based on a 1972-73 survey. In general the survey showed that people are spending a greater proportion of income nowadays for housing, transportation—including car expenses—and entertainment and lower proportions for food, clothing and medical care.

The old weights are most comparable with the "revised wage earner" weights. The "all-urban" weights are for a broader new index which the BLS will now publish each month along with the wage-earner index.

The "all-urban" index reflects the spending patterns of a broader section of the population including professionals, executives, elderly people, etc. then does the wage-earner index which concentrates on spending patterns of blue-collar and clerical workers.

Families with children should be warned that the new weights should not be taken too literally, and especially not be used as an exact guide to your own spending. For one thing, trying to keep family food bills at 20 percent of a basic budget, as indicated in the revised weights, could make any mother bang her head against the wall as she tries to think of new ways to stretch a meatball.

Similarly, unless you have comprehensive employer or government-financed health insurance, you may be taking risks if you think your medical expense may average out at less than 5 percent as shown in the new BLS weights. You may well be surprised at the reduction in the share given to medical care, since these costs for years have been the fastest-rising component in the cost of living, jumping at the rate of 10 percent a year every year for the past decade compared to 8.5 percent for the overall cost of living.

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New Controls Asked:

Chemicals Threaten Water Supply Safety

By Douglas M. Costle

TYPHOID FEVER was once a dreaded disease in the United States. Twenty-five thousand Americans died from it in 1900 alone. Then, as the epidemic relentlessly persisted, chlorine was added in 1908, as an experiment, to the drinking water supply in Jersey City, N.J. The high typhoid death rate there fell dramatically. Chlorination had killed the bacteria that caused typhoid and other communicable diseases.

Because of the success of the Jersey City experience, most Americans now drink chlorinated water. Typhoid is a virtually non-existent disease in the United States. But there is an irony here. This same life-protecting chemical has caused a new potential health problem. The chlorine is reacting with otherwise harmless natural organics in the water during the treatment process to form chloroform and related chemical contaminants.

In sufficient quantities and over a long period, these contaminants are believed capable of causing cancer and other diseases. A related problem is that small quantities of other organic chemicals, some of them also suspected cancer agents, are present in rivers used as sources of drinking water. They come from industrial dischargers, agricultural chemicals and the run-off of rain water from city streets.

Most water treatment plants in this country are designed only to prevent communicable diseases. They cannot remove most organic chemicals with the treatment methods they now use.

The Environmental Protection Agency has just proposed regulations requiring water supply systems serving about half of our population to begin controlling these organic chemicals. They would apply initially to all cities with populations of 75,000 or more. Those cities between 10,000 and 75,000 would be obligated to test their water for these chlorine-related chemicals. The regulations would be extended to these smaller systems after the larger cities gained experience in controlling the chemicals while continuing to chlorinate the water.

There can no longer be any doubt that the water coming out of nearly all taps contains organic chemicals. EPA, beginning in 1974, conducted a survey of 80 cities extending from New York and Philadelphia in the east to San Francisco and Los Angeles in the west. In every case we found chloroform and related organics.

We are now just completing an even wider survey of drinking water in 113 U.S. cities. This one shows conclusively that organic chemicals from industry are present, in many cases, along with the chloroform and related contaminants.

TO RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM, we are proposing a two-part regulation. The first would establish limits on chloroform and related organics in the water. The second would require many cities to install a special type of filtration equipment called granular activated carbon to remove the chemicals.

Cities that don't need it won't have to comply with the granular activated carbon requirement. But they will first have to prove that their water sources are not contaminated upstream so that public health will be protected.

As for the cost of all this, we believe about 75 of the 330 cities affected by the regulation will pay most of it. The total should come to about $350-450 million over a three to five year period, with annual expenditures thereafter of about 60 million a year.

The added costs will in most cases be passed on to consumers. For the large cities, we calculate the average cost per person at about $6 a year. Smaller cities will be obliged to pay somewhat higher capital costs.

These are, admittedly, significant outlays. But we will be paying for a relatively cheap, long-term health insurance policy for the American public.

—Douglas Costle is administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Battles Anticipated:

Jobs, Law Reform, Trade Bills Labor's Key Goals in Congress

DIRECT JOB CREATION, labor law reform and curbs on job exports are top items on organized labor's "must" list for the 1978 session of Congress, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said on Labor News Conference.

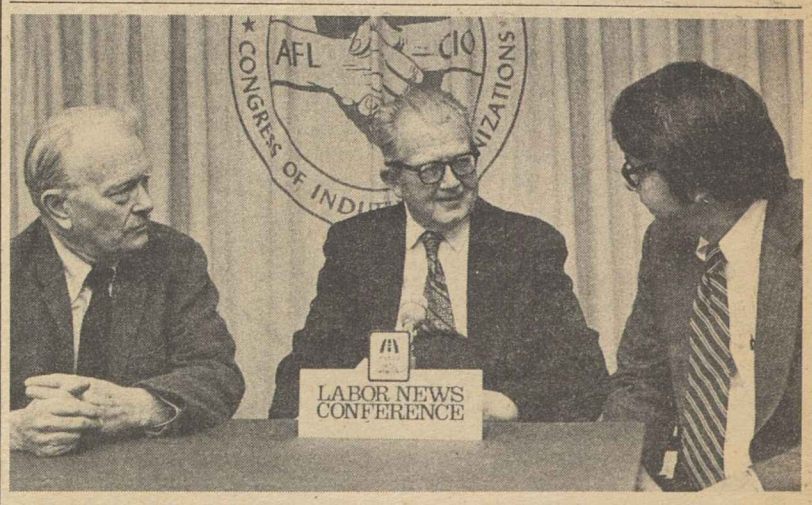
Predicting a stiff fight to put more direct jobs into the President's budget proposals, Biemiller said that the Administration's heavy reliance on tax cuts to create jobs just won't produce the kind of stimulus that is needed. He noted that Congress last year increased the direct job-creation portion of the President's budget and will likely do the same this year. He said that the House committee's welfare reform bill will probably provide prevailing wage rates for the jobs it creates, rather than only the minimum wage rates that some have urged.

"Jobs at prevailing wages could help stimulate the economy," he stressed, while "jobs at minimum wages won't have too much effect."

Biemiller said that effectively "curbing the overseas job losses" resulting from U.S. corporations shifting production to other nations to take advantage of low wages and special tax breaks should be made a key part of solving the long-standing unemployment problem.

Noting that the Labor Dept. recently reported that some 550,000 U.S. workers have lost their jobs as a direct result of such operations, he said that the effort to achieve new comprehensive trade legislation will be renewed in this session of Congress. He said that congressional support for a sound trade bill is growing, particularly in light of the record $27 billion trade deficit last year.

The AFL-CIO remains firmly opposed to the idea of price and wage controls or some variant thereof—ideas that surface from time to time in Administration circles, Biemiller said. But "we will, at any time, discuss matters with the White House," where a good working relationship has been built to work out mutually acceptable compromises on several issues, he added.



LEADING LABOR'S must list for the 1978 session of Congress are direct job creation, labor law reform and curbs on job exports, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Neil MacNeil, left, of Time magazine and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Rollcall on Protecting American Jobs

The House on Feb. 2 voted 208-201 against a labor-supported amendment that Rep. John M. Murphy (D-N.Y.) proposed to the Outer Continental Shelf bill. It would have required that offshore rigs, platforms and other equipment used in drilling for oil and gas in U.S. waters be manufactured in the United States by American workers using domestically produced materials.

Right votes (R) for the job-protecting amendment were cast by 149 Democrats and 52 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 123 Democrats and 85 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) A
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Flippo (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Tucker (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) R
3. Moss (D) A
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) W
11. Ryan (D) W
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) W
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) R
16. Panetta (D) A
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) W
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) W
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) R
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) W
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) W
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) W
35. Lloyd (D) W
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Badham (R) W
41. Wilson, Bob (R) A
42. Van Deerlin (D) W
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) A

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Moffett (D) W

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) R
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Ireland (D) R
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) R
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) PR
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Fowler (D) W
6. Flynt (D) R
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) R
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) W
2. Akaka (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) W
10. Mikva (D) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) R
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) W
24. Simon (D) W

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) W
4. Quayle (R) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Cornwell (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Leach (R) W
2. Blouin (D) W
3. Grassley (R) R
4. Smith (D) W
5. Harkin (D) W
6. Bedell (D) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) W
3. Winn (R) R
4. Glickman (D) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) R
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Treen (R) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Huckaby (D) R
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) R
2. Long (D) W
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) R
5. Spellman (D) W
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) W
3. Early (D) W
4. Drinan (D) W
5. Tsongas (D) W
6. Harrington (D) W
7. Markey (D) W
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) W

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Stockman (R) A
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) W
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) A
12. Bonior (D) W
13. Diggs (D) PR
14. Nedzi (D) W
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) PW

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Fraser (D) W
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) R
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) R
4. Skelton (D) R
5. Bolling (D) W
6. Coleman (R) R
7. Taylor (R) R
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Volkmer (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) W
2. Marlenee (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) PW
2. Cavanaugh (D) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) W
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. LeFante (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) R
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) W
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) W
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) PR
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) W
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Vacancy
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) W
21. Vacancy
22. Bingham (D) PW
23. Caputo (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Pattison (D) W
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) PR
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) W
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) R
3. Whalen (R) W
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) PW
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) W
14. Seiberling (D) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Applegate (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) W
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) PR
3. Watkins (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Duncan (D) W
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Lederer (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) W
8. Kostmayer (D) W
9. Shuster (R) R
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Walker (R) R
17. Ertel (D) R
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) PR
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Ammerman (D) R
24. Marks (R) R
25. Myers, G. (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) R
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Gore (D) W
5. Allen (D) W
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) PW
8. Ford (D) W

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Mattox (D) W
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) W
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) A
13. Hightower (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) A
22. Gammage (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Marriott (R) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) R
5. Daniel, Dan (D) R
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) W
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Fisher (D) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) W
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) W
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Cunningham (R) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Rahall (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) W
3. Baldus (D) W
4. Zablocki (D) W
5. Reuss (D) W
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Cornell (D) W
9. Kasten (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) A

Meany, Randolph Honored:

New Efforts Pressed To Aid Handicapped

The nation has made substantial progress in recent years in efforts to expand opportunities for handicapped persons, but much more must be done, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Industry-Labor Council of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

Meany said the greatest hurdle that persons with disabilities still encounter is the handicap of prejudice.

"Handicapped individuals have learned the sad lesson that 'keeping their place' was no way to obtain their full rights as American citizens—rights to education, employment, health care, full participation in society," he told the council's winter meeting.

"Much of the work of the Industry-Labor Council has been to strip away old prejudices, to bring light and understanding where there had been darkness and confusion. And we opened some eyes."

Meany's remarks were delivered by Thomas R. Donahue, his executive assistant. On Meany's behalf, Donahue accepted the President's Medallion of the Human Resources Center which was presented in recognition for his efforts to improve the lives of the handicapped. A similar award was presented to Sen. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia.

Meany noted that labor has long been active in programs to promote increased opportunities for the handicapped through efforts such as the AFL-CIO's annual "Ability Counts" essay contest, projects of its Human Resources Development Institute and continuing campaigns of state and local central bodies for stronger enforcement of laws prohibiting discrimination against the handicapped.

He said that laws requiring public education for handicapped children must be fully funded and teachers better trained. He also called for improvements in public transportation so the handicapped can get to their jobs and for efforts to curb the high medical care costs of handicapped persons.

"Most of all," Meany stressed, "there must be a full employment economy. An economy that is growing and expanding will create work opportunities for presently unemployed handicapped workers. For those who already have jobs, a growing economy provides the chance to upgrade skills and obtain better jobs."

The final report of the industry-labor council, which was developed in a series of regional meetings conducted last year, was issued at the meeting.

The council's report outlines the need for legislation, additional studies, suggestions for direct action, programs to develop realistic training plans and to increase public awareness on the problems of the handicapped.

Specific recommendations include:

- Government-sponsored research to show industry how to seek out and employ persons with special disabilities.
- Commitments to definite goals and timetables.
- Government subsidies for improvements in public transportation to accommodate the handicapped.
- Establishment of national guidelines for vocational rehabilitation and improved cooperation between labor and management groups in these programs.

President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who serves as co-vice chairman of the council, urged additional efforts from business and labor.

"Both parties should consider revisions to their collective bargaining agreements and other work rules to provide maximum possible opportunity for continued employment to any person who becomes disabled," Pillard said.

Meany, a co-chairman of the council, stressed that the work of the council will assume greater importance as the old prejudices against the handicapped are overcome.

"Working together," Meany said, "industry and labor can help provide a better future for handicapped workers."

PRESIDENT'S MEDALLION of the Human Resources Center is accepted in behalf of AFL-CIO President George Meany for his contributions to the Industry-Labor Council of the White Conference on Handicapped Individuals. Dr. Henry Viscardi, Jr., left, chairman of the White House Conference, makes the presentation to Thomas R. Donahue, Meany's executive assistant. President Charles H. Pillard, center, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is co-vice chairman of the council.

2 Mississippi Reporters Win Guild's Broun Prize

Fredric N. Tulsky and David Phelps have won the Newspaper Guild's 1977 Heywood Broun Award for a series of articles in the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger exposing police brutality and maladministration of justice by the city's police-court system.

Announcement of the 37th annual Broun Award—which includes a check for $1,000 to the winners and a citation to the Clarion-Ledger—was made at the opening of the winter meeting of the Guild's executive board in Washington.

The Phelps-Tulsky entry was selected from among 135 in the contest.

The judges said the award went to the pair in recognition of "their resourcefulness and determination in providing a hearing for those who had no means of redress through the existing court and police system."

"By the weight and quality of their work, they brought about change in the form of a new police chief and restructuring of the city courts. The courage of these reporters, and of the editors who supported them, is in the best tradition of American journalism," the judges said.

Honorable mentions were given to work by three reporters—all for series on nuclear safety:

- John Fialka for a series on "how we gave away nuclear control" in the Washington Star.
- Bruce Ingersoll for a number of articles on the future of nuclear reactors, problems with transportation of radioactive materials and nuclear waste disposal in the Chicago Sun-Times.
- Richard Severo for an examination of the safety and economics of nuclear fuel recycling in the New York Times Magazine.

The judges said all three honorable mentions showed "unusual enterprise and thoughtfulness in calling public attention to a subject whose implications are only beginning to be explored."

Phelps and Tulsky's series, which was published late in September, was the product of a three-month investigation of complaints that people on the street, in their homes or in nightclubs were finding themselves in fights with police and, after being beaten, convicted and given jail sentences in the city's courts.

Most of the victims were the city's poorest citizens, and most of them were black.

Within weeks of the series the city had a new prosecuting attorney and restructuring of the police court was begun. A new police chief—from Georgia—began work Jan. 15.

Judges of the 1977 Broun Award competition were Frank Cormier, the Associated Press's senior White House correspondent; John E. Woodruff, city editor of the Baltimore Sun, and Carl Stern, NBC's legal correspondent.

The Broun award is made annually by the Guild for outstanding individual journalistic achievement "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," the newspaper columnist who was the union's founding president.

Carter's Plan For Economy Called 'Timid'

(Continued from Page 1)

sults from recession and lagging economic recovery.

Full employment and full production "reduce inflationary pressures by eliminating waste and inefficiency" caused by underutilized plants and an underemployed workforce, he testified.

Oswald outlined the areas in which the AFL-CIO will urge Congress to provide additional funding. They include:

- A new federally aided public works program targeted to older cities with high unemployment.
- A separate program of "soft" public works that would provide jobs for youth and long-term unemployed adults on projects "to conserve energy and rehabilitate older buildings."
- Expansion of the public service employment program "substantially" above its present level of 725,000 positions.
- Additional funds for mass transit and railroad improvement.
- Expanded housing programs and "support for non-subsidized, non-luxury rental housing, which is in very short supply."
- A one-third rise in youth employment and job-training through full funding of the programs authorized by Congress.
- Establishment of an Urban Development Bank to guarantee loans for job-expanding or job-saving purposes in cities with high unemployment.
- Continuation for at least another year of "counter-cyclical" assistance to cities and states with high unemployment.

Oswald said the AFL-CIO will support individual income tax reductions generally along the lines proposed by the Administration, but with reductions more concentrated at the lower end of the tax schedule.

He noted that the AFL-CIO is on record for elimination of the DISC subsidy for exporters and for ending other tax subsidies that encourage U.S. firms to invest abroad rather than at home.

House Kills Measure To Help Consumers

(Continued from Page 1)

These are the people whom this Congress represents."

But not that day. After the vote, an exultant Chamber of Commerce issued a statement hailing House rejection of the bill as "a truly remarkable victory."

Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had written each member of the House urging passage of the consumer bill in the best interest of "all segments of our society."

He noted the many modifications agreed to by the bill's sponsors in order to make clear that the legislation "is neither pro big government nor anti-business." In fact, through consolidation of existing consumer functions scattered through government, the proposed agency would have been a money-saver.

House Republican Leader John Rhodes (Ariz.), who held GOP support for the bill to the barest minimum, said the consumer office wasn't needed because, "Consumers are people and people are smart. They don't need any help at the supermarket."

In other congressional developments:

- A House Armed Services subcommittee agreed with labor's strong objections and deleted a section of a Senate-passed bill that would have barred union representation for civilian technicians of the Army, Air Force Reserve and National Guard. Many of them are now represented by the American Federation of Government Employees.
- The House prepared to take up a Redwoods National Park bill that contains a labor-supported income protection for employees of lumbering firms who might be adversely affected by the takeover of redwood areas now open to commercial cutting.
- The Senate began what is certain to be a lengthy debate over ratification of the Panama Canal treaties—which require a two-thirds vote.

The debate will be resumed after the Senate returns from a week-long recess on Feb. 20. The House will take a shorter recess, covering only two workdays, and will return on Feb. 14.

NEW PRESIDENT of the International Labor Press Association, Stan Williams, left, is congratulated by outgoing President Albert K. Herling, managing editor of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' B&C News. Williams, formerly editor of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, joined the staff of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. on Feb. 1.

Senate Hearings Open:

House Panel Backs Full Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

Hawkins bill "as an essential first step toward full employment."

Both Senate committees have jurisdiction over the bill. Human Resources Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) shared the gavel at the opening of hearings.

The AFL-CIO testimony hit hard at the so-called "trade-off" theory that unemployment helps bring down inflation. Oswald said that this "immoral theory" has been thoroughly discredited by recent periods of high unemployment and high inflation and by earlier examples of low unemployment coupled with stable prices.

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill directs the President to set year-by-year employment goals, and to submit to Congress the programs and policies he considers necessary to achieve these goals with "reasonable" price stability.

"It is clear to us," Oswald told the Senate committees, "that the anti-inflation provisions of the Humphrey-Hawkins legislation must be consistent with the primary emphasis . . . on achieving full employment."

He asked that this interpretation be "clearly established in the legislative record because there are some people who believe that full employment and fighting inflation should have co-equal status in the bill. We don't agree with any such interpretation and we oppose any efforts to force this bill to establish or justify such an interpretation."

Bluestone said inclusion of a numerical target for reducing inflation—the proposal the House subcommittee rejected—would "gut the bill.",

Mrs. King, who is president of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change, and Finley, who is president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, said unemployment has hit hardest blacks and other minorities in the workforce.

Full employment has become the major goal of the civil rights and human rights movements, they testified.

At subsequent Senate hearings, four nationally known economists expressed general support for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. Their testimony refuted both the argument that the bill is merely a "hollow promise" and the contention that it would lead to greater inflation and increased government interference in the private sector.

Charles Killingsworth of Michigan State University said the Humphrey-Hawkins bill makes clear "that merely pressing a button labeled 'tax cuts' will not solve our chronic unemployment problem." Instead it describes the variety of policies that should be considered in developing a program to bring down unemployment.

Northwestern University Prof. Robert Eisner applauded the bill's insistence that full employment and low inflation are not incompatible. The way to fight inflation is through "better competition, increased efficiency and maximum output," he said.

University of Pennsylvania Prof. L. R. Klein said Congress should also consider setting targets for reducing joblessness among specific groups in the labor force that have suffered exceptionally high unemployment.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Prof. Lester Thurow said the bill's great value is that it would present for public inspection employment goals and proposals to achieve them in a precise way that would bring about "a real debate" of the issues.

Extended Aid To Jobless Cut In Most States

The December decline in joblessness put an end to extended unemployment insurance benefits for nearly 300,000 Americans in 40 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands.

The cutback resulted from a drop in the jobless rate among persons covered by state unemployment insurance across the nation to below the 4.5 percent "trigger point" needed under federal law to maintain the extra payments for the long-term unemployed.

In the 13 weeks ended Jan. 7, the Labor Dept. said, this "insured unemployment rate" fell to 4.42 percent. As a result, the government stopped extended benefits in all but 10 states and Puerto Rico, effective Jan. 28.

In addition, 50,000 other jobless workers who had been receiving a second 13 weeks of benefits lost their payments on Jan. 31. The payments were under a special "federal supplemental benefits" program that Congress voted last year to let lapse.

The 10 states still giving extended benefits beyond the basic 26 weeks are Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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HUMAN RIGHTS advocates behind the Iron Curtain are honored through 11 individuals who represented them at a Washington dinner put on by the Coalition for a Democratic Majority. At right is Tatyana Yankelevich, stepdaughter of Nobel prize winner Andrei Sakharov. At left is Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Sol C. Chaikin, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, both speakers at the dinner which honored the founders of the Helsinki Monitoring Group on compliance with the UN Human Rights charter signed at Helsinki. Chaikin is a member of the U.S. delegation to the Belgrade conference where negotiations on the Helsinki accords continue.

Union Calls for Quotas On Gloves from China

American jobs are being destroyed by large-scale imports of cotton work gloves from mainland China, the Clothing & Textile Workers testified at International Trade Commission hearings.

ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said American firms can't and shouldn't have to compete with imports made under slave labor conditions by workers paid only pennies an hour.

The union and work glove manufacturers have petitioned the ITC to impose quotas on cotton glove imports from the People's Republic of China.

Mainland China is not bound by bilateral agreements the United States has negotiated with 17 other nations that export work gloves, Sheinkman noted, and it has become the second largest supplier of imported gloves.

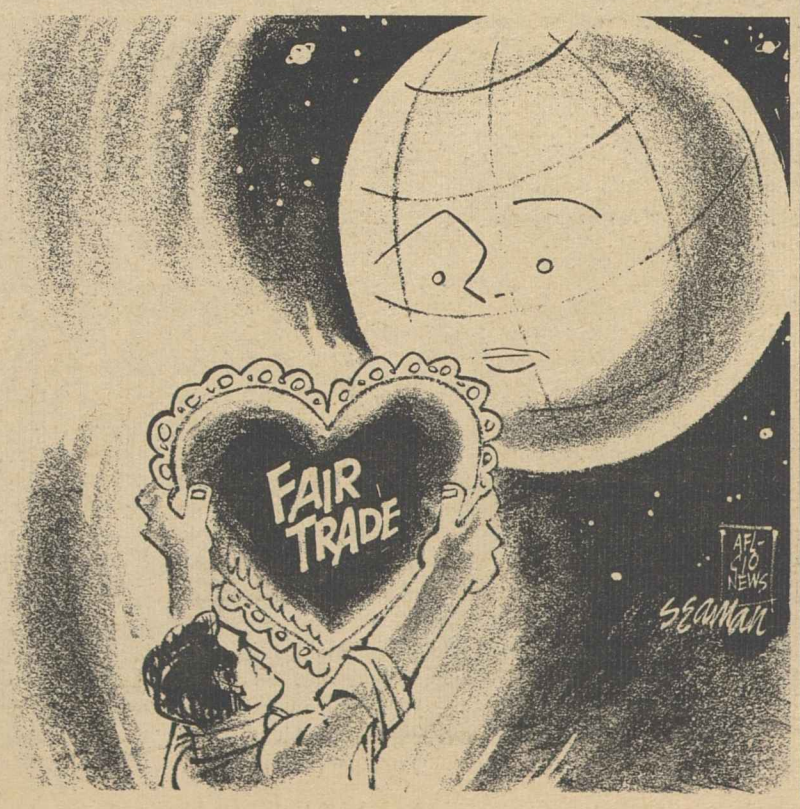
"The sudden addition of one million dozen pairs" to the imports of work gloves has disrupted the U.S. market and caused serious unemployment in the industry, Sheinkman testified.

An employer witness testified that his company had been forced to close one plant and has cut back employment at four other plants. Over a three-year period, he said, cotton glove imports from the PRC rose 700 percent while domestic production dropped 25 percent.

Sheinkman told the Trade Commission that employment in the industry was down to about 8,000 workers, a loss of nearly 3,000 in recent years.

The American workers whose jobs are undercut, Sheinkman noted, include large numbers of blacks, minorities and women—groups already hardest hit by unemployment.

'Be My Valentine . . .'



Rail Unions Hit DOT Role In Cutbacks

Chicago — The Railway Labor Executives Association charged that the Transportation Dept. is allowing railroads to "improve the bottom line of their financial statements by cutting costs through reduction of service or deferring maintenance, or both."

President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union leveled the charge at a public hearing here on the department's plan to cut back rail service in the Midwest. Speaking for the RLEA, Chesser said that DOT is pursuing a "downhill" course which in the past has led to reduction of revenues, further cost reductions, and job losses.

Chesser urged DOT and the industry to concentrate "as much on increasing revenues as on cutting costs." If this were done, he said, "the present economic problems of the industry would be solved."

There is nothing in federal law that permits DOT to "preside over a major restructuring of railroad operations throughout the Midwest or anywhere else in the country," Chesser said.

"We see nothing positive coming from this department, only the same old story: 'abandon,' 'consolidate,' 'cut costs,' 'shrink'—and finally, disappear as a private enterprise, essential transportation system," he said.

A growing country needs more, not fewer, railroads to serve markets and the needs of a larger population, Chesser said. He charged that the hearing, called by Transportation Sec. Brock Adams, "appears to have been called to find the least painful means of slipping the Midwestern railroads into a quiet grave."

Balanced Growth Keyed To Meeting Job Needs

Labor participants in the White House Conference on Balanced National Growth & Economic Development stressed that the basic prerequisite for achieving that goal throughout the country is full employment.

President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the conference that "before we talk about any kind of economic balance, we have to get people employed."

Georgine was a member of a panel dealing with the environment and natural resources and stressed that the nation's most important resource is its people.

"Unless there are provisions to protect people now and give them the means to live decently, all else becomes secondary," he said. "We have to be concerned about our natural environment and do everything we can to protect it. But, by the same token, we have to be concerned about the environment of our poor and unemployed in the inner cities."

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, taking part in a panel discussion on structural unemployment, said that there must be a balanced government program to promote employment.

He said that while the individual tax cuts proposed by President Carter are needed to offset higher social security and energy taxes, they alone won't do the job.

Equally essential, Oswald stressed, are federal programs for the direct creation of jobs, such as public service employment, targeted public works, mass transit, expanded youth programs, more housing aid, and an urban development bank to finance programs in the inner cities where the decline in job opportunities must be reversed.

The objective, he said, must be "enough jobs for all those who want jobs—jobs at decent wages to provide the purchasing power that will continue to provide the motor for economic growth."

Henry Schechter, director of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs, coordinated labor's involvement in the conference. Of the 500 participants, 50 represented the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions and state and local central bodies. Others included representatives of business and industry, state and local government, ethnic groups, farmers, professionals, students and educators, and environmentalists.

During the five-day meeting in Washington they took part in 24 workshops on various topics related to the conference's central theme. While no specific recommendations were developed, a summary of the deliberations was presented to President Carter.

The detailed reports prepared by the workshops will be reviewed by an advisory committee, which will then forward an interpretation of the findings of the conference to the President for consideration of possible legislative action. The 12-member advisory committee includes AFL-CIO Vice Presidents John H. Lyons and David J. Fitzmaurice.

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House Unit Votes Support For Full Employment Bill

Rejects Bid To Weaken Key Goals

By David L. Perlman

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill will go to the House floor with its key provisions intact following defeat of a Republican attempt to weaken the full employment mandate by making it conditional on lowering the inflation rate.

In a House Labor Committee vote that closely followed party lines, the inflation rider was beaten, 23-10. The committee then approved the Humphrey-Hawkins bill by voice vote. But almost certainly Republicans will try again to tack it on to the bill when it reaches the House floor in early March.

The bill would give a mandate to the President, Congress and the Federal Reserve Board to develop policies and a timetable that would bring the adult unemployment rate down to 3 percent by 1983, with the overall jobless rate at 4 percent or less.

If it can't be done through the private sector—listed as the first priority—the target would be achieved through public service employment.

The defeated amendment, offered by Rep. Ronald A. Sarasin (R-Conn.), would have made the full employment goal conditional on simultaneously lowering the annual inflation rate to 3 percent or less.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), co-author of the bill with the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, said insertion of a numerical inflation target would "gut" the measure by giving a future Administration a ready excuse to scrap the jobs goals.

Hawkins branded the amendment an attempt to make the bill "unacceptable" to its chief supporters.

Other Republican-sponsored amendments were defeated by even

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NEW CONTRACT with the Labor Dept. to provide training and job placement for 20,000 unemployed workers was signed by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. Participating in the signing were, from left, HRDI Executive Director Charles E. Bradford, HRDI President Alan Kistler, who also heads the federation's Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Labor Under Sec. Robert J. Brown and William Kacvinsky, deputy administrator of national programs for the Employment & Training Administration.

20,000 Jobs a Year:

HRDI Gets Funds To Expand Training

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute has signed a new $7.2 million contract with the Labor Dept. that will allow HRDI to expand its operations and services.

Under the one-year agreement, HRDI will increase the number of its area offices from 55 to 60 cities, widen assistance and placement efforts for handicapped workers from five to nine cities and continue job development projects through a variety of existing programs. Overall, the institute will help train and place 20,000 unemployed workers in jobs during the coming year.

Taking part in the contract signing were HRDI President Alan Kistler and Executive Director Charles E. Bradford, Labor Under Sec. Robert J. Brown and William Kacvinsky, deputy administrator of national programs for the Employment & Training Administration.

Bradford said the institute will develop jobs for 375 handicapped persons through the program expansion. This is in addition to 300 job placements that will be made through an existing four-city handicapped workers project HRDI is operating under a separate contract with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The handicapped workers program is now operating in Harrisburg, Pa.; Birmingham, Ala.; East Chicago, Ill., and Oakland/San Francisco. HRDI has not yet designated the five new cities.

Bradford said that under the expanded program, the institute will be working with employers and unions to locate jobs for handicapped workers, including disabled veterans. It will focus on efforts to resolve attitudinal problems of employers or workers that may pose barriers to the employment of the handicapped.

The institute will also continue to administer its 22 Apprenticeship Outreach programs under the contract by assisting 865 persons, primarily minority youth and women, to gain apprenticeships in the construction trades. An additional 120 minority workers will be helped to

(Continued on Page 8)

Wage-Hour Violations Show Rise

The Labor Dept. reported a 9 percent increase in the illegal underpayment of workers covered by federal wage and hour laws during the first quarter of the 1978 fiscal year.

Xavier M. Vela, administrator of the department's Wage & Hour Division, said that more than $30.3 million in back wages was found due to 159,427 underpaid workers in the last three months of 1977. The figures compared to $27.8 million owed to 148,281 workers during the same period a year earlier.

Vela said he expected to see continued increases throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. So far this year, he said, employers have agreed to restore $18,686,829 to 128,584 workers, compared to $16,457,665 to 112,955 workers a year earlier. Both represent 14 percent increases.

Most of the underpayments resulted from violations of minimum

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Rail Clerks, Porters Set To Merge

Chicago—A merger agreement making the Sleeping Car Porters an autonomous division of the Railway & Airline Clerks will be presented to a special convention of the Porters union later this month.

The merger would take effect upon approval by delegates to the Feb. 28 convention at the BRAC headquarters in Rosemont, Ill.

The agreement was worked out in a series of discussions by the presidents of the unions, C. L. Dellums of the Porters and Fred J. Kroll of BRAC, and subsequently accepted by the BRAC executive board.

Dellums, who announced he would retire as soon as the proposal is approved, strongly recommended ratification of the agreement.

"The merger agreement provides autonomy and self-government in which our union has always taken justifiable pride," he declared.

"It will enable our union to carry forth its splendid tradition within the framework of a railway labor organization," Dellums added. "We expect to continue a tradition of service to the general public and of preserving and strengthening the rights of Negro workers throughout the nation."

The Porters union was founded in 1925 under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, the retired AFL-CIO vice president and long-time leader in the nation's civil rights movement.

During the heyday of American railroad passenger service in the early 1940s, the union's membership peaked at 12,000. But changing patterns of travel resulted in a severe decline in membership, which is now down to about 1,000. BRAC's membership is about 250,000.

Kroll said that the leadership of BRAC was looking forward to welcoming the Porters into its ranks. He said that the Porters' brotherhood has not only served the trade union movement well, but "has served as a training school for many generations of responsible leaders of the black community."

Kroll said that BRAC members recognize the rich history of the Porters union and the role of Randolph as its founding president.

Under terms of the merger agreement, Vice President Leroy Shackelford of the Porters will become general chairman of the new BRAC division.

Central Bodies Urged To Press ERA Fight

AFL-CIO President George Meany has called on labor federations in four key states to do everything possible to help secure ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment this year.

Meany's letter to the presidents of the AFL-CIO state central bodies in Florida, Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma termed the proposed constitutional guarantee of equal rights for women and men "a major issue for the labor movement."

The federation's recent convention reaffirmed labor's support of ERA and urged affiliates and state central bodies to redouble their efforts for ratification, Meany noted.

Thirty-five states have thus far ratified the amendment — three short of the three-fourths needed by a Mar. 22, 1979, deadline.

The four states listed above are considered the best possibilities for ratification this year. Legislatures of Virginia and South Carolina recently turned down or tabled ratification resolutions.

"Many of those opposing ERA are the same right wing groups supporting so-called right-to-work legislation and other anti-labor causes," Meany wrote. "As always, they will use misinformation and distortion in order to confuse your legislators."

Meany asked the state federations to "inform each member of your legislature of our strong commitment to ERA" and to coordinate lobbying efforts with other organizations seeking ratification.

Steelworkers Upheld In Shipyard Decision

The Steelworkers won another round in the fight to establish the union at the huge Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. when a National Labor Relations Board judge ruled that the company's unfair labor practices set off a strike by its design employees.

Administrative Law Judge Robert Cohn found that the Tenneco, Inc., subsidiary unlawfully refused to bargain with its designers and draftsmen by insisting "to the point of impasse" on revisions in the bargaining unit certified by the NLRB. The unit, organized by the Steelworkers in January 1977, struck last April when it became clear that the company was out to cut the unit back and modify its makeup.

Cohn ruled that "substantial evidence belies" the shipyard's contention that it was merely seeking a more accurate description of the work done in the unit, and added:

(Continued on Page 3)

Pilots Call for Strong Curbs On Air Piracy

The Air Line Pilots urged Congress to pass strong anti-terrorist legislation to show the world "that we are serious about combatting the menace of air piracy."

ALPA President John J. O'Donnell testified that his union has waited in vain for international solutions to hijacking and other forms of terrorist attacks on aircraft.

"We are totally convinced that the United Nations has neither the will nor the means" to deal with the problem, O'Donnell told the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. "We have consequently arrived at the inescapable conclusion that strong unilateral and bilateral action by a few powerful nations is the only practical path to follow."

O'Donnell praised as a "foundation for landmark legislation" the anti-terrorist bill introduced by Committee Chairman Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) and a bipartisan group of co-sponsors.

It would establish a high-level Council to Combat Terrorism headed by the President's national security adviser and set up anti-terrorist units in the State Dept. and the Justice Dept.

The President would be required to submit to Congress a list of countries giving aid or sanctuary to terrorists and "dangerous" foreign airports, where security precautions are inadequate. The President would be directed to impose sanctions that include a ban on flights to and from the United States and could also impose additional sanctions.

O'Donnell acknowledged that mandatory sanctions might impose some problems and suggested that the legislation could leave a degree of flexibility.

He welcomed the branding of terrorist attacks as "an international crime" and praised a section of the bill tightening safety and security standards for shipments of nuclear materials.

The Pilots also strongly endorsed extension of existing safety and security requirements to charter flights and supplemental carriers—for the same reasons that make them necessary in regular commercial flights.

Joining in the testimony was ALPA Sec. Tom Ashwood, who is chairman of the International Flight Security Committees for both the ALPA and the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations.

AFTRA Hails Shift on Public TV Funding

New York—The Television & Radio Artists hailed the decision of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to withdraw $1.2 million in public funds for a British-produced television series on Shakespeare.

"Our position has been that U.S. tax dollars should not be used to export American jobs while domestic programming is curtailed for lack of funds," AFTRA Exec. Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said in a statement. "We feel that this is a wise decision by the CPB, and we applaud the action."

The CPB's commitment for the project has been assumed by the Morgan Guarantee Trust Co. AFTRA and other entertainment unions have been involved over the past year in the fight to prevent the use of federal funds to help export American jobs while domestic programs on public television are cancelled for lack of financial support.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE DEGREE of Bachelor of Arts in Labor Studies was awarded Winfred W. Seymour, Sr., right, secretary-treasurer of the Sleeping Car Porters, on his completion of the degree program at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. Also honored was Albert R. DeSalvatore, a member of the Laborers and assistant industrial commissioner of the New York State Dept. of Labor. He completed seven center programs and was awarded the Board of Trustees Certificate. Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., the center's executive director, is at left.

5th Union Official Earns Degree at Studies Center

Sec.-Treas. Winfred W. Seymour, Sr., of the Sleeping Car Porters has become the fifth trade union leader to receive a college degree at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md.

Seymour, 60, has been studying for the past four years in the AFL-CIO college degree program, operated in cooperation with Antioch University. The program offers an Antioch degree of Bachelor of Arts in Labor Studies. Sixty union officials are currently enrolled in the program.

At the same ceremony, Albert R. DeSalvatore of Laborers' Local 35, Utica, N.Y., was awarded the center's Board of Trustees Certificate in Labor Studies after completing seven center programs during the past five years. DeSalvatore is assistant industrial commissioner of the New York State Dept. of Labor.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president, presented Seymour at the graduation ceremony, as "living proof that this program can stand entirely on its own and produce graduates who are the equals of those produced by much older and larger institutions of higher learning."

Although Seymour is only the fifth person to receive a degree in the program, Donahue predicted that in the years ahead there will be hundreds more.

"The time has long gone when issues were simple and clearcut and when trade union leadership was primarily a matter of personality and moral energy and of rocking an audience with fiery speeches.

"To be a trade union leader today, you have to have a grasp of many disciplines and a thorough knowledge of complex issues. . . . You need to know enough to lose your awe of the experts and to know how to use them and their skills and to challenge them when necessary."

Donahue expressed the AFL-CIO's "tremendous pride" in the George Meany Center and its graduates. "You are the best evidence I know of that the struggle for human progress and liberation is going to continue, come what may," he concluded.

Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the center, presided at the ceremony attended by more than 40 participants in the college degree program. They were spending the week on campus, as they do every six months, attending classes, consulting counsellors and preparing their courses of study for the next six months.

Seymour enrolled in the program in 1973 bringing with him credits previously earned at the Community College of Denver and the Metropolitan State College.

The college degree program is open to all officers and staff members of AFL-CIO unions.

Air Line Employees Okay New Airlift Pact

Chicago—The Air Line Employees Association, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, ratified a new one-year agreement covering agents, cargo supervisors, cargo handlers and office personnel employed by Airlift International.

The vote was 278 to 20. ALEA President Victor J. Herbert said that the pact provides for a pay increase averaging 40 cents an hour, plus numerous fringe benefits.

The Miami-based carrier agreed to insurance protection for on-the-job injuries, optical and medical plans covering dependents as well as employees, and improvements in vacations and other areas.

January Index Up:

Farm Prices Lead Wholesale Surge

By James M. Shevis

Wholesale prices in January rose at a rate more than double the December increase as prices for farm products surged sharply, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS's wholesale price index increased at a seasonally adjusted nine-tenths of 1 percent last month, or at an annual rate of 10.8 percent. That compared with a rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in December and marked the sharpest monthly increase since last April, when the index climbed 1 percent.

Farm products prices soared 1.7 percent in January after declining three-tenths of 1 percent in the previous month. Prices of processed foods and feeds moved up eight-tenths of 1 percent, compared with five-tenths of 1 percent in December. Industrial commodity prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, compared to five-tenths of 1 percent in December.

By another measure—BLS's finished goods index—January wholesale prices rose six-tenths of 1 percent, about the same rate as in the previous four months. The bureau lately has stressed the finished goods index as more significant than its traditional all-commodities index because it counts only once price increases that affect the total cost of an item moving from one stage of processing to another. Finished goods are those that are sold in so-called final user form, such as autos, trucks, bread, and apparel.

BLS's measure of price movements by stages of processing shows rises for a broad variety of products.

"A more rapid pace of inflation was particularly pronounced among intermediate materials, partly because the unusually high level of residential construction activity resulted in higher prices for most construction-related products," BLS said. Finished construction projects are not included in the finished goods index.

Prices for intermediate goods increased nine-tenths of 1 percent over the month, compared to four-tenths of 1 percent in December. Intermediate goods are commodities that have had some processing but require further processing before they become finished goods.

The price index for crude goods moved up 2 percent, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Crude goods are products entering the market for the first time which have not been manufactured or fabricated but will be processed before becoming finished goods.

High-Wage Firms Get Cold Shoulder in South

Companies that pay fair wages and are willing to deal with unions are getting a cold reception in many parts of the South, a Wall Street Journal reporter discovered.

Some of America's biggest corporations have had the welcome mat pulled back by communities "fearful of unions and competition for local labor," reporter Douglas Sease writes.

"This attitude has grim implications for workers trapped in low-paying jobs," he notes. But because the parties involved usually keep the turndown from becoming public knowledge, the people of the community denied a chance at better-paying jobs often never hear of it.

The chairman of one of the nation's largest site selection firms told the Journal that throughout the South "it has been difficult to find towns that would accept high wage rates or unions."

The turndowns are deplored by some of the South's political leaders. North Carolina Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., says the state wants to bring in "good jobs with good pay, and we're having to fight industrialists who don't want it."

There was a public backlash in Concord, N.C., that forced reversal of an initial turndown of a Philip Morris plant. Reportedly, the community business establishment had been fearful of antagonizing the area's biggest employer—low paying Cannon Mills, which employs some 14,000 persons at eight mills.

At Roxboro, N.C., where a county Economic Development Commission turned down a bottle plant that would have brought 300 new jobs to a community of 8,000 people, the county government was unhappy mainly because the action was made public.

To the county officials, the Wall Street Journal article noted, the bottle company would have brought with its jobs "its unions and wage scales considerably higher than those prevailing here, and the commissioners wouldn't accept that."

But the attitude wasn't universal. There were people in the community who "were madder than hell," a local attorney said. "They figured the commission had just done them out of better jobs."

AT CONFERENCE of union research directors, guest speakers Charles Schultze and Alice Rivlin are welcomed by AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, right. Schultze is chairman of President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers and Rivlin is director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Food, Retail Unions Extend Merger Talks

Three unions that have held several meetings to explore the possibility of merger announced the establishment of subcommittees to hold further discussions.

Taking part in the talks are representatives of the Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters and Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

At Florida Meeting:

Crafts Explore Plan To Sign Open Shops

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The building trades' campaign against open shop, non-union contractors will most likely start in California, Building & Construction Trades Dept. President Robert A. Georgine indicated at a press conference here.

A combined meeting of the department's executive council and the general presidents of the building trades unions explored plans for the campaign at the regular quarterly meeting. The campaign was authorized at the department's convention in December 1977 and a 3-cent increase in the monthly per capita payment was voted and earmarked for the drive.

The campaign is geared to reducing unemployment among organized craftsmen as well as in the industry generally. Georgine noted that the building trades in California has a good program which could become the basis for the drive to check the growth of open shop construction.

In addition to the problems caused by open shop contractors who undermine wages and union standards, building trades members continued to encounter high unemployment during 1977. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average unemployment rate last year in the construction industry was 12.7 percent.

The convention action approving the per capita increase provided for the creation of a BCTD organizing division, staffed with experienced building trades craftsmen to coordinate organizing efforts in local areas throughout the country.

The three-day council meeting here also discussed in detail the various problems involved with the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act and urban rehabilitation programs and the tendency in a number of areas to overlook the needs of the unemployed skilled building trades workers and to concentrate on the unskilled, hard-core jobless.

Assistant Labor Sec. Don Elisburg and Wage-Hour Administrator Xavier Vela met with the council to discuss a variety of problems, and Vela reported that the Labor Dept. has taken a number of major steps to enforce the Davis-Bacon Act.

In fiscal 1977, he said, investigations to enforce Davis-Bacon increased by 40 percent to assure that prevailing wages are paid to employees of contractors engaged in government construction. Similar emphasis has been used in investigations under the Service Contract Act, he added.

The sessions heard from a number of business leaders on common problems and the need for cooperation between labor and management, including a request for support for greater funding from the Atlanta subway organization which is operating 81 percent union.

BUILDING TRADES LEADERS make plans for a campaign against non-union contractors. Presidents of the building trades unions and the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Con-Construction Trades Dept. met at Bal Harbour, Fla., to discuss the drive that was authorized by the department's convention last December.

3 Organizers Retire From AFL-CIO Staff

Three AFL-CIO field representatives have retired during the past two months, Director Alan Kistler of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services announced.

They are Frank Avallone of New Haven, Conn., who had been with the federation's New England states region; Harold Lehnen of Lafayette, Ind., with Region V in the Midwest, and Elijah Jackson of Winston-Salem, N.C., of the southeastern states region.

Avallone, 65, a member of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, had been an organizer with the CIO before joining the AFL-CIO organizing staff in 1955.

Lehnen had been an official with Federal Labor Union 20584 before joining the AFL organizing staff in 1950. He was named to the federation's organizing department following merger in 1955. Lehnen is 62.

Jackson, 65, had been an international representative with the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in the early 1940s. He joined the AFL field staff in 1946 and was named to the AFL-CIO organizing staff in 1956.

NLRB Judge Condemns Tactics Of Giant Construction Company

A compendium of union-busting tactics and methods is contained in a recent decision of a National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge that labeled the anti-union activities of the Daniel Construction Co. "outrageous and pervasive."

In a 51-page ruling, Judge Michael O. Miller found that Daniel engaged in unlawful, coercive interrogation of its employees during a union organizing campaign in Jenkinsville, S.C. Miller ordered the company to end this and other unfair labor practices and reinstate with back pay 18 workers fired illegally.

Daniel, an open-shop contractor and the second largest construction company in the nation, was engaged in a nuclear power plant and hydroelectric power project at Jenkinsville at the time of the violations. Some 300 non-union ironworkers were employed on the job.

Ironworkers Local 413 of Charlotte, N.C., in a campaign to organize the firm, loaded up the job with union workers and sought a representation election. Its petition for an election was dismissed by the NLRB, however, when the union was unable to come up with the necessary number of authorization cards to satisfy the board's requirement that 30 percent of the workers must show an interest in holding an election.

Testimony in the case showed that during the campaign, Daniel tried to frustrate the effort, first by directing supervisors to report any union activities to management, who would "take care of it" from there, and then by interrogating workers on the job. There followed threats of firing and actual discharges.

In his ruling, Miller found the company guilty of trying to get rid of workers with union sympathies by assigning them to less desirable shifts, asking others to spy and report back to management, and by threatening reprisals. Other workers who had signed authorization cards were fired for alleged safety violations, including:

- A rodbuster who momentarily removed his safety glasses for cleaning during heavy fog to see a crane better.
- A worker who was wearing his hard hat backwards while burning with goggles on.
- A welder who did not have his safety glasses on, even though he was wearing a welding shield equipped with four layers of glass.

Other union sympathizers were fired for "absenteeism," including one with a good attendance record, or for "failure to perform assigned duties."

In one case cited in the ruling, two brothers-in-law, one a union member and the other with no experience, applied for jobs with Daniel. The union member was refused work while the inexperience worker was offered a job at $4 an hour. The company also was found to have blackballed fired union sympathizers from working on other Daniel projects.

In meetings with supervisors, Daniel made clear its strong opposition to the union and its strategy. "The attorneys diagrammed how an unfair labor practice case could be dragged out through the board and the courts for four to 10 years, long enough for the project to reach completion before anything came of the organizational efforts," the administrative law judge's decision observed.

Steelworkers Upheld In Shipyard Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

"Rather, the evidence fully substantiates the union's fear that the 'real motive' behind the company's proposal was—as stated at one point in the negotiations—to get the unit down to a more reasonable size."

The Steelworkers unseated an independent union about three weeks ago to represent the 19,200 blue-collar workers at the shipyard, Virginia's largest private employer. USWA President Lloyd McBride described the NLRB election result as "one of the largest representation victories in the history of the union."

The Steelworkers' efforts to organize the facility's blue-collar workers went ahead even as the design employees' unit mounted its strike. About 1,200 workers comprise the smaller unit.

In bargaining on a first contract for the design unit, the company had sought to substitute the word "draftsman" for "designer" in the original unit description, a move which the union said would eliminate members' jobs.

Judge Cohn pointed out in his ruling that "in two recent cases, the board has reaffirmed the longstanding principle that the definition of an existing appropriate bargaining, and therefore the insistence upon modification of a board-certified unit to the point of impasse constitutes a violation of Section 8(a)(5) of the National Labor Relations Act."

Cohn said that the unit issue was "at least one of the principal issues upon which the employees voted to strike," and that therefore the walkout was "an unfair labor practice strike." He ordered the shipyard to bargain with the union, and post a notice that it will not refuse to bargain "by adamantly insisting upon a change in the definition" of the bargaining unit as certified by the NLRB.

Coors Big Contributor To Anti-Union Initiative

Sacramento, Calif.—Joseph Coors, president of the anti-union Colorado brewery, contributed $10,000 to a right-wing campaign in California that would have severely curbed the bargaining rights of public employees.

The campaign was aborted last December when a petition drive by the so-called Committee for Citizens' Rights fell short of the required number of signatures needed to put an amendment to the state constitution before voters.

The amendment would have gutted existing state law governing collective bargaining by writing into the constitution a strong ban on public employee strikes and a "right-to-work" provision outlawing union security agreements in the public sector.

Coors was a major contributor in the fund-raising blitz for the initiative, according to statements filed with California's secretary of state. The right-wing committee raised $234,900 to promote the petition campaign, but it failed to get the required 500,000 signatures by the Dec. 2 deadline to qualify for the June primary ballot.

The list of contributors to the committee was recently made public.

Under California law, signatures collected in the campaign for the June ballot cannot be used to qualify an initiative for a subsequent election.

The measure had the strong backing of most Republican conservatives in California, including former Gov. Ronald Reagan and San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, a Republican candidate for governor.

The AFL-CIO launched a national boycott against Coors last April after 1,500 members of Directly Affiliated Local Union 366 struck the Golden, Colo., beermaker. Sales of Coors beer have dropped substantially since last April in California, which is a key state in company's western marketing area.

Black Leader Spells Out Stevens Boycott Support

A black leader who thanked J. P. Stevens & Co. for its financial support of a job training program told the AFL-CIO that he nevertheless endorses the nationwide consumer boycott of the company's products.

The Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, chairman of the board of Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, wired AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard of his support for the boycott and for an NAACP resolution endorsing it.

The letter of thanks that Sullivan wrote a year ago has been circulated by the company as part of its effort to combat the boycott.

Sullivan said he appreciates the firm's help for OIC programs but is "unalterably opposed to their anti-union and discriminatory practices against minorities and women."

Affirming his belief in collective bargaining, Sullivan said that "under no circumstances" should his letter be construed as approval "of the J. P. Stevens union-breaking strategies and unfair labor practices which have brought them, ultimately, before the EEOC, the NLRB and the courts."

The Full Employment Goal

WE ARE SHOCKED by the persistent effort of some economists to adjust and manipulate employment and unemployment data to produce some psuedo-scientific theory of a so-called "non-inflationary natural rate of unemployment" or a so-called "high employment rate of unemployment."

They are playing upon fear of inflation to weaken the nation's commitment to full employment.

What they are saying, in effect, is that labor force changes—more women, more youth, more minority workers—mean we should tolerate higher rates of unemployment to avoid inflation—without ever proving that higher rates of unemployment actually do avoid inflation. This is unconscionable downgrading of the basic human dignity and economic needs of women, youth, and minorities.

No matter how this psuedo-scientific theory of high-level unemployment is dressed up in fancy language and formulas and charts, it is still a wrong-headed prescription aimed at minimizing and tolerating high-level unemployment.

It deliberately ignores the nation's potential for full employment without inflation—a potential which can be achieved under Humphrey-Hawkins with balanced growth in the private sector supported by effective fiscal, monetary, employment and training policies.

"The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979" appears to accept a new high-level rate of unemployment. The budget document declares:

"The unemployment rate at high employment is estimated to be 4.9 percent currently and to decline to 4.7 percent by 1983. These rates are consistent with a 4.0 percent rate in 1955, adjusted for changes in the composition of the labor force toward groups that typically experience higher rates of unemployment."

IN CONTRAST, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill as endorsed by President Carter, will, when enacted, for the first time commit this nation and its leaders to specific targets—reducing adult unemployment to 3 percent and reducing overall unemployment to 4 percent by 1983—and will require the President and the Federal Reserve to submit to the Congress programs and policies to achieve these targets and to achieve and maintain genuine full employment.

This legislation will put an end to the cynical process of redefining full employment at 5 percent or 6 percent or even 7 percent in order to explain the failure of particular economic policies. It will focus efforts on specific targets for reducing unemployment and it will enable the nation to measure, year by year, the progress of the economy.

The bill provides for a wide variety of full employment programs, including "last resort public jobs," which can be used to meet the full employment goals and timetables.

We recognize that the bill before you is a compromise. And we recognize that this legislation does not itself create jobs. But the present version is a realistic and an acceptable compromise that preserves the essential principles which we support.

It affirms the "right of all Americans who are able, willing, and seeking to work to full opportunity for useful paid employment at fair rates of compensation."

And it sets specific goals and a specific timetable for reducing unemployment.

—From AFL-CIO testimony, Feb. 2, 1978.

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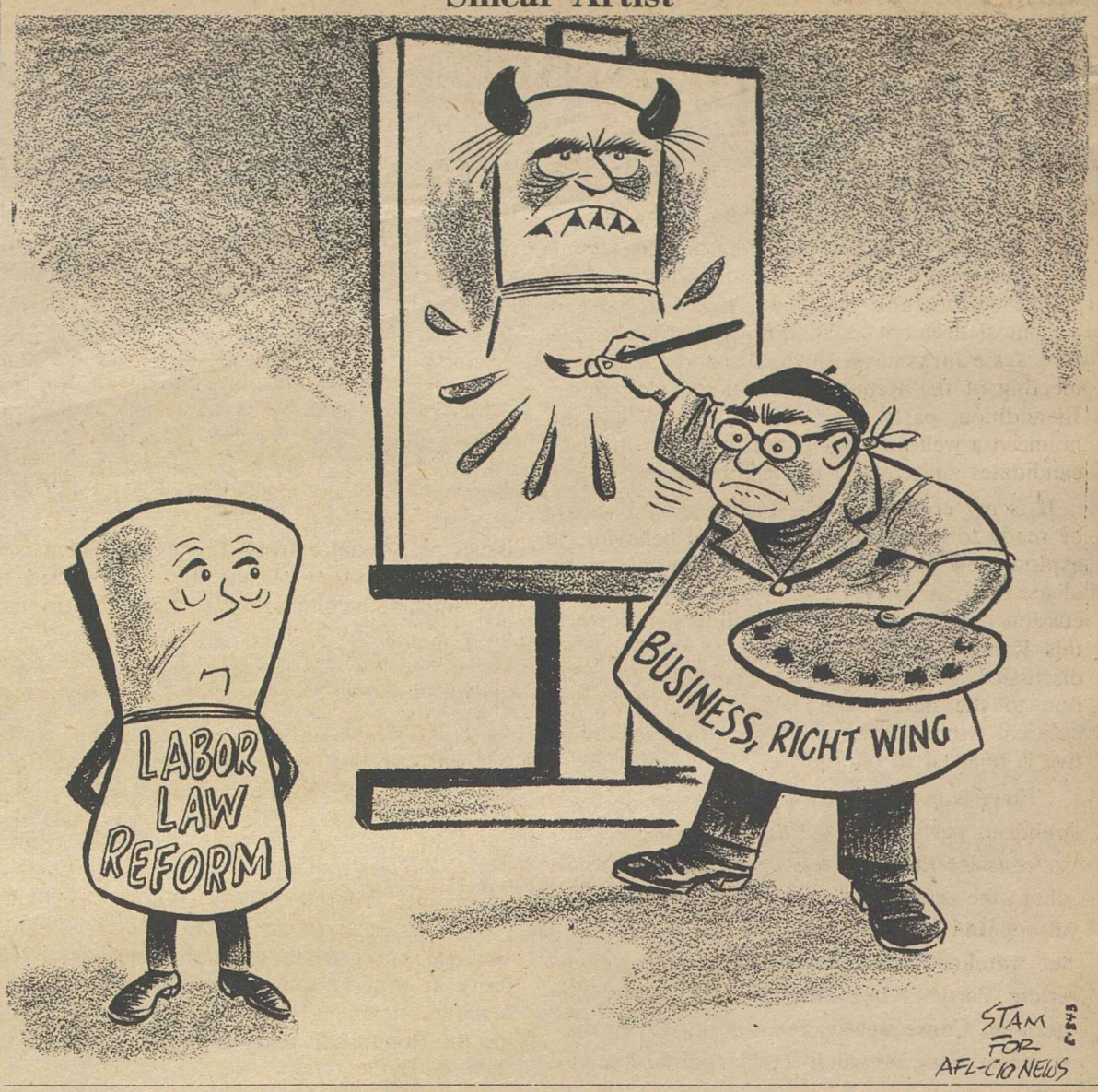

Dumping Issue:

FTC Stand Would Sacrifice U.S. Steel Industry to Imports

By Gus Tyler

IS THE AMERICAN STEEL INDUSTRY expendable? This is no idle question. A top agency of the United States government—the Federal Trade Commission—says to steel, "We can get along without you very well."

This startling sentiment is expressed in a FTC assault on President Carter's proposals to stop the dumping of Japanese steel on the American market. As far as the FTC is concerned, Japan can go right on dumping. And if one steel plant after another shuts down in America we need not worry because the steelworkers will find jobs in other industries.

With one bold sweep of the pen, the FTC wipes out some 300,000 jobs; and with another push of the pen, the FTC puts these hundreds of thousands back to work in other trades.

That sounds great on paper. But that is not the way things have been working out in reality.

When the American boot and shoe industry began to lose out to imports from overseas, the workers were assured that they could find work in a similar industry, like apparel.

Then when the apparel industry began to wash away in a flood of imports, the workers were told they could find employment in radio assembly.

Then when radio assembly moved to the Orient, the workers were told that they would find safe harbor in the TV industry—an American specialty. When it was found that all black-and-white TV was being made overseas, workers were assured that they could find work in color TV—a line in which we were so far ahead that it would take years for others to catch up. But when color TV began to go overseas, workers were told they would find jobs in capital-intensive industry—like steel—because that is where no other nation could touch us. And now that steel is going under, the FTC comes back with the same silly sop.

The truth of the matter is that all American manufacturing is in trouble because other countries shut us out, because they subsidize their exports, because their labor is generally cheaper, because their social legislation lags, and because we—almost alone—try to live by the outworn creed of free trade in a protectionist world.

But even if the disemployed steelworkers could find work elsewhere as Good Humor men, let's say, can America afford the loss of its steel industry?

We could if we lived in a world that guaranteed eternal peace. But until that time, the steel industry is as vital to our national defense as our admirals, our A-bombs, and our aircraft. No nation can fight a major war without the capacity to produce steel.

At this moment, it would appear that the present spokesmen for the FTC are far more expendable than the steel industry.

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Jobs Basic Need Of Handicapped

Handicapped Americans still must overcome a greater handicap than any physical or mental disability—the handicap of prejudice.

Within the labor movement, we've been working on this problem for many years.

We've opened some eyes.

But much, much more remains to be done.

Handicapped individuals have learned the sad lesson that "keeping in their place" was no way to obtain their full rights as American citizens—rights to education, employment, health care, full participation in society.

Laws requiring public education for handicapped children must be fully funded and teachers better trained.

Public transportation must be improved so that handicapped individuals will be able to get to the jobs that are developed for them.

The horrendous medical bills that plague many handicapped people must be brought under control.

Most of all, however, there must be a full employment economy. An economy that is growing and expanding will create many work opportunities for presently unemployed handicapped workers. For those who already have jobs, a growing economy provides the chance to upgrade skills and obtain better jobs.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany to Industry-Labor Council of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

Gimmickry Not Enough:

GOP Must Change Direction To Win Over Black Voters

By Bayard Rustin

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is showing a new interest in black voters, until now the most solidly Democratic group in American politics. The most dramatic indication of this is that the Rev. Jesse Jackson was invited to address a recent meeting of the Republican National Committee. In addition, party chairman Bill Brock has announced a well-financed program to recruit black candidates and convert black voters.

It is my conviction that blacks should always be ready to re-examine our political behavior, to explore new alternatives, and to entertain novel ideas. We can only benefit from a serious discussion of every conceivable political strategy. If this Republican initiative helps to spark such a discussion, it could make an important contribution to the development of an effective black political strategy even if, as I suspect, the initiative is rejected as offering very little to blacks.

There is as yet no rush of blacks to the Republican party. But that there is a willingness to consider the idea says something important about the present political situation. Blacks are disappointed with the performance of the Carter Administration. Many feel that the Democratic Party is beginning to take blacks for granted. Consequently, there is interest in discovering some means to regain political leverage.

Although it is a break with their recent past, the Republicans have reason to be interested in black votes. If they hope to compete on even terms with the Democrats, they need to seek votes wherever they can find them. With the passage of the Voting Rights Act and growing political participation, black votes have become decisive in more and more elections, most dramatically in the last presidential election.

The possibility that Republicans might be able to win more black votes is not inconceivable. There have always been some Republicans, such as New York Sen. Jacob Javits, who have won—and deservingly so—large numbers of black votes. And like other voters, blacks are increasingly willing to split their tickets.

The road from deciding not to concede the black vote to the Democrats to actually winning significant numbers of blacks to the Republican ranks is likely to be a long and difficult one. It will take more than an attractive candidate here and there. It will require more than the tokenism and public relations gimmickry of inviting a civil rights leader to speak to Republican meetings. The decisive factor will be the program, policies, and direction of the Republican party. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that the Republicans will be able to attract blacks only by moving closer to Democratic positions. The prospects of this happening are not great. The Republicans have, if anything, become more, not less conservative in recent years and there is no solid indication that this course is about to be reversed. Even Republican National Chairman Bill Brock, who is spearheading the drive for black support, rarely voted correctly on any civil rights issues as a senator from Tennessee. There is no sign that the Republicans have recognized the fundamental incompatibility between their traditional programs and the interests of their constituency, on the one hand, and the needs of the black community on the other.

IT MIGHT EVEN BE speculated that the Republicans do not really hope to win a majority of black votes and that their goal is actually much more modest: to increase their share of the black vote from less than 10 percent to perhaps 20 or 25 percent. With the declining importance of traditional civil rights issues, those blacks whose class interests largely coincide with the Republican philosophy may well be attracted to that party. It would not be surprising, if for instance, black businessmen join white businessmen in finding the Republican party a more congenial home than the Democrats.

For the overwhelming majority of blacks however, there are serious limitations to the Republican option. It would seem both counterproductive and foolish to attempt to punish Jimmy Carter for being too conservative, too much like a Republican, by embracing real Republicans who are likely to be even more conservative, even more unwilling to undertake the ambitious, activist programs necessary to overcome the problems afflicting black Americans. While we should welcome the newly-discovered Republican interest in black voters and help them to understand our problems, our main hope for salvation is likely to lie in other directions.

As of now, the Republican party (though not all Republicans) is rightly considered the enemy of blacks in the working class and blacks who are economic outcasts. If and when the Republican party stands for progressive measures that will alleviate poverty and social injustice, then we can take their wooing seriously.

Carter Economic Policy:

Job-Creation Funds Squeezed By Plan for Business Tax Cuts

THE ECONOMIC COURSE charted by President Carter in his proposed 1979 budget will, at best, "move the economy at only a very slow pace toward full employment," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned.

Failure to strike an effective balance between business tax cuts and spending programs that create jobs and build consumer buying power is a major flaw in the Administration's economic plan, Oswald declared. He pointed out that even the President predicts that unemployment "will still be at 5.9 percent in 1979," a record postwar nonrecession-year level.

Jobs must be "first and foremost" for a sound approach to the nation's economic problems, Oswald said on Labor News Conference, stressing that the President pledged that "would be the focus when he ran for office." He predicted that Congress will, as it has in the past, use the President's policies as a starting point and reshape them to reflect a widespread concern about "the lack of direct spending programs that will put people to work."

Oswald said that the President's economic stimulus plan is too one-sided in relying almost solely on tax cuts to boost buying power and consumer demand without channeling additional funds into such direct employment and job creation programs as public service employment and public works. He said that although those efforts made a dramatic impact this past year on the unemployment problem, the Administration made no provision for additional funds for those very successful programs in its new budget.

The AFL-CIO's chief economist also said that lower tax rates and new tax breaks for business won't stimulate investment in new plants and machinery, nor will they encourage the increased production that would help put the unemployed back to work. He urged that the money now pegged for business tax cuts, tax credits and rate reductions be earmarked for spending programs that will provide job opportunities and build more demand for the goods and services that are produced. That kind of approach, he said, would bring about new business investment to increase its industrial capacity.

Reporters questioning Oswald on Labor News Conference were Michael Posner of Reuters Ltd. and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THIS IS THE SEASON of the year when income tax returns become a prime subject of concern for mst Americans.

For the great majority of workers, filing returns does not mean that they will be paying out any more money. Withholdings from their paychecks have assured the federal government of its scheduled share of the worker's income. The worker pays what he is supposed to pay.

Wealthy individuals and corporations, however, enjoy an entirely different situation. Under the current tax code, they benefit from myriad tax writeoffs that cost the U.S. Treasury billions of dollars.

The other day, Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) released the results of his sixth annual corporate tax study detailing the taxes paid or not paid by a number of American corporations.

The study, covering the year 1976, should produce far greater shockwaves than it did. It disclosed that the average effective U.S. corporate tax rate was approximately 13.04 percent, down sharply from the 21.3 percent tax rate in the year 1975.

Forty-one companies in the study paid less than 10 percent in effective federal income taxes in 1976. This compares with a total of 27 companies in the previous tax year.

Since the federal government needs money to operate, the loss of corporate tax revenues means that the money has to be raised elsewhere. Here the burden falls on low and middle income groups.

The Vanik study examined 168 companies. These included 108 industrial, 7 mining, 8 airline, 9 railroad, 5 trucking, 13 utility, 8 retailing and 10 commercial establishments.

What should startle most taxpayers is that some of the top U.S. corporations paid no effective income taxes in 1976. They include U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, LTV, Armco Steel, National Steel, General Dynamics, Republic Steel, Singer, Phelps Dodge, Texas Gulf, American, Eastern and Pan Am airlines, the Southern Company, Pacific Gas & Electric, Philadelphia Electric Co. and Chase Manhattan Bank.

Corporations paying tax rates of 10 percent or less include some of the largest power companies, oil firms, banks, airlines and manufacturing concerns in the nation.

VANIK OBSERVED that "although individual taxpayers have some special tax reducing provisions, it unfortunately seems that one must get richer and richer in order to enjoy the dozens of tax avoidance schemes that have come to be part of the U.S. tax code."

One of the most controversial tax loopholes, Vanik believes, is the foreign tax credit. It particularly reduces the taxes of American multinationals.

One of the dangers of this loophole, he says, is that it encourages American corporations to operate abroad. He asks why foreign taxes should not be deducted simply as a cost of doing business as are state and local taxes. The loss to the U.S. Treasury would be far less, he said.

Vanik stressed that his study, once again, shows the critical importance of moving to real tax reforms. By this, he said, he does not "necessarily mean tax reduction but rather altering the present system to assure justice, efficiency and simplicity for all taxpayers."

He made these additional points: Federal budget receipts from corporations have dropped from 25 percent in 1967 to 13.04 percent in 1976; individuals contributed more than three times as much to the federal budget as U.S. corporations in 1976; oil and gas companies are continuing to reduce their federal income taxes drastically, and commercial banks, too, are reducing their federal tax load.

Looking at the overall trend, Vanik offered this conclusion:

"Corporate taxes are continuing to decline while individual taxes go up. Where will this trend lead us and how soon will it be before all corporations are able to escape federal income taxes entirely?"

ONLY A SLOW PACE toward full employment can be expected from President Carter's proposed 1979 budget, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, said in urging Congress to add more emphasis on boosting workers' buying power and creating jobs. Reporters questioning him on Labor News Conference were Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters news agency and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun. The AFL-CIO produced public service program is aired on Mutual radio.

House Vote on Consumer Agency Bill

The House defeated a labor-supported bill to establish an independent Office of Consumer Representation by a 227-189 vote on Feb. 8.

Right votes (R) for the consumer bill were cast by 172 Democrats and 17 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 101 Democrats and 126 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Flippo (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Tucker (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) W
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) PR
15. Sisk (D) W
16. Panetta (D) W
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Burke (D) PR
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) PW
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Badham (R) W
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) W
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Ireland (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Fowler (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) PW
8. Evans (D) W
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) R
2. Akaka (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) PR
8. Rostenkowski (D) PR
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) PW
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Quayle (R) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Cornwell (D) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA
1. Leach (R) W
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) W

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Huckaby (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Stockman (R) W
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) PW
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) A
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) W
3. Gephardt (D) W
4. Skelton (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Coleman (R) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Volkmer (D) W
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Marlenee (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. Cavanaugh (D) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. LeFante (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Vacancy
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Vacancy
22. Bingham (D) PR
23. Caputo (R) W
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) W
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) W
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) W
3. Watkins (D) W
4. Steed (D) W
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Duncan (D) W
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Lederer (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Walker (R) W
17. Ertel (D) PW
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) A
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Ammerman (D) R
24. Marks (R) W
25. Myers, G. (R) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) PR

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) W
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) W
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) W
4. Gore (D) R
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) PW
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) PR
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) W
22. Gammage (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Marriott (R) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) W
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Cunningham (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Rahall (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) PW
7. Obey (D) W
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Worst Hit by Recession:

Full Employment Called Key To Economic Gains by Blacks

America's black workers, who are suffering the most from the mismanagement and social neglect that characterized the nation's economic policies through most of the '70s, have the biggest stake in programs that will give the country full employment.

Only a full-employment economy will afford blacks the opportunity to achieve their full potential, the AFL-CIO's Barbara Becnel asserts in an article on the economic progress of black Americans. The article appears in the AFL-CIO's monthly publication, the American Federationist.

"The evidence is widespread that blacks have been sorely pressed by the economic climate since 1969," says Becnel, a staff member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs.

"All Americans have been dealt a severe blow by the contracting economy of this decade. But for blacks the economic upheaval has wreaked havoc with many of the gains made during the 1960s—in fact, some gains have begun to vanish."

During the '60s, Becnel notes, expansionary economic policies reduced unemployment drastically—from 5.5 to 3.5 percent for all persons between 1960 and 1969 and from 10.2 to 6.4 percent for blacks over the same period.

In this period, too, blacks made major advances in median income. In 1964, the median income of black families was $3,724, or 54 percent of the white median. By 1969, it had grown to the high point of 61 percent of the white median, or $5,999.

Despite these gains and others, principally in education, not all blacks benefited from the economic progress of the '60s. Millions of black Americans remained impoverished, Becnel observes, and "for those blacks left behind in the earlier progress, the economic upheavals of this decade have been particularly devastating":

- Unemployment rates for all Americans rose to 7.7 percent in 1976, but climbed to 13.8 percent for blacks.
- Jobless rates for black teenagers have climbed to catastrophic levels, reaching an all-time recorded high of 45.5 percent in July 1977.
- The median income of black families, as a percentage of the median income of white families, fell back to 59.5 percent, or $9,242, in 1976.
- From 1975 to 1976, the median income for black families, after correction for inflation, declined in all regions except the South. In the Northeast, it declined by as much as 8 percent.

While the nation's jobless rate fell to a still very high 7.2 percent in the first half of 1977, Becnel notes, nearly all of the decrease in unemployment was among white workers. Black adult males witnessed some improvement, but black teenagers continued to experience high joblessness.

"In this dismal economic climate, it is not surprising there has been a decrease in labor force participation—the proportion of the civilian non-institutional population that is actively seeking work and therefore officially counted as part of the labor force," Becnel observes. "For non-white adult males, participation rates have dropped in almost all age categories."

Proportionally, black men are twice as likely to be outside the labor force as are white men, even though the age distributions of black non-participants and the black population are essentially the same as for whites, she adds. Yet in 1976, blacks accounted for 22.2 percent of all non-participant men of prime working age, although they made up only 11 percent of the population.

The lackluster performance of the economy during the present decade has brought frustration and despair to many American workers, but for blacks the problem is even more acute, the author observes. Non-participation is of longer duration for non-white men in the 25-to-34-year age bracket than for their white counterparts.

In 1976, 20.4 percent of the non-white men not in the labor force reported that they had been outside the labor force for more than five years. That same age category of non-white men reported that 17.9 percent of them had in fact never worked. The corresponding white figures are 15.6 percent and 14.7 percent, respectively.

Many workers, faced with an impossible situation in securing employment, have simply given up the search for a job. Others become "involuntary" part-time workers—those who want full-time jobs but can't find any. Neither these nor the so-called "discouraged" workers are counted in the jobless rates compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As a result, the rates seriously understate the real extent of unemployment.

Blacks are to be found in large numbers in both categories. If their number were factored into the jobless rate, their unemployment rate in the first 11 months of 1977 would be 19.7 percent—decidedly more than the "official" rate of 14 percent for non-whites.

The South, where the majority of blacks reside, is still the primary location of black poverty. But Becnel notes that there appears to be a change occurring.

"The median income of black families residing in the South is lower than that of black families residing in the Northeast, but is growing at a much faster rate than that of northern black families," she points out. By 1976, blacks residing in the Northeast recorded a median income of $9,727, only 61.5 percent of white median income.

"The South, however, has been able not only to hold on to its gain, but what is more, the ratio of black to white median income actually increased slightly—moving to 59.2 percent of white median income, or $8,526, in 1976 as against 57 percent, or $5,226, in 1970," she notes.

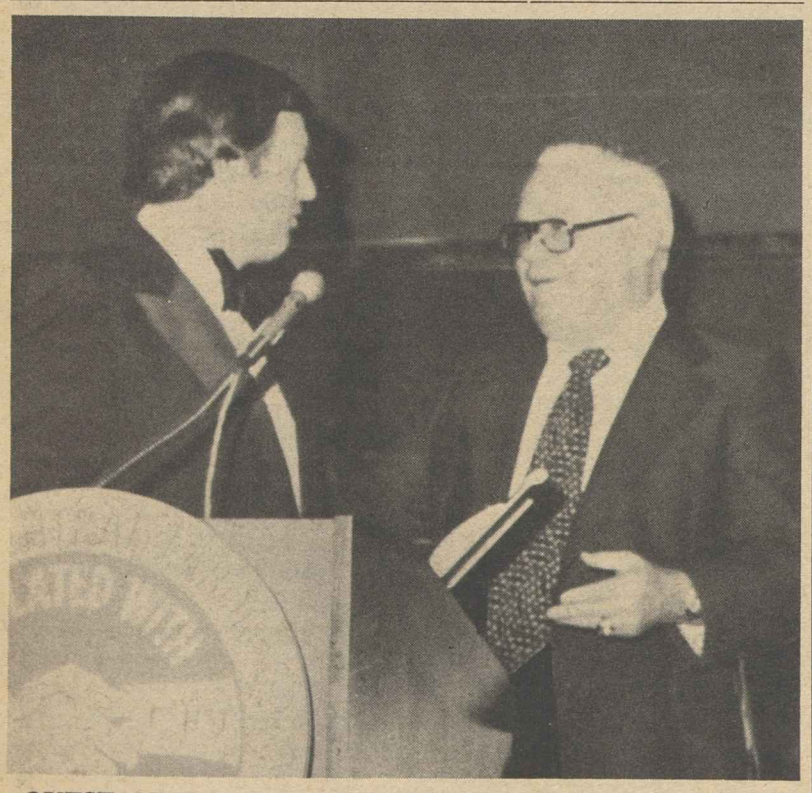
Black union members fare considerably better than non-union blacks, Becnel observes.

"Not only are their incomes much higher, but within the ranks of union members, the income gap between black and white is less than among non-union workers," she notes. A paper prepared for the Industrial Relations Research Association recently showed that blacks in the unionized, middle-aged, blue-collar category are less likely to experience unemployment than their non-union counterparts.

Robert J. Garey Dies, OCAW Rights Staffer

Baltimore—Robert J. Garey, an international representative with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, died Jan. 22 following a heart attack.

Garey also served as an OCAW presidential assistant for organizing and processing of equal employment opportunity claims on behalf of the international. He was the union's designee to work with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.



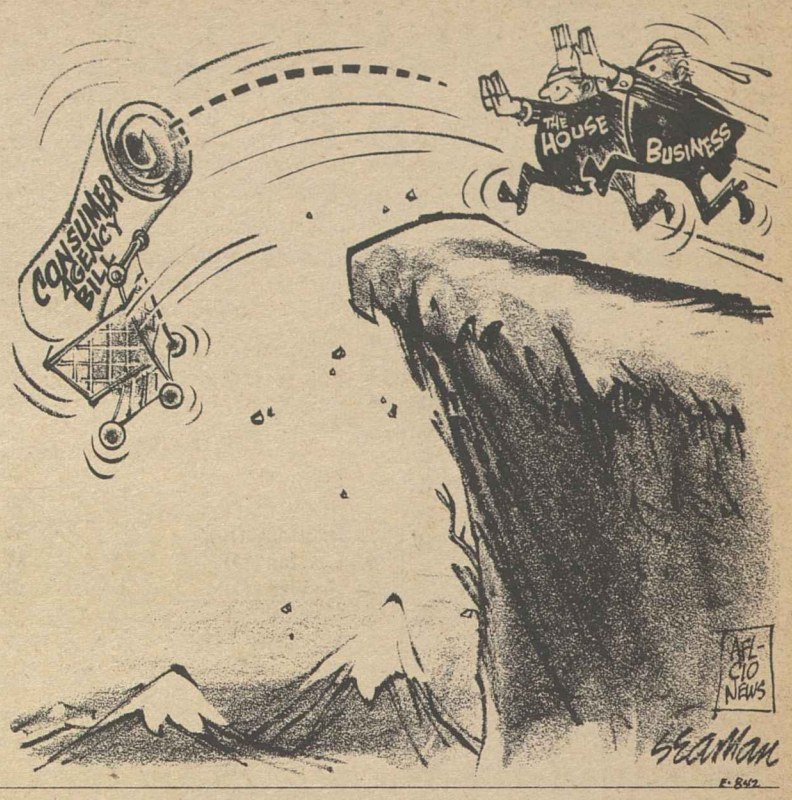
OUTSTANDING TRADE UNIONIST award of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council is presented to Robert Petersen, left, president of the central body. Making the presentation at the council's first annual awards dinner is President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers, a former president of the central body.

N.Y. Race Track Union Affiliates with IBEW

New York — The Independent Association of Mutual Employees, which represents nearly 700 pari-mutuel clerks at the Aqueduct, Belmont and Saratoga race tracks, has voted to affiliate with Local 4 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

IBEW Local 3 also represents hundreds of race track employees in the New York area.

When Push Comes to Shove...



Surveys Reveal Gains In Corporation Profits

A survey of corporate earnings reports by the Wall Street Journal shows that after-tax profits in the final quarter of 1977 rose 8.4 percent above the comparable period a year earlier.

The Journal's sampling of 446 major companies reflects brisk retail sales and a pickup in the construction industry in the fourth quarter. The year-to-year comparison is distorted by the fact that the final three months of 1976 were hit by severe weather in the Midwest and a Ford Motor Co. strike, the Journal noted.

Earlier surveys by the New York Times, Business Week magazine and two business research groups indicated that the profits expansion for the fourth quarter of 1977 could go as high as 16 to 19 percent over the same period of 1976.

Both businessmen and economists expect the profits boom to continue this year. Courtenay Slater, the chief economist for the Commerce Dept., said that 1978 corporate profits should increase by about 11 percent, with first-quarter gains coming in at 11 to 13 percent above those of the first quarter of 1977.

Although industrial construction still is sluggish, commercial construction — stores, office buildings and the like—has increased as has residential construction. The housing pickup, in turn, has stepped up sales of appliances, furniture and similar products.

Airlines posted huge profits in the fourth quarter, the Journal survey showed. After-tax earnings for the industry were 200 percent higher than the fourth-quarter 1976 level. Trans World Airlines had its best fourth quarter since 1966.

Other industries ringing up sharp profit increases were aerospace, up 26 percent; department stores, up 33 percent; autos and equipment, up 18 percent; office equipment, up 20 percent; tools and machinery, up 19 percent, and electrical equipment-electronics, up 16 percent.

Other healthy earnings were reported by the banking industry, utilities, farm equipment firms, and drug manufacturers.

IUE Ford Strikers Win Major Contract Gains

Connersville, Ind.—Determination paid off for some 2,700 striking members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who returned to their jobs at Ford Aerospace & Communications here after approving one of the best contracts in the union's history.

The new 40-month agreement, ratified by a vote of 1,750 to 444, is expected to boost wages by 44 percent, or $2.78 an hour, over the life of the pact, the union said. The value of fringe benefits is expected to increase $1.62 an hour.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice, who visited the picket lines during the 83-day strike and took part in several negotiating sessions, described the package as "tremendous." He added that the "unity and militancy of the strikers were the key ingredients in the victory." Workers at the plant struck last Nov. 15.

The company, which produces air conditioning parts for Ford automobiles, agreed to a 20 percent wage increase in the first year of the new agreement, 5 percent in each of the second and third years, and an uncapped cost-of-living escalator clause.

Management also agreed to pay the workers for the eight holidays they missed during the strike. In addition, the workers won a new dental program, major improvements in overtime provisions, and retirement after 30 years of service.

Major gains also were won in health and hospital insurance, life insurance, vacations, seniority provisions, and in contract language. Shift premiums were increased as was major medical coverage, and the company agreed to pick up part of the insurance premium for future retirees.

Local 919 President Mike Lostutter and IUE International Rep. Charles Pearce, who headed the union's negotiating team, called the contract "a tribute to the determination of the strikers to win, despite striking under some of the toughest conditions, including a record Midwest blizzard."

Weakening Rider Rejected:

Jobs Bill Cleared For Action by House

(Continued from Page 1)

bigger margins and the bill was then approved by voice vote. A still very tentative timetable anticipates a House vote during the week of Mar. 6.

Passage of the measure is a major legislative goal of the AFL-CIO and labor's allies in the Full Employment Action Council.

The House Labor Committee also approved another union-supported bill—an amendment to the 1965 Service Contract Act that would extend to professional employees employed by federal contractors a prevailing wage protection comparable to that accorded contract workers in other types of work.

It voted 22-6 endorsement of a bill by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) to include in the law's coverage all persons performing services under government contract who are not executives or administrators.

In a letter to committee members urging the legislation, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the present exemption of professionals is "arbitrary and unfair."

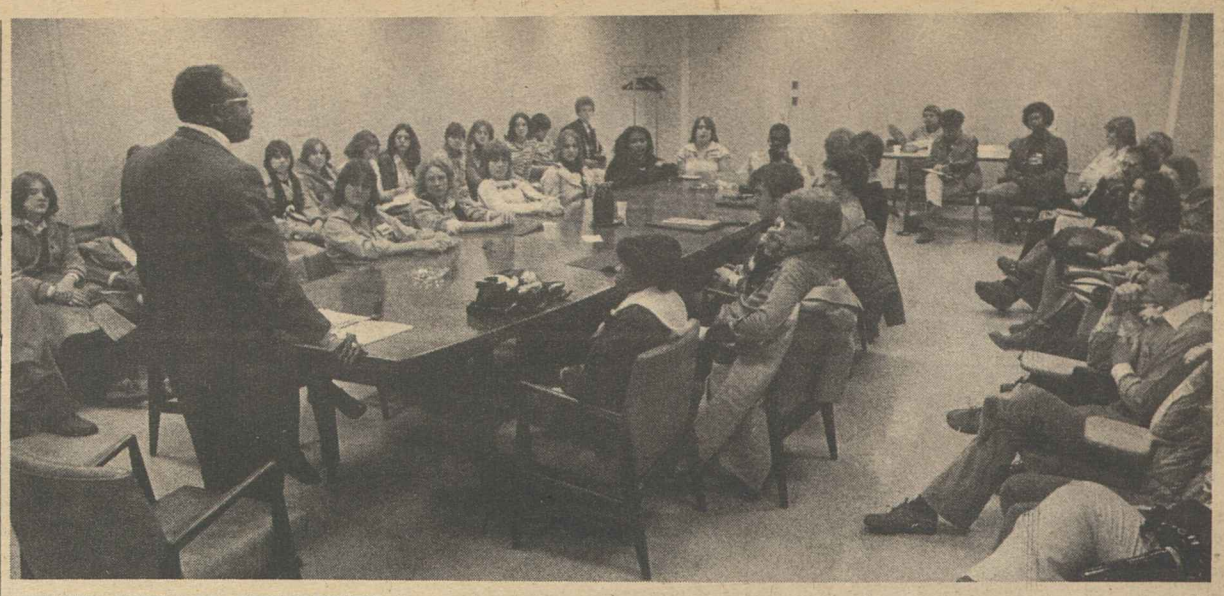
Biemiller said professional and technical employees now make up nearly 15 percent of the nation's workforce, including fields such as education, health services and the arts. Government service contracts shouldn't be awarded on the basis of which bidder can pay the lowest salaries, he urged.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees had testified in strong support of the legislation.

The Senate, which has been in a weeklong recess, is scheduled to come back into session on Feb. 20 to resume the debate over ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

The debate, which is being broadcast by many stations on the national public radio network, is expected to continue for some weeks and focus on proposed amendments to the treaties. Ratification requires a two-thirds vote.

The labor law reform bill is expected to be called up soon after the Panama Canal vote.



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS from throughout the country participating in a special educational program are briefed on labor's involvement in various affirmative action and equal employment opportunity efforts by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard. The student group is sponsored by Close Up, a nonpartisan organization promoting youth involvement in government.

Pay Chiseling By Employers Up Sharply

(Continued from Page 1)

wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Minimum wage underpayments between last Oct. 1 and Dec. 31 totaled $11,467,064 to 70,829 employees.

The Wage & Hour Division, conducting investigations of compliance with the Equal Pay Act, found over $4.7 million owed to 6,346 women. The statute requires equal pay for men and women doing essentially the same work in a business establishment.

Under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which protects workers aged 40 to 65 from job discrimination based on age, damages totaling more than $3 million were found due to 787 employees. Compliance officers also found 3,184 child labor violations.

Jewish Groups Rallied To Back Law Reform

New York—The Jewish Labor Committee has launched a nationwide campaign to rally support of the Jewish community for Senate passage of President Carter's labor law reform bill.

Although the measure passed the House by a wide margin, JLC President Jacob Sheinkman warned that the bill faces a tough fight in the Senate because of a multi-million dollar drive being mounted by anti-labor and ultra-conservative groups.

"These are the same groups which traditionally have been aligned against nearly all of the social and ethical values represented by our Jewish community," Sheinkman stressed.

He also noted in a memo sent to all Jewish community relations councils and national bodies that organized labor has long been the main support in America for Israel and the rights of Soviet Jewry.

The time has now come for the Jewish community to provide some support for the labor movement's efforts, Sheinkman suggested.

Quoting the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sheinkman said that the reform measure will not only benefit labor, but also the majority of American businesses that obey the existing law and encounter unfair competition from employers who systematically violate the law.

He also pointed out that a coalition of labor, church and civil rights group is backing the reform bill because it will largely benefit blacks, women, low-skilled and unorganized workers.

Sheinkman further noted that the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council had in its 1976-77 program plan reiterated support for "unionization of the working poor as a means of improving their economic sitaution." This pledge could become a reality if the Jewish community supports the labor law reform campaign, he stressed.

Gene Boucher Elected To Head Musical Artists

New York—The board of governors of the American Guild of Musical Artists elected Gene Boucher as president following the resignation of Cornell MacNeil.

Boucher, who had been first vice president of AGMA, fills an unexpired term that runs through June 1979.

New Funding Set for HRDI Job Program

(Continued from Page 1)

upgrade their skills to qualify for journeyman positions.

HRDI said emphasis will also be given during 1978-79 to youth summer vocational orientation, veterans' assistance, job placement for ex-offenders, and special activities for women, native Americans, migrant farm workers and others.

The Labor Dept. noted that under eight previous contracts, HRDI developed more than 158,000 job opportunities and placed more than 80,000 in jobs. Of those placed, 40,000 were "disadvantaged," 28,000 Vietnam-era veterans, and more than 2,800 were ex-offenders or prisoners on work release programs. Minorities made up 58 percent of the placements.

In a separate agreement, HRDI received an additional one-year $218,495 Labor Dept. grant to work with the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees in promoting and developing job opportunities for unemployed and underemployed actors, musicians and other performers.

The HRDI-DPE pilot program operating in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles will have a coordinator in each city who will work through local unions and community cultural groups to initiate special projects.

In addition to providing work for jobless performing artists, the Labor Dept. said other objectives of the three-city project are to:

- Increase employment stability of performers.
- Enrich cultural activities of communities.
- Identify areas where effective employment programs for the performing arts can be conducted.

House Sets Safeguards In Redwoods Park Bill

The House voted to expand the Redwoods National Park in California and to provide up to six years of income protection for lumbering and sawmill workers who lose their jobs because of the takeover of commercial timberland.

Inclusion of the income safeguard made the House bill acceptable to the AFL-CIO and to the Carpenters, the principal union whose members are affected. By contrast, a Senate-passed bill lacks any protection for workers.

Under the House bill, workers who are laid off because of the extension of the park would have a choice of benefit formulas, depending in part on age and length of service.

One formula mandates the government to payments through Sept. 30, 1984, to prevent loss of income to workers and to continue pension and health insurance rights under the same conditions as if they were still employed. The benefit entitlement would continue beyond that cutoff, until age 65, for persons who are 60 or older on Oct. 1, 1984.

An alternative option for laid-off workers would be a lump-sum severance payment from the government based on one week for each month worked up to a maximum of 72 weeks.

The legislation provides various job training and relocation allowances and preferential hiring for certain new jobs resulting from expansion of the park. It also directs the Agriculture Dept. to consider expanding timber harvesting at the Six Rivers National Forest, which is considered a possible source of jobs for the displaced workers.

Both the House and Senate bills would add 48,000 acres to the 55,000-acre national park and also authorize the Interior Dept. to acquire up to 30,000 more acres within a designated park protection zone if necessary to protect the parkland from erosion or other physical damage.

The coastal redwoods in the national park reach heights of more than 300 feet and have a lifespan of about 1,200 years. The better-known Sequoia redwoods, safeguarded in other national parks and forests, are not as tall but are about twice as big around and are longer-lived.

The House approved the expansion bill, 328-60, after rejecting an attempt to cut back the expansion to 14,000 acres by a 274-116 vote.

Textile Talks To Focus on Pay, Benefits

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers announced it will seek substantial wage and fringe benefit gains for its members in the cotton-synthetic and wool industries whose contracts expire this spring.

At recent membership meetings in the North and the South, ACTWU Senior Executive Vice Pres. Sol Stetin declared that workers in the textile industry "expect a fair and equitable share" of the fruits of their labor.

Stetin, the union's textile division director, observed that orders are rising and prices and profits are moving up. "The workers in this industry are entitled to share in this prosperity," he declared.

The meeting for the northern workers was held in Boston and chaired by ACTWU Vice Pres. Denis Blais, director of the union's northern cotton-synthetic and woolen division. The southern meeting was held in Opelika, Ala., chaired by Vice President Scott Hoyman, the textile division's southern director.

Meetings to formulate wage and fringe benefit proposals for both the northern and southern sections will be held next month.

Stetin stressed that the union's goal will be to win contracts that will not only make up for "the beating our members have been taking from the skyrocketing cost-of-living, but one that will also enable them to weather the economic storms that continue to buffet them from all angles."

New Pamphlet Analyzes 1977 Record of Congress

The new Labor Looks at Congress pamphlet is now available from the AFL-CIO.

It is a 90-page report by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation on what happened to bills of special interest to the labor movement during the first session of the 95th Congress.

A foreword gives the 1977 session a mixed review—noting such major gains as enactment of minimum wage improvements and setbacks on important labor issues including construction site picketing and cargo preference.

The pamphlet concludes with an "unfinished business" listing of legislation on the AFL-CIO's priority list for the current session.

Single copies of Labor Looks at Congress 1977, Publication 77-S, are available free. Larger quantities are 50 cents each or $45 for 100 copies. Orders should be sent to the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Council Calls for Program To Generate 2 Million Jobs

High Court Bars Plea By Stevens

By David L. Perlman

The Supreme Court has refused to consider an appeal by J. P. Stevens & Co. from a contempt of court decision that subjects the textile chain to stiff fines if it doesn't mend its union-busting ways.

If it is to avoid penalties that could mount to millions of dollars, the company must now give union representatives access to its North Carolina and South Carolina plants and take other remedial action to overcome the "atmosphere of fear" that the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals found had been created.

The appellate court order, issued last August and now made final by the Supreme Court's denial of review, lashed the company for having "flaunted its disobedience" of previous court orders and continued interference with the rights of its employees.

It ordered immediate reinstatement with back pay of workers fired for union activities and directed the company to establish for all 65 plants in the two states "a continuing program for the proper education of J. P. Stevens management personnel in the area of the rights of union organizers."

Apart from requiring the company to pay all NLRB and court costs involved, the appellate judges said any further violation of its orders would make the company liable to fines of up to $100,000 for each violation plus $5,000 for each

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PROTECTIONS AGAINST the rising flood of imports are needed to prevent America from becoming a service-industry nation, AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters covering the Executive Council's midwinter meeting.

Congress Urged to Act:

Rise in Imports Seen Posing Trade Crisis

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The rising flood of imports is creating a major trade crisis for the United States and a wide range of congressional actions is needed to stem the loss of jobs, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

In a comprehensive statement, the council stressed that in 1977 the U.S. suffered the largest trade deficit in history—$27 billion—and that the projected 1978 deficit will be as large.

While every other nation "is engaged in protecting itself against imports that would hurt its economy," the council said, "United States labor and producers lack protection."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters that the country's present trade policy "is slowly but surely converting America into a service industry country and there is a possibility that we will lose our position before long as a major manufacturing nation—not only to foreign competition but to competition from American corporations who produce overseas."

He said labor would try to set up a meeting with President Carter on the whole trade problem and that "I am hopeful of getting cooperation."

The council statement said that international negotiations "fail to reflect the urgency of America's crisis." It said the agreement with Japan would do little to improve the trade imbalance between the countries in the near future and that the United States continues to offer tariff cuts at the GATT sessions and to remove so-called nontariff barriers.

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Balanced Stimulus Urged for Economy

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A balanced economic stimulus program of $29.55 billion to create two million additional jobs is needed in fiscal year 1979 to reduce unemployment and provide for national growth, the AFL-CIO declared.

This balanced program, the Executive Council said, includes individual income tax cuts and specific programs aimed at unemployment, housing needs and urban ills.

Noting the improvement in job creation in 1977, the council said that existing programs must be expanded further "to prevent a stagnating unemployment rate."

The comprehensive statement on the national economy, coupled with an analysis of the Administration's tax proposals, highlighted the opening sessions of the council's midwinter meeting here. Major statements were adopted also on rolling back the social security tax rate and speedy passage of the House Labor Committee-approved Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill without weakening amendments.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters that President Carter is "trying pretty hard" and has come up with "some progressive ideas" but that his economic program "has nothing new in the way of jobs," and that we disagree "on the idea that he can solve the country's problems by giving" tax breaks and tax incentives to business.

The council, in a statement on trade, warned that the rising flood of imports is creating a major crisis and called for a wide range of congressional action to stem the continuing loss of jobs. It said that the record-shattering trade deficit of 1977 will be as large this year unless there is concrete action.

The federation's stimulus package consists of a tax reduction program totaling $10.9 billion; a social security tax cut totaling $5.4 billion and job-creating programs totaling $13.25 billion. The total of $29.55 would create two million additional jobs in the 12 months beginning Oct. 1, 1978.

The council said that the stimulus program to reduce unemployment is also the "key to fighting inflation," that joblessness is one of the "chief causes of inflation." It added that lower corporate tax rates will not stimulate business "as long as large portions of industrial capacity go unused, as is the case today."

In 1977 the economic expansion was spurred by housing and automobiles but these sectors "are not likely to provide further impetus in 1978 unless interest rates are lowered. . . ."

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Mrs. Humphrey Leads Law Reform Coalition

Americans for Justice on the Job, the coalition of organizations and individuals supporting labor law reform, will still be headed by Sen. Humphrey.

Its chairman, until his death in January, was Hubert H. Humphrey.

His successor is his widow, Minnesota's new senator, Muriel Humphrey. She agreed to carry on in the campaign for labor law reform as she is doing in the Senate.

The AJJ coalition now includes prominent public figures from all 50 states. Its most recent compilation showed governors, mayors, state labor commissioners and hundreds of legislators. The list includes noted lawyers, educators, religious leaders, writers, sports and entertainment personalities, civil rights leaders and an increasing number of business executives.

Supporters, the organization said, "cover most shades of political opinion with the exception of extreme conservatism and special interest business groups."

Its common bond, AJJ said, is the belief expressed by Hubert Humphrey shortly before his death that "for the good of the country and for the future of decent labor-management relations, the Labor Law Reform Act is essential to our national welfare."

Labor Seeks Rollback In Social Security Taxes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for a rollback in the social security tax rate to 5.85 percent in 1979 and financing of future rate increases from general revenue funds.

Last year's amendments to the social security law made a number of major changes that continued the regressive nature of the system's financing, severely affecting those least able to carry the burden, the Executive Council declared.

It pointed out that President Carter's original financing proposals, supported by the AFL-CIO, would have avoided new payroll tax increases for most workers, but were overturned in Congress. While social security is now on a sound actuarial basis, low and middle-income workers contribute a higher proportion of their income than do the wealthy, the council said.

The statement noted that the AFL-CIO "has repeatedly stated that the payroll tax should be supplemented by general revenues and that now is the time for Congress to use general revenue funding to reduce the existing tax burden and

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Meany Backs Israel Stand On Captured Territories

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Because Egyptian President Anwar Sadat abandoned the "morally indefensible position that the Israelis should be destroyed" does not mean that Israel has to turn over all the territories gained in the last two wars, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press conference here.

Queried on his views on diplomatic developments in the Middle East, Meany said that Sadat deserves great credit for taking his position on visiting Jerusalem in face of united Arab opposition, but admitting Israel's right to live does not mean that Israel has to surrender to all his other demands.

Reviewing the wars in the Middle East in 1967 and 1973, Meany said there is no "moral obligation to give back territory won in a war" to the side that initiated the war and lost. The answer is for the Israelis and Egyptians to sit down at the bargaining table and see what they can work out.

Whatever concessions are made by the Israelis, he said—and they may give up some territory—they have to make the decision. He added: "I don't think the United States of America has got a right to make that decision."

Labor, NAACP Renew Pledge of Cooperation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Complete and continuing cooperation between the AFL-CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was voiced here by the leaders of the two organizations.

Federation President George Meany told a press conference that NAACP Executive Director Benjamin V. Hooks had appeared before the Executive Council to discuss a range of problems and that "he was assured of complete cooperation" between the two organizations.

Hooks told reporters at a separate press conference that trade union assistance for the NAACP had been extensive in the past and he believed it would continue as the two organizations worked together on common problems.

Meany, responding to a query on the NAACP's recent statement on energy, said that Hooks had discussed the question as it related to deregulation of natural gas and other energy controls and that "we were completely satisfied" that the civil rights group has not taken a position in favor of deregulation, which is opposed by the AFL-CIO.

Meany said the misunderstanding on the NAACP position stemmed from press stories and the council was satisfied with Hooks's explanation. What the NAACP was saying, said Meany, was that they feel there should be more emphasis in President Carter's energy program on production rather than placing all the emphasis on conservation.

Hooks told reporters there was a division on the NAACP board but that the majority on the board opposed deregulation. He stressed that the primary concern of his organization was jobs with 15 percent of black workers unemployed and up to 50 percent of teenage blacks without jobs.

Meany told reporters that the problems of blacks in the inner cities, especially young men and women "growing up without ever having any job experience, without ever having any hope of a job," severely affects the social structure and "is devastating as far as I'm concerned."

Council Urges Funds to Open Fire Academy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged the Carter Administration and Congress to provide the $6 million needed to open the already established National Fire Academy, and place it in permanent operation.

Plans and preparations for the institution are well advanced, the Executive Council noted. A staff nucleus has been formed, and the former Marjorie Webster College site in Washington, D.C., has been acquired by the federal government for the academy. Its opening awaits only the appropriation of federal funds to remodel the acquired site and pay staff salaries.

The academy — long advocated by the Fire Fighters and supported by every segment of the fire service —would provide education and training for leaders of the nation's fire-fighting forces. Its staff also would perform research and development functions.

Rail Buildup Goals Pushed By Staggers

Miami Beach, Fla. —Rep Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee and a former railroad worker himself, called for a stronger rail system in the United States in an address before a meeting of the Railway Labor Executives Association here.

"Every time we've had an emergency in this nation," Staggers declared, "we've relied on the railroads to help meet it. We've just got to keep the railroads strong."

Staggers paid tribute to rail workers and the American labor movement. He described laboring men as "the real builders of this nation" and he hailed rail union leaders as "good Americans and responsible men."

The congressman also came out against the construction of a coal slurry pipeline which, he said, would "take away the cream of the traffic" that would enable railroads to survive.

He pledged to work for major rail legislation before Congress such as Conrail appropriations, financing for Amtrak, strengthening rail safety and legislation to correct actuarial deficits in the Railroad Retirement System.

Carter Proposals:

Basic Tax Reforms Supported, Slashes for Business Opposed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—President Carter's tax proposals covering individual taxpayers won general approval from the AFL-CIO, but the federation strongly opposed the $8.4 billion in permanent business tax cuts proposed by the Administration.

The Executive Council carefully reviewed 17 provisions in the Administration's tax programs, gave full or qualified approval to 11 and voted opposition to six. In revenue terms the effect would be to reduce the $24.5 billion in tax cuts proposed by the White House to $10.9 billion.

But the council added its own proposal to roll back the social security tax rate to 5.85 percent in 1979 bringing the total tax cut to $16.3 billion.

The tax statement expressed the federation's agreement with the broad goals of the President's proposals to sustain economic recovery and make the tax system fairer and simpler in line with AFL-CIO policy for an individual income tax cut to prevent a drop in purchasing power and the long-standing commitment to tax justice.

Of the President's tax package it said: "There are many measures which we feel are desirable and should be enacted as proposed or with some modifications. Some measures—particularly the permanent acros-the-board business tax cuts—are contrary to the goals of economic growth and tax justice and we oppose them."

The measures supported by the council, as proposed or with some modifications:

- A $240 per capita tax credit and rate reductions in all tax brackets. The credit would be substituted for the existing $750 personal exemption and $35 credit and would end the inequity of the exemption that is worth $105 in tax savings at the lowest tax rate and $525 at the highest rate. The AFL-CIO has supported similar proposals in the past and said "we are pleased the Administration has advocated such a change." It urged, however, a modification in the rate cuts proposed by the Administration to have them concentrated toward low and middle-income taxpayers.
- Proposals to eliminate gasoline, sales and miscellaneous state taxes. About 77 percent of all taxpayers do not itemize deductions and would not be affected. The overall tax cuts would offset any increases resulting from eliminating the deductions.
- Deductions for political contributions. The deductions would be repealed but the tax credit retained, treating all taxpayers uniformly.
- **Entertainment expenses. The proposals to disallow business deductions for entertaining on yachts, hunting lodges and country club dues is supported along with limiting expenses on overseas conventions and 50 percent of business-related meal expenses. In order to prevent job loss and hardship to workers, the council proposed phasing in the reform over a three-year period.**
- Minimum tax. Recommendations to strengthen the minimum tax in line with federation proposals.
- Tax shelter proposals. Added restrictions on the use of various tax shelters and improper use of deferred annuities are in line with federation proposals to curb tax shelter abuses.
- Medical, disability, life insurance and retirement plans. The proposal is to tax discriminatory plans.
- Tax-exempt bonds. This would allow state and local governments the option of issuing tax-exempt bonds or taxable bonds with an interest subsidy from the Treasury, in line with AFL-CIO recommendations.
- Elimination of DISC—the Domestic International Sales Corp. —and foreign tax deferral. This has been a major tax reform recommendation of the AFL-CIO.
- Tax-exempt industrial development bonds. Proposals to curb abuses as well as commercial bank "bad debt" deductions.
- Telephone excise tax. The proposal is to repeal in line with the AFL-CIO's long-standing opposition to regressive forms of taxation.
- Capital gains. The proposal does not meet the President's earlier promise to repeal the capital gains loophole. "We believe it should be repealed on a phased basis and provide the Treasury $5 billion in revenue in Fiscal 1979."

The measures opposed by the council:

- Medical and casualty deductions. The proposal is to allow these deductions only if the combined amount exceeds 10 percent of adjusted gross income. There is no reason for combining these items. It would increase taxes for those with high medical expenses. There should be a 3 percent threshold for casualty deductions.
- **Taxing unemployment compensation benefits. The proposal to tax fifty cents of each dollar of unemployment compensation benefits above a certain income level would be unjust as would be repealing the employee death benefit exclusion.**
- Major business tax cut recommendations. Reducing corporate tax rates and liberalizing and making permanent the present 10 percent investment tax credit would not increase investment or employment and are "without validity."
- Federal unemployment insurance tax reduction. This issue requires a thorough reexamination of the system and should be considered within the context of a bill establishing federal standards.

Carter Backed on Plan To Expand Student Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—President Carter's proposal to make more college students eligible for federal tuition grants, guaranteed loans and work-study jobs has the AFL-CIO's support.

An Executive Council statement termed the President's plan "more effective than a tuition tax credit" in making college education affordable.

Carter's proposal would raise the family income ceilings for the student aid programs, but still concentrate assistance where it is most needed.

Additional funds for the basic opportunity grants would allow payments to college students from families with incomes as high as $25,000—up from the present $16,000 income ceiling. The change would make an additional 3.1 million students eligible.

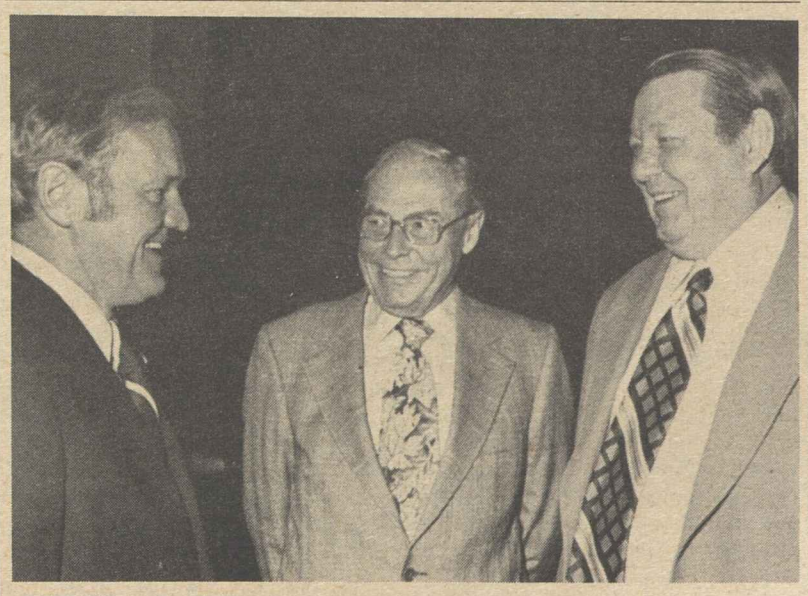
As at present, the amount of aid would be keyed to need. The present maximum grant of $1,600 a year would be raised to $1,800.

Carter also proposed additional funds for part-time jobs for college students through work-study programs. Under the expansion, one-third of the assistance would go to students from families earning more than $16,000 a year.

The least restrictive of the student aid programs is the guaranteed loans that are now available to students from families with incomes up to $30,000. The family income ceiling would be raised to $45,000 under Carter's proposal.

"All of these programs would have a positive impact on the ability of America's low and middle-income families to finance a college education," the council said.

It criticized, however, an Administration budget decision to phase out federal assistance to cooperative education programs such as those that allow students to alternate semesters between classroom studies and full-time work in a related field at jobs paying prevailing wages.



THREE OF THE FIVE new AFL-CIO vice presidents elected at the last convention get together at the midwinter meeting of the federation's Executive Council in Bal Harbour, Fla. They are, left to right, President William H. Wynn of the Retail Clerks; President Harry R. Poole of the Meat Cutters, and President Alvin E. Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Council Urges Job-Creation Measures

Balanced Approach To Economy Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

The council called on Congress for expansion of existing programs and presidential budget requests to directly create nearly one million additional new jobs in seven areas: public works, public service jobs, youth job-training, mass transit railroads, tandem plan housing and the urban development bank.

The $13.25 billion in additional budget authority required for these programs would double the Administration's job-creation package "at a net cost of less than 3 percent of the budget." An estimated one million jobs would be created indirectly through increased sales and services bringing further increases in tax revenues and lower costs for social programs for the unemployed.

The $10.9 billion in individual income tax cuts would provide a further boost to consumer spending power, the council said, augmented by a $5.4 billion tax cut by rolling back the social security tax rate to 5.85 percent.

Turning to the problems of inflation, the council reiterated the federation's strong opposition to controls or guidelines "in any form or disguise" and voiced its concern that the "Administration proposal of a two-year average base period for 'deceleration' leads down the path to guidelines and more controls."

It said that the Administration's anti-inflation program focuses on workers' paychecks, but wage increases "were not the cause of the inflation of the past five years and wage increases now are barely keeping pace with price increases led by health care, interest rates, housing, food and fuel."

The council welcomed the President's endorsement of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill and urged Congress and the Administration to begin to apply some of the principles of the measure without waiting for enactment. It urged, for example, that the Federal Reserve Board "begin immediately to reverse the policies of stagnation pursued by Dr. Arthur Burns and aid expansion of the economy."

In other actions the council supported the President's program in the student aid field, declaring that the proposals would be more effective than a tuition tax credit, and called for prompt appropriation of $6 million to open and operate the National Fire Academy created by the government.

The Administrative Committee of the Committee on Political Education, composed of the Executive Council and leaders of federation affiliates, discussed plans for the 1978 elections and heard Meany warn that it would be a very difficult election year because of the great increase in right-wing political activity and the large amounts of money such groups are raising. But he said he is confident a good Congress can be elected.

Discussion at the meeting indicated that the state COPE organizations would probably be more selective in their endorsement of congressional candidates in view of the record of the last session and that there would be greater use of the COPE computer operation.

New equipment to enlarge and increase computer speed as well as the use of computer terminals in a number of states is in place, the meeting was told. The computer currently has names of 12.5 million AFL-CIO members in 47 states. It shows their registration status and their congressional as well as state legislative districts.

The right wing is mounting a major campaign aimed at unions and collective bargaining, the committee was told, and this theme was underscored by a new COPE film, "Right-wing Machine."

In reply to queries at his press conferences, Meany made the following comments:

- If he were President he would seize the coal mines and lay down conditions that miners could accept. He said he could understand the bitterness of the striking miners about their working conditions and the tremendous hazards they face on the job and from their employers, adding "I have the greatest sympathy for the miners."
- Deceleration is a new word but it's still a step toward wage and price controls and "we are opposed to controls, period."
- The federation is opposed to unfair tax loopholes and "we are opposed to a certain number of citizens in this country having the right to have a three-martini lunch or a two-martini lunch or whatever you have and have the taxpayers pay for it. And while we realize that this would affect jobs, we feel that to be consistent we have to oppose this sort of tax loophole the same as the others." He pointed out that the council called for closing the loophole over a period of years so that it would not have an "immediate devastating effect."
- **The AFL-CIO is strongly supporting the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment all over the country but is not behind the boycott of states that fail to ratify the amendment, a step called for by a number of women's organizations. "I don't think that is going to be very effective," he said.**
- The Egyptian trade union movement is pretty much tied to the government and is "a little bit out of date" according to a report from AFL-CIO Vice President Sol C. Chaikin who went to Egypt for the federation to establish contact with the union movement there. The invitation to visit came from Saad Mohamed Ahmad, president of the Egyptian Federation of Trade Unions, who spoke at the AFL-CIO convention in Los Angeles last December.

The council adopted resolutions honoring late council members Hal C. Davis and James A. Housewright and four members who retired at the Los Angeles convention —Max Greenberg, C. L. Dennis, Sol Stetin and Floyd Smith.

A $29.5 BILLION economic stimulus program to create 2 million jobs in fiscal year 1979 was proposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. The stimulus is needed to reduce unemployment and is the "key to fighting inflation," the council declared.

Wide Range of Actions Outlined To Stem Mounting Flood of Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

It stressed that no single negotiation or law will alleviate the trade impact on U.S. jobs and that the AFL-CIO is asking Congress to deal with a number of trade policies that now result in the loss of jobs. Some of the legislation is now before Congress; in other areas new legislation needs to be introduced, the statement said.

The council called for action in the following areas:

- The customs procedural reform bill, passed by the House and now before the Senate Finance Committee, should be amended to require more precise accurate and detailed reporting of imports at the time and place of entry.
- Anti-dumping procedures must be improved to provide speedy, effective relief. Dumping is a predatory and unfair trade practice that must be stopped and the need for speed is essential.
- Trade adjustment assistance is needed for those displaced by imports. Employees hurt by imports need protection against arbitrary time limitations restricting eligibility for assistance. Benefits must be extended to those indirectly affected as well as those directly affected—such as a worker bumped by another worker who has been displaced by trade, or employees of parts and components manufacturers laid off because of imports.
- Repeal of items 806.30 and 807 which is provided for in a number of bills before the trade subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee. This would close an unwarranted import loophole that results in the export of American jobs.
- Repeal of Title V of the Trade Act which provides undue preference for imports from low-wage countries.
- End tax loopholes that export jobs including the deferral on foreign profits, foreign tax credit, DISC. Hearings are scheduled before the House Ways & Means Committee.
- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation should not be extended when the House considers the bill now before it. OPIC encourages the export of American capital and jobs.
- Countervailing duty provisions should be improved when the House Ways & Means Committee considers legislation in this area. Remedies need to be speeded up and made more automatic.
- **Export-Import Bank funds should not be used for financing foreign production or to aid Russia, Communist China or South Africa. The bank was intended to promote U.S. well-being, but now it wants to finance foreign production.**
- Fair labor standards criteria must be applied to the acceptance of imports into U.S. markets to assure fair competition. Foreign producers should be required to meet minimum labor standards or face import quotas and other trade restrictions.
- Preferences for U.S. workers, builders, producers and shippers should be included in all trade and appropriation bills.
- Adequate remedies for trade-related injuries to workers in service industries, films, airlines and maritime should be developed.
- Tariff-cutting agreements arrived at through the GATT negotiations should be subject to specific congressional approval. Congress should be provided detailed information on effects of any negotiated changes and be required to specifically approve or disapprove these changes.

Specific Job Programs Proposed by AFL-CIO

	New Jobs Directly Created	New Budget Authority
I. PUBLIC WORKS keyed to helping older cities with high unemployment finance such major needs as water systems, bridges and highways.	80,000	$2 billion
Also, a separately funded program of "soft" public works to maintain and improve public facilities in low-income areas.	40,000	$1 billion
II. PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS, rising to 1.1 million in fiscal 1979.	400,000	$4 billion
III. YOUTH job-training expanded to more than 300,000 slots and more summer jobs.	200,000	$1 billion
IV. TRANSPORTATION JOBS through increased mass transit funding and railroad revitalization and rehabilitation.	80,000	$2 billion
V. TANDEM PLAN HOUSING making low-interest funding available for rental housing for persons with low and moderate incomes.	80,000	$2 billion
VI. URBAN DEVELOPMENT BANK for guaranteed loans to help enterprises locate, remain or expand in cities with high unemployment.	70,000	$1.25 billion
Total	**950,000**	**$13.25 billion**

Guild Wins Vote At Phoenix Dailies

Phoenix, Ariz.—Editorial department employees of the Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette voted in the Newspaper Guild as their bargaining representative Feb. 3.

The tally was 146 for the Guild and 114 for no union in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. There were four challenged ballots.

The Phoenix group is the 14th to have chosen the Guild to represent them during the current fiscal year starting last April. The two dailies are owned by the Pulliam family.

Evelyn Dubrow Elected to ILG Post

Hollywood, Fla. — Evelyn Dubrow, legislative director of the Ladies' Garment Workers and executive secretary of its political department, was elected an ILGWU vice president effective June 1 at the union's executive board meeting here.

She has headed the ILG's legislative staff since 1956 and before that was active in the New Jersey trade union movement in posts with the Textile Workers and the New Jersey CIO Council, and as an officer of the Newspaper Guild.

A Fair Trade Policy

THE AFL-CIO CONVENTION last December called for changes in the United States trade policy, administration and law to create "healthy, fair trade that will build a strong American economy."

In the two months since that convention, evidence of the serious trade crisis has mounted: In 1977, America suffered the largest trade deficit in history—$27 billion—more than four times the $5.9 billion deficit of the previous year.

Statistics for the first nine months of 1977 indicate that imports rose substantially in every industrial category: oil rose by $9 billion over the same period in 1976, consumer goods imports by $3 billion, imports of automotive vehicles, parts and engines by $1 billion; imports of capital goods by $1.5 billion; imports of industrial supplies and materials other than oil, $4 billion; and imports of foods, feeds and beverages by $2 billion.

Meanwhile, United States manufacturing jobs failed to recover from the 1974-75 recession. Employment in those goods-producing industries was down almost 500,000 between December 1973 and December 1977. During the last four years, imports of manufactured products rose more than 70 percent.

These developments have not gone unnoticed. The press here and abroad reports a change in mood: The Associated Press reported a poll showing that 85 percent of those asked about imports thought protecting United States jobs is an important policy goal. The Economist notes that protection is needed because manufacturing cannot adjust. The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal describe this as a period of protectionism. The Journal of Commerce carries advice to business on how to adapt to world protectionism.

While every other nation is engaged in protecting itself against imports that would hurt its economy, United States labor and producers lack protection.

The rising flood of imports continues unabated with a projected 1978 deficit as large as 1977's record. The President has recognized "serious injury" only in three industries in the past year and no effective action has been taken in most areas of danger.

International negotiations fail to reflect the urgency of America's crisis. The agreement with Japan would do little to improve the United States-Japan trade imbalance in the near future. The United States continues to offer to cut tariffs even further in the GATT negotiations and to remove so-called non-tariff barriers—ignoring the pleas of workers who have lost or are losing their jobs to imports.

No single negotiation, no single law will alleviate the trade impact on U.S. jobs. Thus the AFL-CIO asks Congress to address a number of the policies that now result in the loss of United States jobs.

The U.S. is and must remain a major manufacturing nation, a great agricultural producer, and a major maritime force. We cannot allow any one of those sectors to be destroyed by unfair trade competition.

We believe the U.S. should continue to share its markets. We believe in international trade. We do not believe that the U.S. can isolate itself from the rest of the world in trade matters, nor do we think it desirable to do so. But international trade must be fair trade—fair to all nations, and today it is not fair to American workers.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 21, 1978, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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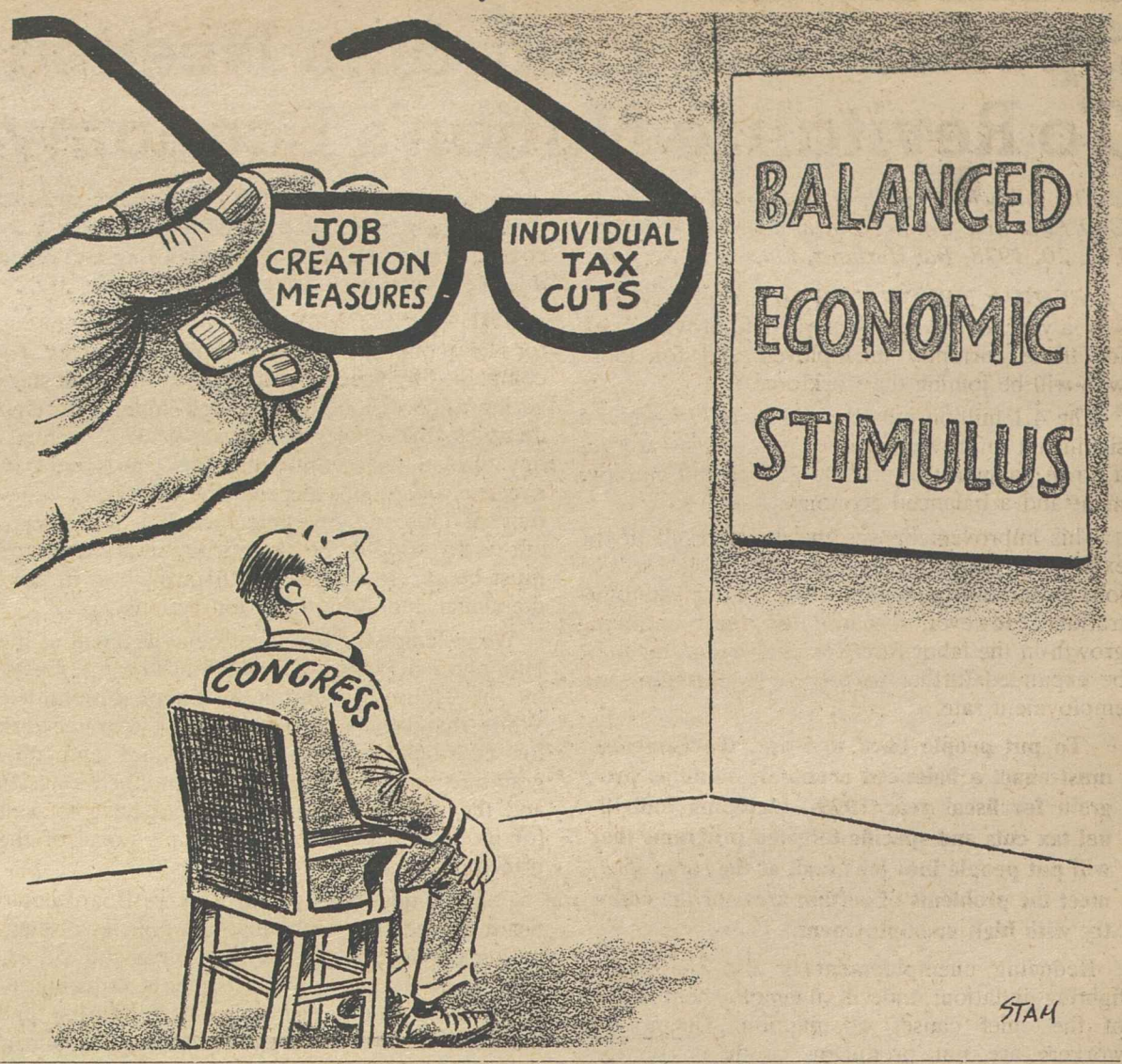

The Economic Pyramid:

Death of Sen. Metcalf Imperils Probe of Corporate Ownership

By Gus Tyler

THE DEATH OF Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) may well mean the death of a crucial investigation into who owns and runs the American economy.

For several years, the crusading senator from the Mountain State had been digging into the question of corporate ownership. He had been frustrated repeatedly by the failure of authorized federal agencies to come up with the facts and by the flat refusal of many corporations to provide information.

To prove to the agencies that they were falling down on their responsibilities and to put recalcitrant corporations on the hot spot, Metcalf had the staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting & Management do an independent investigation. Their recent findings show a shocking concentration of corporate ownership in the United States.

The Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., for instance, is the largest holder of stocks in 27 huge corporations and is among the top five holders of stock in 56 leading corporations. Citibank is No. 2.

The American economy, according to the profile based on the replies of 122 corporations, is a giant pyramid, a piling up of power where the few at the top have a dominant grip over the industries, agribusiness, retailing, and finances of the nation.

At the base of the pyramid are the more than 11 million small businesses that make up about 97 percent of all firms in the land, but who have to eke out a living on an ever-shrinking piece of turf as their portion of the market shrinks.

Above them are several hundred megacorporations who enjoy the lion's share of the American market. But even these giants are pygmies in the hands of the less visible lords of finance.

Twenty-one institutional investors — mainly banks and insurance companies—have powerful blocks of shares in 122 of the nation's biggest corporations whose common stock is about half of all outstanding common stock in the United States.

Morgan, for instance, is the largest holder of stock in Federated Department Stores and Burlington Nothern, Inc. In situations where a mere 1 percent or 2 percent of the stock is enough to provide corporate control, the Republic of Texas Corporations (a holding company for a Dallas bank) votes more than 5 percent of the shares of Safeway Stores, Inc. and Tenneco. The biggest holder in the super-giant General Motors is the National Bank of Detroit with more than 6 percent of the voting stock.

Standing behind (and above) the banks are bank holding companies and the banks that own banks. (Morgan is the main stock owner in five of the country's 10 largest banks.)

But even this isn't the full story because not all corporations answered committee inquiries and because there are nominees (dummies) behind whose names are hidden the true powers.

The driving force behind this and earlier studies, prodding the agencies and informing the nation, was Lee Metcalf. Now that he is gone, the mission may be forgotten, unless some brave and inspired new spirit renews the crusade.

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Urban Policy Sought To Salvage the Cities

A national urban policy is needed to end the decline of the nation's cities. Urban decay is a national waste.

First and foremost, inner-city deterioration results in a waste of our most valuable national asset—human resources.

Unemployment rates in the poverty-ridden sections of metropolitan areas during the fourth quarter of 1977 reached a high of 12.8 percent overall and 17.6 percent for minorities. And for teenagers, the problem continues in crisis proportions.

Urban decay also results in a loss of product, tax revenue, personal income, savings and investment capital. There is also a waste of public and private physical facilities that are underused and abandoned.

A generation-to-generation cycle of unemployment and poverty is a legacy that this country cannot afford.

An economic program that paves the way for increased economic growth, speedy attainment of full employment and specific programs to deal with the special unemployment problems of older urban areas could go a long way toward eliminating the social and economic ills associated with urban decay.

—From a background report on the national economy issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 20, 1978.

Balanced with Tax Cuts:

Specific Job Programs Needed To Revitalize Nation's Economy

The following is from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the national economy, Feb. 20, 1978, Bal Harbour, Fla.

AMERICA NEEDS JOBS—4 million new jobs a year for the next four years to provide work for those currently unemployed and for those who will be joining the workforce.

The 4.1 million jobs created in 1977—while a significant improvement over past years—are but a down payment toward the goal of full employment and a balanced economy.

This improvement was the direct result of the expansion of public works and public service jobs programs initiated by the Carter Administration. However, because of the continuing growth in the labor force, existing programs must be expanded further to prevent a stagnating unemployment rate.

To put people back to work, the Congress must enact a balanced economic stimulus program for fiscal year 1979—including individual tax cuts and specific targeted programs that will put people into jobs and, at the same time, meet the problems of certain areas of the country with high unemployment.

Reducing unemployment is also the key to fighting inflation: indeed, unemployment is one of the chief causes of inflation. Unemployed workers are not producing goods or services. When workers are jobless, they cannot afford to purchase durable consumer goods, which are an essential element of the economy.

Lower corporate tax rates will not stimulate business as long as large portions of industrial capacity go unused, as is the case today. Business expansion in older urban areas depends on enhancing the quality of city services and facilities, not on tax cuts for corporations. What American business needs is customers—new customers who must come from the ranks of today's unemployed.

The overall expansion of the economy last year was spurred by the recovery in housing construction and automobiles from the depths of the recession. However, these sectors are not likely to provide further impetus in 1978 unless interest rates are lowered, which would lessen the costs to consumers and builders of new housing and other durable goods.

THE NECESSARY GROWTH and stimulus for the economy which we propose must be accompanied by specific policies to reverse the staggering trade deficit. Unregulated imports, foreign dumping, the wholesale transfer of U.S. technology abroad, and continuing U.S. investment in overseas operations deprive the American economy of jobs and investment capital and disrupt efforts to rebuild the American economy. They must be effectively dealt with through swift congressional and Administration actions.

We welcome the President's endorsement of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which has been reported by the House Education & Labor Committee. While that legislation establishes the framework for coordinated government policies and programs to provide full employment, the Congress and the Administration should not have to wait for its enactment to begin to apply some of the principles of Humphrey-Hawkins.

For example, the Federal Reserve Board could begin immediately to reverse the policies of stagnation pursued by Dr. Arthur Burns and aid expansion of the economy. A policy of reducing interest rates would encourage new housing and business investment in plant and equipment. At the same time, lower interest rates would reduce inflationary pressures.

We call upon the Congress to enact a balanced approach to the nation's needs, including both individual income tax cuts and specific programs targeted to basic unemployment problems, housing needs and urban ills.

The economic stimulus package we propose consists of a tax reduction program totaling $10.9 billion; a social security tax cut totaling $5.4 billion, and job-creating programs totaling $13.25 billion, for total economic stimulus for fiscal year 1979 of $29.55 billion. This stimulus package should create two million additional jobs in fiscal year 1979.

Union-Negotiated Benefits:

Trend to Fewer Work Hours Aids Fight Against Joblessness

ALTHOUGH THE 40-HOUR WEEK prevails in most of the nation's workplaces, a clear trend toward fewer at-work hours is seen as more union-negotiated agreements provide earlier retirement, more holidays and longer vacations with pay or shorter workweeks, AFL-CIO Economist John Zalusky reported in a network radio interview.

Zalusky said the development is a clear plus in the battle against high unemployment as well as a boost for the quality of workers' lives. He cited the 12 additional paid days off achieved by the Auto Workers in its new contract which he estimated "will increase employment between two and three percent in that industry." Zalusky appeared on the AFL-CIO produced program Labor News Conference.

"If we do the same thing in other industries, it will have not necessarily exactly the same effect, but it should increase the number of job opportunities," he said.

While the 40-hour week still is prevalent, Zalusky noted that there is an increase in even shorter work weeks — 35 and 37½ hours. The trend is only in certain industries and is most visible in the Northeast and the Far West, he said.

Zalusky noted that workers' vacations in the United States "really aren't all that great relative to some of the other industrial countries." He said that liberalizing vacation schedules is a main objective of union negotiators.

Questioned by reporters, Zalusky said that reducing work-time without reducing pay does not necessarily increase the cost per unit of production in a direct ratio with the number of additional employees, and in some situations, the employers would not have to add any new employees so there would be no real added cost at all. He noted that in a production-type situation, for example, working fewer days decreases absenteeism and thereby helps hold down added payroll costs. And, he pointed out, in clerical and similar jobs, the work waits for the employee's return and is picked up through increased productivity without added cost to the employer.

Zalusky said that in bargaining for less time on the job, workers are opting to "allocate real income toward more leisure time." He noted that large segments of the population are classified as dependents—children, the unemployed and retired persons—and that "we pay for that through various systems—through the family structure . . . unemployment compensation . . . social security and other devices.

"The choice we are making with a shorter work week," he said, "is to allow active employees to also take this time, but with the dignity of still having a job, the identity of going to work."

Zalusky was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Incorporated. The program is aired weekly by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MOONLIGHTING—working a second, usually part-time job—long has been a way of life for millions of Americans. But a sharp rise in the number of moonlighters raises questions of why more and more workers are taking second jobs.

In a recent report, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics noted that in May 1977 the number of persons holding two or more jobs reached an all-time high of 4.6 million. BLS called this an "unusually large" increase of 600,000 from the year before.

Two things are seen to account for that big rise—one of them noted in the study, the other inferred from its statistics.

First, women have been entering the workforce in record numbers in recent years, and extraordinary numbers of them now are moonlighting. In 1970, BLS figures show, only 16 percent of moonlighting workers were women. By 1976, that percentage had risen to 23, and to 27 by 1977.

Second, the rise in moonlighting closely matched a 6.8-percent boost in the cost of living over the survey period.

A fair inference would be that moonlighting increased significantly among workers, and women specifically, because families were having trouble making ends meet on their regular paychecks.

Several statistics in the BLS study bear this out.

Among both men and women, for example, most moonlighters were found to be in the 25- to 44-year-old age category, a time in life when children place a heavy burden on the family budget.

In May 1977, the report said, employed men in this age bracket "had the highest multiple jobholding rate—7.5 percent. Over half of all men who were multiple jobholders were in this age group. Most of these men were married, and their earnings were likely to be the chief source of income of their families." More than 40 percent of these workers were reported to be moonlighting to meet regular expenses such as food and rent, or to pay off old debts.

The percentage of moonlighters who do so for these basic reasons could well be even higher, BLS indicates, noting: "This information should be interpreted with caution. Some persons may have a number of reasons or may be unsure of their principal reason for holding two jobs."

THE BLS STUDY also noted that more than 50 percent of "single and other marital status" women, including the widowed, divorced and separated, worked to meet regular expenses, to pay off debts or to buy "something special" like a house or a car.

Among blacks, whose median income is only 58 percent that of whites, well over half of those who worked second jobs did so because they needed the money for basic expenses or to pay off debts.

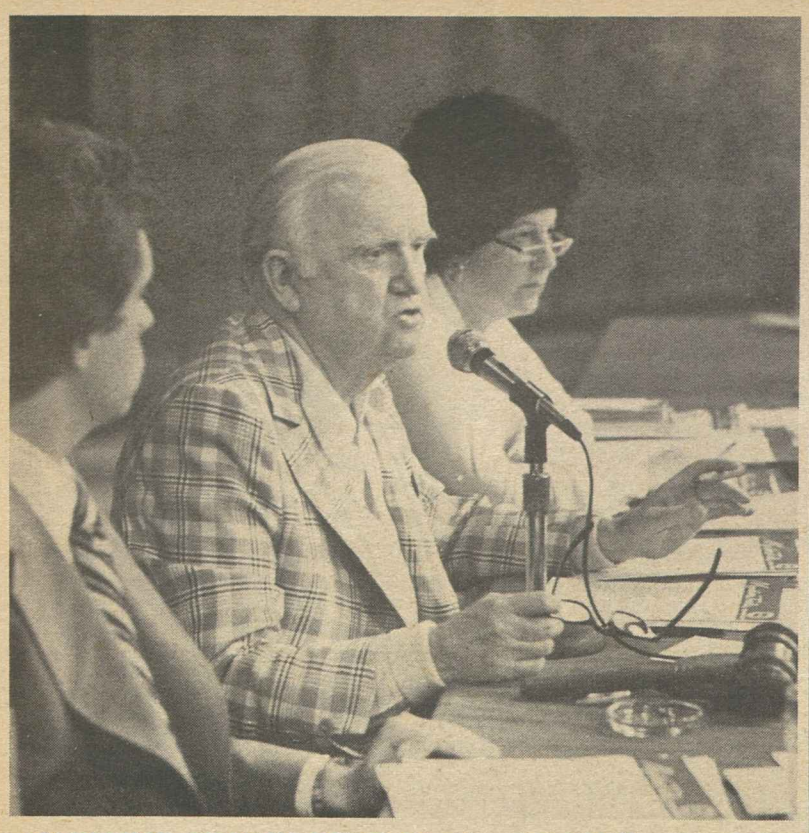
One notable change in the makeup of moonlighters is that there's been a big drop in the proportion with at least one job in agriculture. Since the early 1960s, BLS notes, the percentage of moonlighters with one foot on the farm has dropped from 28 percent to 20 percent. At the same time, BLS says, the proportion of workers combining wage and salary jobs with self-employment in nonagricultural industries has risen from 20 to 25 percent.

Many of the 920,000 moonlighters with at least one job in agriculture, BLS says, may have devoted full time to their farm jobs before better-paying work opened up in nearby towns and cities. BLS says most of these workers continue to put in a full day on the farm and put in their part-time hours on non-farm occupations.

People moonlight for reasons other than pure economic necessity, of course. The BLS showed relatively small but significant numbers of workers took second jobs so they could build a savings nest egg, get job experience in a new field, help out a friend or relative who needed part-time aid or simply because they enjoyed the work.

But by and large, the BLS report would indicate something that's no surprise—most people who moonlight do it because, for one reason or another, they need the money.

A CLEAR TREND toward fewer at-work hours is seen as a growing number of union contracts provide earlier retirement, more paid holidays, longer vacations or shorter workweeks, AFL-CIO Economist John Zalusky, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Ann McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.



MARITIME TRADES DEPT. President Paul Hall outlined the imbalance in trade between the United States and its world trading partners, and urged international fair labor standards to halt the flood of imports into the United States at a meeting of the department's executive board in Bal Harbour, Fla. MTD Administrator Jean Ingrao and David Dolgen, the department's director of legislation and political activities, are shown with him.

For Fair Competition:

Maritime Trades Back Goal Of World Labor Standards

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. pledged its full support to proposals to develop international fair labor standards to stem the flow of imports into the United States.

The department's executive board at its winter meeting here said it "strongly supports the efforts of the Dept. of Labor to develop proposals that would require foreign producers to meet minimum labor standards or face import quotas and other trade restrictions when they do business in the United States."

The session adopted a series of statements dealing with other aspects of the trade problem including service industries, liquefied natural gas imports and foreign aircraft as well as shipbuilding and structural unemployment.

It heard reports on the legislative situation on maritime problems from Rep. John Murphy (D-N.Y.) chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, and Rep. Leo Zeferetti (D-N.Y.), a member of the committee, as well as a brief address from Richard J. Dashbach, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

MTD Administrator Jean Ingrao reviewed the activities of the department, noting its involvement with the J. P. Stevens and Winn-Dixie boycotts. She reported that the Chemical Workers had become the department's 43rd affiliate and that the maritime port councils had been expanded to 30 with new ones in the planning stage.

Department President Paul Hall called on the board members to go all out for Senate passage of labor law reform legislation following a review by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, of the massive employer campaign to scuttle the legislation.

Donahue stressed that the small businessmen lobbying intensively in the Senate are simply trying to block freedom of choice for their workers but that the major corporations opposing the measure are not interested in the bill but in stymieing the trade union movement and its growth potential.

The fair labor standards statement pointed out that the exploitation of foreign labor by multinational corporations "represents a severe threat not only to American workers in terms of lost employment but to international labor in general. These firms locate in other countries "to avoid the standards and safeguards earned by workers in the United States." Workers in many nations "have no workers' compensation, unemployment insurance or social security programs" or protections offered by "occupational safety and health statutes," the statement pointed out.

It urged that "international agreements be negotiated which result in improved labor conditions in countries that now seek to attract American industries" and called on Congress to end provisions in the tax laws that provide incentives for corporations to move their operations abroad.

In other statements, the MTD:

- Called on the Administration to redeem its pledge to make trade adjustment assistance programs meaningful to industries and workers threatened by imports.
- Urged closing domestic markets to products of countries that discriminate against U.S. products.
- Urged amendment of the trade act to include service industries under the dumping and Communist trade-disruption protections and urged that service industry issues not be included in the trade talks in Geneva.
- Supported liquefied natural gas import projects and rolled-in pricing policies as in the best interests of the nation.
- Called for controls on all technology transfers and co-production agreements in the aerospace industry and for legislation to offset the current advantages for foreign aircraft manufacturers.
- Asked legislation requiring American vessels on deep-seabed mining and development of other programs to assure a strong shipbuilding industry in the United States.

Other statements adopted at the meeting backed the construction of the Northern Tier Pipeline for movement of Alaskan oil from the West Coast to the northern tier states, and supported a recommended study of a sea-level canal to augment the Panama Canal. It voiced support also for programs to maintain employment in older industrial areas and to stem the runaways to the South and sunbelt states.

Murphy said his committee's efforts this year will be to develop a cargo policy for America based on equity and national security in light of the defeat of the cargo equity bill in 1977. One piece of legislation will be designed to limit Soviet penetration of American shipping, he said.

The board heard a detailed report on legislation from Dave Dolgen, the department's director of legislation and political activities.

7 Rail Unions Request Mediation Board Effort

Seven railroad unions, citing slow progress in their current contract talks with the nation's major carriers, have asked the National Mediation Board for assistance to get the negotiations moving.

President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks said BRAC's negotiations committee had approved the action unanimously. At a meeting of the union's executive board in Bal Harbour, Fla., Kroll said that the talks have gone on at "an incredibly slow pace."

"Despite our best efforts, we have been unable to persuade the carriers to improve their first offer, which was made last October," he said. "That offer was for wage adjustments of 3 percent, 2 percent, and 3 percent in each of the next three years.

"In light of current economic conditions, that cannot be considered a realistic offer," Kroll said. "It is more like some sort of practical joke. We are hopeful that the National Mediation Board will be able to get our contract discussions back on the track so that we may move toward a reasonable settlement as soon as practicable."

Separately, petitions invoking the mediation board's intervention were filed by the Carmen, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers, the Machinists, the Signalmen, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The 36-month agreement between the unions and the carriers' representative, the National Railway Labor Conference, expired last Dec. 31 but under provisions of the Railway Labor Act the pact remains in force until superseded by a new agreement.

Council Asks Social Security Tax Rollback

(Continued from Page 1)

to avoid future tax rate increases now scheduled in the law."

The current rate is 6.05 percent and was effective as of Jan. 1, 1978. Next year the rate is scheduled to rise to 6.13 percent. The council called for a rollback to the 1977 rate of 5.85 percent and for all scheduled future tax rate increases to be replaced by general revenues. It singled out for support in principle a bill introduced by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) that would have one-third of the cost of social security financed by a government contribution.

The council pointed out that the rollback to 5.85 percent in 1979 would reduce taxes on employers by $2.6 billion, on employees by $2.5 billion and on the self-employed by $.3 billion for a total of $5.4 billion.

"The rollback in the social security tax rate would provide an effective stimulus to consumer buying power and benefit both employees and employers through reduced social security tax payments," the council said.

It reiterated its opposition to alternative sources of financing social security, including sales or value-added taxes, "which would continue to place the financing burden on those least able to bear it." Any new improvements in social security could come from "requiring employers to contribute to the program on the basis of total payrolls. The wage base should be used only to determine the employee's contribution and average wage for figuring benefits," it added.

Public Employees Cite Lag in Buying Power

Bal Harbour, Fla.—State and local government workers have suffered a loss in real earnings compared with workers in the private sector, the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. reported.

The department released a new study showing that over the past five years non-federal government workers have suffered a loss in purchasing power of as much as 8.9 percent.

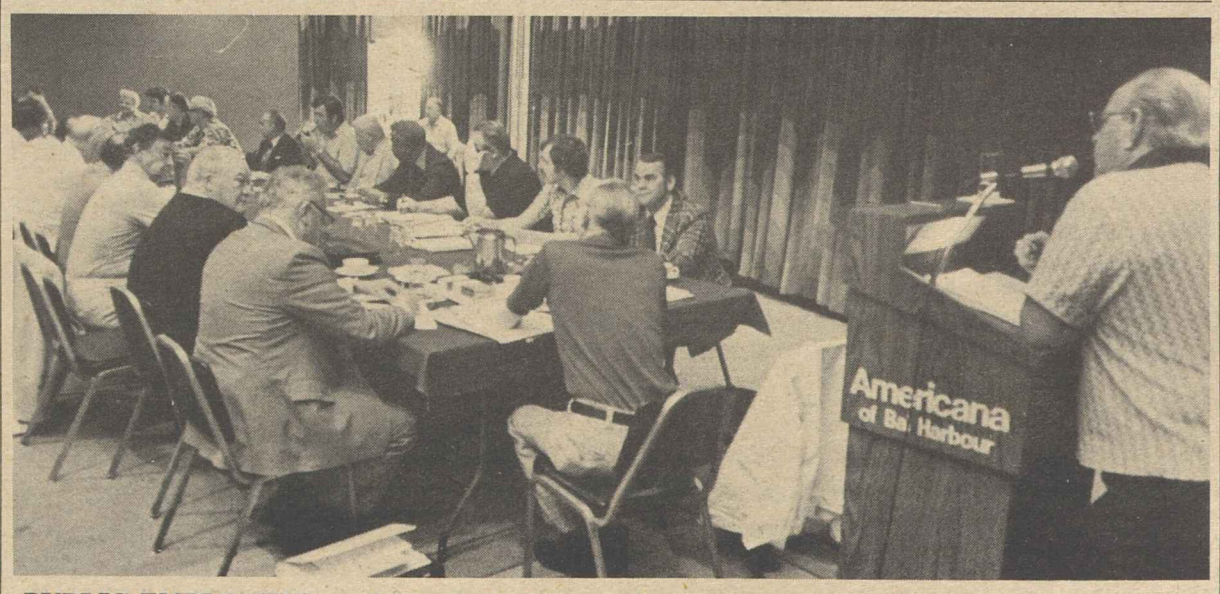
PED President William H. McClennan said the study results indicate that public employee unions will be seeking catch-up raises in bargaining this year. "Contrary to claims that public employees are overpaid, the study clearly shows the opposite conclusion," he said, and instead of sharing in the so-called economic recovery "are falling further behind."

The study, based on figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Dept. of Labor, showed that wages paid sanitation workers increased 33.4 percent as opposed to an inflation rate of 42.3 percent. Over a four-year period teachers' salaries have increased 30.8 percent compared to a 37.3 percent inflation jump. Pay for fire fighters and police have similarly suffered, the study said.

McClennan noted that the "bottom line on salaries and wages is what public employees can actually buy." He said the study indicates that "bargaining in the public sector will certainly be more difficult than some public managers believe."

The study found that public sector wage movements were "substantially less" than those recorded for private sector workers. The effective wage adjustment in major collective bargaining contracts covering 1,000 or more workers in the private sector advanced 46.6 percent over the five-year period, the analysis pointed out, as opposed to the 42.3 percent inflation rate, or a slight gain for private sector workers under major contracts.

The study concluded that the BLS figures "expose the notion of highly paid" state and local government workers receiving "rapid wage increases as a fantasy."



PUBLIC EMPLOYEES are falling behind in purchasing power, and will seek catch-up raises in bargaining this year, President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. told a meeting of the department's executive board in Florida. The PED released a study showing that sanitation workers' pay, for instance, rose 33.4 percent over the past five years while living costs rose 42.3 percent.

Urban Coalition Honors CWA's Glenn Watts

The National Urban Coalition presented its Urban Trade Unionist award to President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers in recognition of his support of the organization.

The coalition's first Hubert H. Humphrey Humanitarian award was also presented posthumously to the late senator at the coalition's 10th anniversary dinner in Washington.

Senators Alerted:

Winn-Dixie Tactics Assailed by Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. announced that it will alert the U.S. Senate to reports that Winn-Dixie, Inc., pressured its employees to turn in signed postcards opposing labor law reform proposals pending in Congress.

The decision was made at a meeting of the department's executive board here. The board said that a letter signed by Meat Cutters President Harry R. Poole and Retail Clerks President William Wynn will sound the alarm in Congress.

The two union presidents already have notified several senators of the reports, which first surfaced in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

Poole and Wynn said that local unions had reported that employees of Winn-Dixie, the nation's fifth largest food retailer, had been told to turn in the postcards when they came to pick up their paychecks.

"Some employees complained that they were specifically told to turn in their signed Winn-Dixie postcards in order to get their checks, while others merely assumed that a signed postcard was a precondition to being paid," Poole and Wynn charged.

Branding the postcards-for-paychecks gambit "a desperate tactic," the FBTD executive board said that the department will press its 14-state boycott of Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Foodway, Inc., and Buddies.

At its convention in Los Angeles in December, the AFL-CIO endorsed the boycott, declaring that Winn-Dixie's illegal anti-labor practices were "an abomination upon employee rights."

Sitting in on the meeting here were Presidents Richard A. Plumb of the Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists and James E. Hatfield of the Glass Bottle Blowers, whose unions recently affiliated with the FBTD. Department President Daniel E. Conway said that the 78,000 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers and the 32,000 members of the Barbers & Hairdressers brought the department's membership to 2.6 million.

In a report to the executive board, FBTD Sec.-Treas. Robert Harbrant said that the two new affiliates plan to incorporate their locals into the state and regional food council framework development. Harbrant reported that over 30 councils already have been formed or are awaiting charters.

In other action, the board directed local food councils to explore support for the national farmers' strike, noting natural economic links between food unions and family farmers. The board also said the department would go ahead with a computerized investigation of the nation's huge agribusiness conglomerates, three of which were targeted for pilot studies.

After hearing Assistant Labor Sec. Donald Elisburg describe enforcement problems with the Service Contract Act, the board ordered careful monitoring of federal contract awards. The Service Contract Act guarantees labor standards for many food workers at government installations. The FBTD has expressed fears that gerrymandered wage areas and inadequate surveys have jeopardized administration of the Service Contract Act.

Finally, the board urged an exhaustive review of federal occupational safety and health standards in the wake of recent tragedies in grain elevators and at a Chicago tannery. Inadequate protections for bakery workers also were discussed.

SEC.-TREAS. ROBERT HARBRANT of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., reporting on the state and regional food council framework developed by the FBTD, told the department's executive board that over 30 councils are already affiliated or awaiting charters. The board met in Bal Harbour, Fla., acting in several areas, including the department's nationwide boycott of Winn-Dixie stores.

New England Mill City Proposed For First National Cultural Park

By James M. Shevis

Plans to create the nation's first national cultural park in Lowell, Mass.—birthplace of America's industrial revolution—received labor's wholehearted support at a congressional hearing on a bill to provide federal funds for the project.

"We in the labor movement look upon the proposed Lowell National Cultural Park as a memorial to the worker, and believe the time has come for such recognition," President Joseph M. Dziczek of the Greater Lowell Central Labor Council told the House National Parks & Insular Affairs subcommittee.

"The labor movement sees Lowell National Cultural Park as a portrayal not only of the physical components of the American industrial revolution but also as a portrayal of the positive role that the various groups of working people played in that process," Dziczek said.

He appeared before the House panel as part of a 31-member delegation of local and state officials from Massachusetts seeking passage of a bill by Rep. Paul E. Tsongas (D-Mass.) authorizing $37 million to establish the park. His remarks reflected the position of the AFL-CIO, and echoed those of Federation President George Meany who expressed enthusiastic support for the park concept in a letter to Lowell's mayor last fall.

"Lowell will always be associated with the pioneering development of America's mass-production industrial system and with the struggles of American workers to organize in order to negotiate on an equal basis with their employers for a fair share of the fruits of their work," Meany said then.

"This aspect of America's heritage has been sadly neglected in the development of the national park system," he added. "This is a situation that ought to be corrected, and I think the proposed Lowell National Cultural Park would be an excellent way to do it."

An ambitious plan already well advanced, the park would recycle Lowell's abandoned textile mills, canals, and other remnants of the once-great factory city into an industrial Williamsburg—"a living exhibit of the process and the consequences of the American industrial revolution," as Dziczek described it.

A city with a multi-ethnic population of about 90,000 and an official jobless rate of about 7.5 percent, Lowell reached its zenith in the 19th Century. By 1850 it was the second largest city in Massachusetts and the largest cotton textile center in the nation. Its factories not only played a major role in introducing manufacturing into a national economy based on agriculture and commerce but also served as precursors of the modern corporation.

Corporate regulations enforced a lifestyle of discipline, morality, and education among the early work force, recruited largely from daughters of New England farmers. Early strikes and the need for occupational safety and health standards helped spur the growth of America's trade union movement.

From 1850 to 1920, waves of immigrants—Greek, Irish, French-Canadian and others — were attracted to Lowell and soon replaced the "mill girls" as the major source of labor. The famous "mile of mills" grew up along the Merrimack River, flowing southward from the New Hampshire highlands. Thereafter, however, Lowell suffered economic stagnation as the New England textile industry, attracted by a cheaper labor supply and lower power rates, migrated to the South.

Lowell Schools Supt. Patrick J. Mogan, the prime mover of the cultural park idea, sees tremendous revitalization of the city's downtown area resulting from the project, including an increase in jobs.

The state and city commitment to Lowell's rebirth is total, Mogan observed. The city has poured between $2 million and $3 million into the park, while the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has spent $5 million and requested another $4 million in next year's budget.

Last fall, Interior Sec. Cecil D. Andrus designated Lowell's mills, canals, gates and locks as "nationally significant landmarks," an action that clearly established the area's historical significance. But federal aid still is needed to get the park going.

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, in a statement presented by State Planning Director Frank Keefe, said that the nation has as great a responsibility to preserve the integrity of its industrial heritage as its scenic heritage.

"The importance of the industrial revolution in American history has been ignored for too long, and is in danger of being forgotten," Dukakis said. "No other city can tell the story of urban, industrial America as well as Lowell.

"A national park in Lowell will serve the national interest we all share in preserving our national heritage—not only for us, but for generations of Americans yet to come."

STRONG LABOR SUPPORT for America's first national cultural park was voiced by President Joseph M. Dziczek of the Greater Lowell (Mass.) Central Labor Council at a hearing of the House National Parks & Insular Affairs subcommittee. Dziczek, above right, is shown with Rep. Paul E. Tsongas (D-Mass.), sponsor of a bill to provide $37 million to establish Lowell National Cultural Park. The park would memorialize the American industrial revolution and worker contributions to it.

Zionist Group Selects Meany for Top Award

New York—AFL-CIO President George Meany will be honored by the Zionist Organization of America with its highest honor, the Theodor Herzl Award Gold Medal, "for his lifelong commitment to the cause of social justice, his support in helping establish the state of Israel, and for his continued unstinting devotion to its viability."

Rabbi Joseph P. Sternstein, president of the organization, said that the presentation will take place at a national banquet in Washington, D.C., following ZOA's national executive committee meeting June 6.

The honor has been bestowed on only 13 persons. Previous award recipients include President Harry S. Truman, Winston Churchill, the late Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson, David Ben Gurion and Golda Meir.

The award is named for the founder of modern Zionism, the movement which spearheaded the drive for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Rabbi Sternstein noted that the award is being presented to Meany "and his fellow members of the American national labor movement" for the encouragement they have given the Jewish people in their struggle to establish the state of Israel, "as well as in their efforts to defend Israel against enemies of democracy."

Meany's championship of civil rights and concern with the world role of American labor have brought "unprecedented prestige and esteem to American workers," Sternstein declared. "The greatness of America is in no small measure due to the productive will of the American worker and the dedication of gifted leaders such as George Meany."

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers are general chairmen of the award banquet.

Rail Clerks Fill Vice Presidency

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Robert Curran, general chairman of the Burlington Northern, was elected a vice president of the Railway & Airline Clerks at the union's executive council meeting here.

Curran, 55, fills the vacancy created by the election of Fred J. Kroll as BRAC's president. A native of Spokane, Wash., he began his railroad career in 1942.

The council also named John Brady, general chairman of a group of north central railroads, to the union's board of trustees.

In Color Television Case:

High Court Agrees to Rule On Refusal to Impose Tariff

The Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether the Treasury Dept. is obligated to levy a special import tax on color television sets and other electronic imports from Japan in order to offset a tax rebate the Japanese government gives to its manufacturers.

The Zenith Radio Corp., backed by a union-industry coalition established to save jobs in the dwindling U.S. color television industry, claims that the tariff law requires that a "countervailing duty" be imposed to offset subsidies paid by the exploring country.

Japan imposes a commodity tax on manufacturers but rebates the tax when goods are exported. The Treasury Dept. has taken the position that such a rebate is not a "bounty or grant" subject to the countervailing duty law.

Last year, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Customs Court ruled that the rebate provision gave Japanese manufacturers an unfair advantage in the U.S. market and directed the Treasury Dept. to impose duties equivalent to the tax rebate—ranging from 5 to 40 percent of the cost.

But the Customs Court decision was overturned by the Court of Customs & Patent Appeals. That decision, in turn, will be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Imports of color television sets have decimated the U.S. industry. Zenith had been the last firm that turned out television sets manufactured and assembled entirely in the United States. But it, too, announced the curtailment of U.S. operations and a partial switch to production abroad.

A brief supporting the case for a countervailing duty was filed by COMPACT—the Committee to Preserve American Color Television, which is headed by AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. President Jacob Clayman and Allen Dawson, an executive of the Corning Glass Works. Several steel companies also have filed briefs, noting that they too have been hurt by the tax-free competition from abroad.

The COMPACT brief stressed that the bilateral marketing agreement negotiated with Japan governing future color television exports does not remedy the problem or deal with the issue of unfair trade subsidies.

The Supreme Court also agreed to review:

- An appeals court decision holding that pension funds are a form of securities and therefore subject to the Securities Act, which requires sellers of stocks and bonds to make a detailed disclosure of all relevant information to a prospective purchaser.

In a brief filed with the court, the AFL-CIO said such a finding, if applied retroactively, could result in a rash of lawsuits that could bankrupt long-existing pension plans. It suggested that the lower court decision was influenced by sympathy for the plaintiff, who was disqualified from receiving benefits from a Teamsters' pension fund because a layoff 12 years ago deprived him of the needed continuity of service. He contended that he was never informed of the service requirement.

Any legal inequity in that case could have been remedied by a less drastic means than superimposing an entirely different set of regulations in a field for which they were never intended, the AFL-CIO brief asserted.

The case that reached the Supreme Court pre-dated the 1974 pension law which contains vesting provisions that would have assured payment of the pension despite the break in service.

- A ruling by the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals holding that church-run schools can't be compelled to bargain with unions because of the First Amendment guarantee of separation of church and state.

The National Labor Relations Board asked the Supreme Court to overturn the decision, noting that it would curtail the rights of more than 100,000 lay teachers throughout the nation. The NLRB noted that a number of religious schools have not objected to coverage under federal labor law and that collective bargaining "has been working smoothly" in such cases.

- An appellate decision that the Freedom of Information Act requires that the NLRB show employers affidavits obtained from workers in advance of an unfair labor practices hearing.

The NLRB asked the Supreme Court to reverse the decision, contending that it "ignores the reality of labor relations" and leaves the door open to employer intimidation of prospective witnesses.

The Supreme Court refused to consider an appeal by the Western Union Telegraph Co. from a ruling that it owed overtime pay—not merely compensatory time off—to some 2,100 management and professional employees normally exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act who performed the duties of striking employees during a 1971 strike by the Communications Workers and the Telegraph Workers.

The company said it would lose the use of a "potent economic weapon" against strikers if it had to pay overtime rates to their replacements.

Shoe Import Loophole Called Threat to Jobs

The Retail Clerks warned the Carter Administration that unless the flood of shoe uppers into the United States from low-wage countries is stemmed half of the nation's shoe workers will lose their jobs.

In a letter to U.S. Special Trade Rep. Robert S. Strauss, RCIU President William H. Wynn charged that a loophole in the orderly marketing agreements between the United States and Taiwan and South Korea makes it possible for those nations to circumvent established quotas.

Wynn pointed out that the uppers are not charged to the trade agreements recently negotiated by Strauss because they are classified as "unfinished" shoe parts, and therefore exempt from restrictions. Fifty percent of the labor in a shoe is in the upper alone, Wynn noted.

"If you do not stop these imported uppers, we will still lose half of our jobs because the work will be done in Taiwan, South Korea, Haiti, or somewhere else," Wynn said. "Uppers are shipped in here with only the outsole remaining to be attached, and the outsole many times is in the same box with the 'incomplete' shoe.

"If outsoles are sent separately or if procured in the United States and attached to the shoe, the labor involved is minimal," Wynn added. "Basically, the shoe is made overseas and avoids the quota."

Wynn threatened to take the case to Customs Court because the U.S. Customs Dept. insists that it is following the regulations of the orderly marketing agreements.

"We want the orderly marketing agreements to work," Wynn wrote Strauss.

"Uppers are supposed to be controlled through the orderly marketing agreements, but no one has told the Chinese and Koreans to stop, much less pay attention to the uppers from other countries. The intent of the OMA's was to help us, not to create new import problems."

RCIU merged last September with the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, absorbing the union's 30,000 members. Since then, Wynn reminded Strauss, the problems of the footwear industry are now shared by the 700,000-member RCIU.

"This union and the shoe workers we represent appreciate what you have done, and are hopeful that our jobs will not be wiped out by imports," Wynn said in his letter. But, he added, the orderly marketing agreements will be meaningless unless the loophole allowing the import of shoe parts is closed.

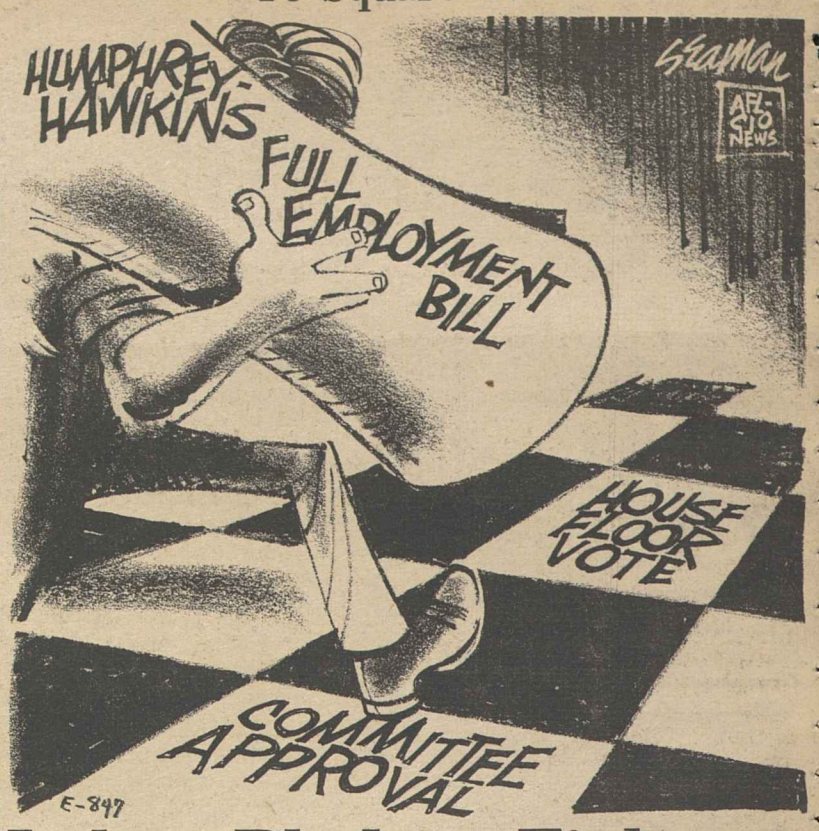
Humphrey Institute Voted Aid by House

The House voted 356-53 approval of a bill authorizing a $5 million federal contribution to the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Senate concurrence is considered certain and several foreign governments have already announced contributions.

The recent AFL-CIO convention strongly supported the establishment of the institute "as a fitting tribute to our friend and brother and as a center in which tomorrow's statesmen may learn to continue the fight for freedom and justice in the spirit of Hubert H. Humphrey."

To Square Two



Labor Pledges Fight To Keep Jobs Bill Intact

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO will oppose any amendment to the Humphrey-Hawkins bill which would "diminish the primary commitment to full employment," including "any arbitrary inflation goal."

The federation's Executive Council, calling for prompt congressional action on the full employment measure, pointed out that the bill provides for anti-inflation action to achieve reasonable price stability and that any amendments would weaken the overall thrust of the bill.

The council termed the measure reported out of the House Labor Committee "reasonable, realistic and achievable legislation" and welcomed President Carter's support for the bill. The legislation would commit the nation to a reduction in adult unemployment to 3 percent and in overall unemployment to 4 percent within five years of enactment.

"The Humphrey-Hawkins unemployment goals can be attained by general economic stimulus and specific employment and training programs targeted in such a way as to forestall bottlenecks and inflationary pressures," the council said. It called for passage without weakening amendments similar to those attempted but defeated in the House committee.

Contempt Ruling Stands Against J. P. Stevens

(Continued from Page 1)

day the violation continued.

It noted that Stevens had continually defied court orders as far back as 1967, when the appeals court found the company had engaged in "massive violations" of worker rights and ordered it to comply with the National Labor Relations Act.

The textile firm's flouting of the law, the decision noted, had given it the reputation of "the most notorious recidivist in the field of labor law."

In a recent annual report, Stevens promised that it would faithfully abide by the appellate court ruling if the Supreme Court should refuse to review it or if it were upheld after review.

The Clothing & Textile Workers said that if the company carries out its promise, it would amount to "a great step forward" in protecting the rights of the Stevens workers.

Other portions of the appellate court order require the company to mail a copy of the court decision to its employees, grant the union full bulletin board access, and provide lists of names and addresses of employees to the union.

The guaranteed access rule allows union representatives to enter non-work areas of the plants, such as canteens and to be present with the right of rebuttal at any company speech dealing with union representation.

The Supreme Court's denial of review puts the case back in the appellate court, and union attorneys said they expect the court to issue in the next two weeks a decree requiring full compliance with its order of last August.

In seeking Supreme Court review, the firm claimed that the magnitude of the threatened fines was "disproportionate" to the offenses and could interfere with the company's "ability to manage its operations."

Replying for the National Labor Relations Board, the government said the fines were not excessive in view of the company's $450 million net worth and its 1976 profits of more than $41 million. It said the threat of heavy fines was needed to remove the profit incentive for Stevens to continue to violate the law.

While the decision does not apply to Stevens plants outside of the Carolinas, the company is also under a contempt of court citation from the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals based on its closing of its Statesboro, Ga., plant after the union won a representation election. And the National Labor Relations Board has petitioned for a nationwide injunction to restrain the company from violations of federal labor law in any plant not already covered by a court order.

William D. Buck Dies, Led Fire Fighters

St. Louis—Former Fire Fighters President William D. Buck died here after a long illness. He was 75.

Buck was president of the IAFF from 1957 to 1968. He had served earlier as the union's secretary-treasurer and as a vice president.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Council Vows Fight to Win Law Reform Bill in Senate

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A SOUTH AFRICAN EDITOR, a refugee from his own country because of his opposition to apartheid, addresses the Executive Council. Donald Woods, the editor, is flanked by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Murray H. Finley, with Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in the background. **(Story, Page 3)**

Hits 'Conspiracy' By Business Foes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO considers labor law reform "a moral and human rights issue" and is prepared to match opponents "postcard for postcard, letter for letter, telephone call for telephone call, visit for visit" in order to assure Senate approval, the Executive Council declared.

A council resolution called on the Senate to pass the reform bill "without any crippling amendments" and to thwart the filibuster threatened by opponents. Labor law reform passed the House last fall and a companion bill has Senate committee endorsement.

The council accused corporations, trade associations and extreme right-wing groups of mounting a "conspiracy of convenience" against labor law reform.

Employer groups are fighting to retain the "unfair advantage" they hold under the present "ineffective law," the council said. And "the extreme right wing is opposed to unions in any shape or form."

Earlier, the Executive Council spelled out the details of a $29.55 billion economic stimulus program to create 2 million additional jobs, analyzed the Administration tax program and called for a rollback in the social security tax rate.

In its final sessions, the council adopted statements calling for action on national health insurance, meaningful reform of welfare programs, increased assistance for housing at affordable interest rates, and support for an expanding program to aid the handicapped.

It voiced general support for the farmers seeking to preserve their family farms, called for Senate action to revise the Hatch Act, fiscal aid for New York City, revision of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission's operations and backed a new nuclear power plant in California.

Statements were adopted urging development of full job protection for Panama Canal Zone workers, support for the postal unions in their upcoming negotiations and support for Civil Service Commission reorganization that would move toward establishing collective bargaining for federal workers.

In the international area, the council called on the Administration to reconsider the sale of fighter planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, called on the government and business to limit their economic ties with South Africa, urged aid for Indochinese and Kurdish refugees and support of free trade unions and economic development in Asia and Latin America.

It received a report that the federation's internal disputes plan was working well and elected Fred J. Kroll, president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, to the council to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Hal Davis.

A special assessment was voted of two cents per member per year for five years to endow a permanent chair at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota "as a partial repayment for the love he had for his nation and this labor movement."

AFL-CIO President George Meany characterized the meeting as "very, very constructive . . . I think we are carrying out our responsibility as a large organization of American citizens in trying to make our contributions to a better life in America, in all fields, not just in the things that directly affect workers."

At a news conference, Meany said any organizing thrust that follows enactment of labor law reform will come from the various international unions. The AFL-CIO has no plans to launch a major organizing drive as a federation.

(Continued on Page 3)

Improvement Sought in Job Training Act

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to improve the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act to deal more adequately with unemployment caused by a shortage of jobs as well as "structural unemployment" of persons who lack the work skills or education to hold down a job if it were available.

Labor is concerned about both groups, AFL-CIO Associate Legislative Director Kenneth Young testified at Senate hearings.

"We share the Administration's concern about structural unemploy-

(Continued on Page 12)

Consumer Prices Surge:

Workers' Real Pay Suffers Sharp Drop

By James M. Shevis

The purchasing power of American wage-earners plummeted a seasonally adjusted 3 percent in January, the sharpest decline in 14 years, as living costs soared at nearly double the average increase of the previous six months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Other major factors in the record rate of decline in workers' real spendable earnings were weather-related layoffs and plant closings that resulted in fewer hours worked, and the jump in social security taxes that began in January.

Real spendable earnings, or take-home pay expressed in constant 1967 dollars, fell to $93.06 a week in January for a married worker with three dependents—$2.83 less than in December and $3.58 less than the average for the 1972 calendar year.

A 1.4 percent decrease in average weekly hours worked combined with a seasonally adjusted seven-tenths of 1 percent rise in the government's traditional consumer price index to bring on the sharp January slide in purchasing power.

The 3 percent decline in real spendable earnings was the biggest one-month drop registered since BLS began the survey in 1964, and almost twice as steep as the previous record, a 1.6 percent slump in August 1973. Over the year, real spendable earnings were up 1.8 percent, however, largely the result of the income tax reduction that took effect last June.

Higher social security taxes were felt by most American workers, whose take-home pay in January reflected an increase in the tax rate from 5.85 to 6.05 percent.

As troubling as the record drop

(Continued on Page 9)

Porters, Railway Clerks Complete Merger Action

Rosemont, Ill.—The 26 delegates to a special convention of the Sleeping Car Porters voted unanimously to affiliate as an autonomous system division of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

The three-hour meeting on Feb. 28 was the final step in merger talks which had started early in 1977. The merger became effective with the convention's vote of approval.

BRAC's executive board had previously approved the unity agreement which had been signed by the presidents of the two unions on Jan. 12.

The Porters—who long held a position of esteem in the American black community and in the trade union movement—had shrunk in size from a peak of about 12,000 members to scarcely one thousand at present.

BRAC President Fred J. Kroll officially welcomed the new members, and voiced hope railroad passenger traffic would grow and create additional jobs both for the Porters and for other BRAC members.

"You've done a great job," Kroll said. "It is a tremendous tribute

(Continued on Page 9)

Carter Draws Praise For Federal Labor Plan

By David L. Perlman

A presidential commitment to bring federal government labor relations procedures closer to the private sector pattern won a warm endorsement from the trade union movement.

Carter said he will use his reorganization power to establish an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority, modeled after the private sector's National Labor Relations Board.

It would include, as does the NLRB, a general counsel's office to investigate and prosecute unfair labor practices. After the President formally submits the reorganization plan, it will go into effect automatically unless either the House or Senate adopts a resolution of disapproval within 60 days.

The President also announced that the Administration will work with unions representing federal

(Continued on Page 11)

Fred J. Kroll Of Rail Clerks Joins Council

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Fred J. Kroll, president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, has been elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO. His election fills a vacancy on the federation's Executive Council caused by the death of Hal C. Davis in January. Davis had been president of the Musicians.

Kroll, 42, has been president of BRAC since November 1976 when he was elected by the union's executive council to succeed C. L. Dennis, who stepped down for health reasons.

A native of Philadelphia, Kroll comes from a trade union family. Both of his parents were members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

He has been a member of BRAC since 1953 when he went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was elected chairman of BRAC Local 587 in Philadelphia in 1961.

Kroll was elected a division chairman in 1964 and in 1970 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the BRAC system board for the Penn Central Railroad. He was elected general chairman for the system the following year.

Kroll filled a vacancy on the union's executive council early in 1975 and was elected to a full-term as vice president at the union's convention later that year.

NEWEST MEMBER of the Executive Council, Fred J. Kroll, is welcomed by AFL-CIO President George Meany. Kroll is president of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Long-Term Aid Urged to Ease New York Bind

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A broad, long-term program of federal assistance is needed to restore New York City to financial health, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

A council resolution noted that the city has made "substantial progress" in reducing its annual deficit. But the present program of short-term federal loans which must be repaid within a year doesn't offer a lasting solution.

The short-term loan authorization expires in June, and the council urged the Administration to support and Congress to enact a substitute program of federal guarantees for long-term loans. This would be less costly and less restrictive than the present program, the AFL-CIO said.

The statement noted the heavy sacrifices made by city employees, including some 60,000 layoffs. City workers have pledged their pension funds to help the city's financial bind and have seen their pay and fringe benefits slip below the level of other large cities.

But "long-term loans alone will not totally solve the problems that confront New York City or other older urban areas," the council said.

It stressed the need for other programs that the AFL-CIO has urged, including public works, public service jobs and an urban development bank.

Rubber Workers Name New General Counsel

Akron, Ohio—Charles R. Armstrong has been appointed general counsel of the Rubber Workers, subject to approval by the union's executive board.

Armstrong, assistant general counsel for the URW since 1974, fills the vacancy created by resignation of Harley Kastner who has entered private practice.

New Efforts Pressed To Aid Handicapped

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Continued efforts must be made by labor and management to provide leadership in breaking down prejudices against the employment of handicapped workers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The council statement noted that labor is pursuing its activities in the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped and is expanding efforts to help disabled workers and veterans find jobs.

President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is an executive committee vice chairman of the President's Industry-Labor Council for the Handicapped and President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers heads its newly activated labor committee.

Much of labor's involvement in programs for the hiring of handicapped workers is being coordinated through the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, the council noted. HRDI is expanding operations for handicapped workers from four to nine cities.

The Clothing & Textile Workers also have initiated a program to place handicapped workers in jobs.

But much more must and can be done, the council said in urging federation affiliates to:

- Work with the Industry-Labor Council to meet the problems of handicapped people in the labor force.
- Actively participate in the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped in governors' and local committees throughout the country.
- Encourage handicapped workers to take an active role in the labor movement.
- Foster full compliance with affirmative action and non-discrimination laws for the handicapped.
- Provide special assistance to handicapped persons who also face dual discrimination because of advancing age.

Additional efforts must also be made to achieve full funding of governmental programs for handicapped children and better training of teachers, the council stressed. It also called for improvements in public transportation, elimination of barriers in public buildings and control of medical bills plaguing handicapped persons.

But especially vital for handicapped workers is a full employment economy, which would provide additional job opportunities for unemployed handicapped persons and upgrading for those holding jobs, the council said.

Key Amendments Sought:

Welfare Bill Found Far Short of Needs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Action by the House subcommittee on Welfare Reform falls "far short of what is needed to . . . provide decent jobs and income security for the nation's poor," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Calling for amendments in nine key areas, the council also emphasized that the "ultimate objective must be a national welfare program with a single national standard of payments, at a decent level, fully funded by the federal government" with full protection for state and local workers now administering welfare programs.

It stressed also that since proposed welfare legislation would not take effect until 1981 "we will work for prompt action to meet the immediate needs of the poor and relieve the serious fiscal burdens of state and local governments."

The council statement recalled the basic principles enunciated at the last AFL-CIO convention for reforming and strengthening the programs designed to help the nation's poor. This means full employment with jobs at adequate wages in both private and public employment for all able to work outside the home and benefit payments sufficient to provide a decent living standard for those unable to take such jobs.

The Administration's proposals, it pointed out, although a step in the right direction, contain numerous deficiencies, and while the House subcommittee made some improvements in the Administration's bill other changes were added that have "counterbalanced whatever good" it had accomplished.

The Council called for further amendments to:

- Provide those unable to work outside the home with a federal minimum payment brought in stages to no less than the poverty level.
- Continue the food stamp program.
- Insure that no one now receiving more than the federal minimum suffers an income loss and that states and cities are relieved of an intolerable fiscal burden.
- Provide a public service employment program to take care of job needs for welfare recipients who can work.
- Insure quality child care for parents who become employed at wages too low to pay for such care.
- Insure that jobs pay the prevailing wage or the minimum wage, whichever is higher, as well as applicable fringe benefits.
- Require federal aid to state and local governments to develop job training and placement programs.
- Guarantee the job security and employment benefits and rights of state and local government workers who would be affected by any new federal program.

The council said "we will oppose onerous proposals such as requiring welfare recipients to work off their welfare payments at substandard wages, as well as all other proposals which fail to meet the needs of the poverty-stricken and fall short of the genuine welfare reform the nation needs."

Latin Unions Supported In Fighting Repressions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its commitment to free labor movements in Latin America and urged the Carter Administration to apply pressure on all levels of government, and in international monetary and industrial institutions, to confront representatives of those states who continue to trample human and trade union rights under foot.

"The nations of the Americas have fallen one by one under the heel of military regimes that range from benevolently authoritarian to repressively dictatorial," the Executive Council said at its annual winter meeting.

"In fact, in recent times, the only free elections in Latin America have been held in Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia, Guyana, and some island states in the Caribbean."

Trade union rights and human rights are synonymous, the council emphasized, declaring its vigorous support for President Carter's continued stress on human rights around the world. The AFL-CIO will press the American Institute for Free Labor Development, its regional auxiliary in the Americas, to continue its multiple efforts to help strengthen representative worker organizations, both urban and rural, throughout the southern hemisphere, the council added.

"The Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, ORIT, to which the AFL-CIO is affiliated, is making increasing inroads toward the same end," the council noted.

It said the AFL-CIO will continue to support the Administration's human rights objectives and added:

"The AFL-CIO will continue its traditional commitment to free labor movements in the Americas through attention and direct action."

Legislative Drive Pledged to Limit Role of N.Y. Waterfront Commission

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Hiring halls on the New York Harbor should be operated by joint labor-management groups rather than the Waterfront Commission, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The commission has administered hiring centers on New York and New Jersey docks since 1953, when it was set up to regulate longshore employment and to prevent criminals from interfering with the rights of dock workers.

But the purposes leading to the creation of the commission and for its broad authority over hiring practices no longer exist, the council said.

It also said that the commission's hiring activities are totally contrary to collective bargaining agreements and the determinations of joint labor-management committees.

As a result, the AFL-CIO will press for legislation in New York and New Jersey to amend the Waterfront Commission Compact by restricting the authority of the commission "to the exercise of police powers and to the supervision of labor-management activities only to the extent that improper and/or unlawful acts may be involved."

The legislation should provide for the transfer of hiring authority to labor-management groups which would allow the selection of workers on a nondiscriminatory basis while meeting all requirements of federal and state laws.

The broad licensing powers of the commission are "an affront to the human dignity" of individual dock workers, the council said.

It noted that a longshoreman must be registered with the commission before he can work in the Port of New York, but that his right to work may be terminated or suspended even if he has been acquitted of charges that would affect his job rights.

The council also pointed out that basic objectives of the commission have been largely met by the good-faith collective bargaining between labor and management.

Prime examples of these achievements are:

- Cooperation of the Longshoremen's union leading to the development of new methods of moving cargo.
- Management's agreement to the ILA's contract proposals for a guaranteed annual income, seniority systems, and improvements in fringe benefits and other protections.

Citing the outdated operations of the commission, the council noted that it continues to function with the same number of personnel it had in 1953 even though the work force on the New York Harbor docks has been reduced to about one-sixth of what it was 25 years ago.

Council Vows Fight for Labor Law Bill

Bids Senate Reject 'Crippling' Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

The Executive Council resolution cited these key ingredients of the reform bill sponsored in the Senate by Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.):

- An end to "unnecessary delays in resolving unfair labor practice cases."
- More adequate compensation to workers harmed by illegal employer actions.
- Assurance of a "timely election" when workers petition for union representation.
- Denial of federal contracts to firms that "repeatedly and willfully violate employee rights."

The council said the tactics of delay that anti-union employers have used to thwart organizing are being employed to block labor law reform.

It noted that opponents in the Senate are expected to resort to both a traditional filibuster—which will require the votes of 60 senators to end—and as an additional delaying tactic "a flood of amendments irrelevant to the bill."

As for claims of business lobbyists that abuses of workers' rights are "isolated occurrences that do not require corrective legislation," the council said that congressional hearings proved otherwise.

It cited the annual reports of the National Labor Relations Board as evidence that "employer lawbreaking is widespread and growing."

The council scoffed at a "phony study" by the Chamber of Commerce asserting that labor law reform would be inflationary. Its conclusion that "employers should be allowed to break the law because it is cheaper" points up the "immorality" of the opposition, the AFL-CIO said.

On other matters, in response to questions from reporters at news conferences throughout the meeting, Meany made these points:

- The tentative settlement in the coal strike is a "plus for the President" but he should have "moved into the situation much earlier, before it got so critical."
- The President deserves credit for his role in seeking solutions to the energy crisis and in human rights, but he has not lived up to expectations in handling the problems of inflation and getting the people back to work.
- **The end of the Farm Workers' boycott shows that the UFW can now operate as a union through collective bargaining and organization and winning representation elections.**
- The situation on South African apartheid will not change unless "you put the pressure on. . . . Changes are not going to be made from the inside at the present time." Pressure on the Exim bank and U.S. corporations is very important as a starter.
- There is a great need for improving the railroad roadbeds and rolling stock to help avoid the rash of accidents and derailments in recent days causing deaths and evacuations of towns. It is in the national interest to carry dangerous chemicals and explosives safely.
- The AFL-CIO is pressing the ERA ratification campaign in four key states and is supporting the extension of time for approval. If that constitutes changing the rules in the middle, "the cause in this case is certainly worth it. . . ."

In other actions, the council discussed a letter from Vice President Edward T. Hanley, president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, who was ill and could not attend the sessions. Hanley called on the council to reconsider its action supporting President Carter on the so-called three-martini lunch. The Hotel Employees concur that some tax reforms are needed, but this proposal would cost union members their jobs, he argued.

The council discussed the letter and voted to stand with its earlier position backing the closing of the business lunch tax loophole.

It heard a report from Vice President Murray Finley, president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, on the expanding effectiveness of the J. P. Stevens boycott.

The council also approved name changes requested by two unions. The Doll & Toy Workers will now be known as the International Union of Allied Novelty Production Workers; the Distillery Workers name is changed to Distillery, Wine & Allied Workers International Union.

Contributions were voted to the Conference on Economic Progress, Italian-American Labor Council, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, National Council of Senior Citizens, CARE, Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, United Negro College Fund, National Housing Conference, National Rural Housing Coalition, Ad Hoc Low-Income Housing Coalition, Inter-Religious Housing Coalition, Fund for an Open Society, No Greater Love, Coalition of Labor Union Women, Joint Council for Economic Education, National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, Committee for National Health Insurance, Jewish Daily Forward, National Urban Coalition, New Leader, Consumer Coalition for Health, Voluntary Health & Social Welfare Organizations, Full Employment Action Council, Consumer Federation of America, National Council on Crime & Delinquency, Committee on the Present Danger.

The next council meeting was set for May 9 in Washington.

1978 ELECTION ISSUES are discussed by COPE Director Al Barkan at a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. The threat from heavily-funded right-wing groups was a principal topic.

Strong Pressure Proposed to Force South Africa to Abandon Apartheid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on the U.S. government and American corporations to sharply limit their economic ties with South Africa to force a change in that nation's apartheid policies.

Stressing that the subjugation and repression of non-whites in South Africa is escalating, the Executive Council strongly reaffirmed the federation's position and called for the following actions:

- End insurance and loan guarantees for South Africa by the Export-Import Bank as well as other government operations which promote the flow of capital or credit.
- Have U.S. corporations divest themselves immediately of South African affiliates and make every effort to influence the corporations of other democratic states to do likewise.
- Provide aid and assistance to free trade union organizations in South Africa operating under repressive conditions.
- If these do not produce adequate results the following should be brought to bear—(a) withdrawal from all participation with South African social, cultural, athletic and other activities; (b) withdrawal of diplomatic relations; (c) U.S. support of UN disciplinary actions against South Africa.

The statement was adopted after the council heard a lengthy report on conditions in South Africa from Donald Woods, the newspaper editor who recently escaped from the country after being "banned," which in effect placed him under house arrest.

An effective opponent of apartheid, Woods later pointed out at a meeting with reporters that voting in South Africa is limited to the white minority. This, he said, could be compared to limiting the vote in the United States only to Californians who would elect officials and set policy for the entire country.

The council instructed the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee to study further positive courses of action, "including selective boycotts against South African exports" and report to a later meeting of the council.

The council said that the "oppression in South Africa must be viewed with particular alarm since it is committed under the guise of a parliamentary democracy, and is not directly the policy of a single dictatorial ruler."

The continued intransigence of the South African government requires the additional action, the council said, recalling the strong stand taken against apartheid at the recent AFL-CIO convention. The convention resolution called for U.S. corporations with investments in South Africa to recognize bona fide trade unions, for full recognition and registration of all bona fide trade unions, for South African withdrawal from Namibia, for a halt to U.S.-South African nuclear cooperation, and support of the Geneva accord on free travel for blacks entering and leaving South Africa.

U.S. Asked to Review Fighter Sales to Arabs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on the Administration to reconsider the proposed sale of U.S. fighter aircraft to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, declaring that the cause of peace will not be advanced by supplying sophisticated weapons to nations that "have more than once launched attacks on Israel."

The Executive Council statement added: "Neither are we persuaded that there is anything 'even-handed' about withholding arms from Israel in an effort to force it into concessions."

The council welcomed the recent peace initiative in the Middle East because it opened the door to direct negotiations without absolute preconditions. It said the proper role for the United States is as a mediator rather than formulating the negotiating position of either side.

"It is not the proper role of the United States to pressure Israel, our long-time ally and still the only democratic state in the Middle East. . . . Decisions affecting the very existence of the Israeli state can be made only by Israelis," it said.

Commenting on the proposed sale of 60 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia and 59 F-5 fighters to Egypt, the council said it understood the arguments of those who see the sales as a step to sustaining the present peace momentum but emphasized that the sales could only be considered in the context of a settlement "which effectively secures the peace."

The history of past attacks and threats against the survival of Israel "argues strongly against concessions that place Israel's security in jeopardy. This is after all the heart of the problem in the Middle East and it ought not to be approached by coercive pressure on Israel through manipulative arms deals."

Job Protection Needs Cited in Canal Treaties

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Executive Council reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's endorsement of the Panama Canal treaties but urged that "more must be done" for workers whose jobs will be affected.

The treaties provide "a just and enduring base for harmony in the Western Hemisphere," the council said, and should be ratified "without undue delay."

It noted that treaty provisions require protection for the job rights and benefits of U.S. citizens employed in the Canal Zone and that the government has set up a job placement service for those who would be displaced.

In addition, the council urged, "the Administration and the Dept. of Defense should promptly develop, in concert with the unions representing Canal Zone workers, provisions for full and complete protection of the job rights and benefits of all those workers."

AFL-CIO to Endow Chair At Humphrey Institute

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO will endow a chair at the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs to honor the memory of a beloved friend of America's workers and to help train tomorrow's leaders.

The Executive Council voted to levy a special assessment to finance the professorship, to be supplemented by contributions from affiliated and individual union members.

The assessment will be two cents a year for each union member during each of the next five years. It will be collected annually in the month of July.

Support for the Humphrey Institute was voted by the AFL-CIO convention last December, a month before the senator's death.

The Executive Council resolution termed establishment of the professorship a "labor of love" in "partial repayment" for all that Hubert Humphrey did for his nation and the trade union movement.

COMMON GOALS with the labor movement were stressed by Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in his talk to the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Hooks saw continued close cooperation by the two organizations.

Congress Urged to Extend Deadline To Ratify Equal Rights Amendment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to extend the time allowed for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment so that the majority of women that favor ERA can present all the facts to the state legislatures that have not yet acted.

The Executive Council approved a resolution referred from the 1977 convention calling for the extension. Three more states must ratify ERA by March 1979 to make it part of the U.S. Constitution. The amendment has run into strong right-wing opposition and a "slanderous campaign" waged by extremists, the council noted.

The Administration has called for the time extension, and a bill is currently in committee in both houses of Congress.

The action on the ERA resolution highlighted council votes on a group of 17 resolutions referred from the convention covering a wide range of subjects including the outer continental shelf, bankruptcy act, apprenticeship, situs picketing, Davis-Bacon, and alien workers. The convention referred 32 resolutions to the council; 15 were held for later action.

Outer Continental Shelf Development

The council adopted a substitute covering three referred resolutions dealing with this issue. The new resolution endorses the hire-American provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf bill passed by the House and the worker safety provisions of the bill passed by the Senate and calls on the conference committee to retain both provisions in its report. The measures deal with drilling for oil and natural gas in the continental shelf.

Bankruptcy Act

The council approved calling for amendment of the act to remove limitations on payments above the no-longer pertinent $600 limit and to provide priority for payments to employee benefit plans as defined in the pension act. The resolution notes that many union members have lost out on substantial amounts of unpaid wages as a result of employer bankruptcies and suffered similar losses by employer inability to make payments to pension, welfare, vacation and other funds because of bankruptcy.

Employment of "Legal" Aliens

The council approved a substitute resolution calling on the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Immigration & Naturalization Service to end abuses and manipulations of their rules that allow alien workers to be employed "legally" in the United States. Many of the imported workers are engaged in competitive work and are not "managerial" or "training" personnel as alleged. "All American workers should be protected from displacement by temporary, resident non-immigrant foreign nationals," the resolution said.

Workers in Guam

The council adopted a substitute for three resolutions on regulation of alien workers on Guam calling on the U.S. Dept. of Labor to adequately enforce in Guam the Alien Labor Certification Program as it deals with wage rates and health and safety.

Repeal of Denver Building Trades Decision

The council approved a resolution to reintroduce at the most appropriate time a bill to protect the picketing rights of the building trades unions at a common construction site—the situs picketing bill. The resolution notes that President Carter has signified his willingness to sign such a bill. A measure to repeal the court decision was defeated early in 1977 in the House.

Enforcement of Davis-Bacon Act

The council approved an amended resolution supporting legislation to place responsibility and authority for the enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act in the Dept. of Labor and for uniform application of the law's provisions regarding inclusion of fringe benefit costs in prevailing wage determinations. Responsibility and authority for enforcement currently rests with the individual contracting agency of the government.

Apprenticeship

The council approved an amended resolution calling on the Secretary of Labor to restore the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship "to its policymaking role" which it enjoyed until 1967 and to remove those barriers and regulations that restrict the use of objective selection and training standards.

Multinational Tax Loopholes—United Kingdom Treaty

The council approved a resolution opposing that section of the proposed United Kingdom treaty that would limit the right of states to tax foreign corporations on a proportion of their overall receipts.

Retired Unionists

The concept of this resolution—to allow union retirees organizations a voice and vote in state and local central bodies—was endorsed by the Central Bodies Committee at the 1977 convention and sent to the council for implementation. The council approved changes in the rules governing state and local central bodies to allow them to take this step but limited the number of delegates and votes. The changes will be sent to all councils with a covering letter setting out the specific rules and guidelines.

Other resolutions were sent to standing AFL-CIO committees. Two were disapproved; they dealt with proposed lawsuits and hiring and personnel policies of unions.

Labor Support Affirmed For Farm Alliance

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The historic alliance between America's family farmers and the trade union movement was reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

"Just as we believe that workers are entitled to a fair wage for their labors, we believe farmers are entitled to a fair return for their labors."

It said AFL-CIO state central bodies should work with farm groups "in pursuit of mutual goals."

The council expressed concern at the plight of family farmers and sympathy for the efforts of the American Agricultural Movement to improve conditions.

"Like the cooperative movement before it and the long-standing progressive family farm organizations," the council said, the new movement "deserves the support and assistance of the labor movement."

The council called on Congress and the Administration for effective solutions "tailored to meet the needs of the family farmer" without enriching corporate farmers and commodity speculators.

The statement denounced attempts by "the ultra-conservative, big business-oriented Farm Bureau Federation" to drive a wedge between family farmers and the labor movement by attacks on unions.

Norman Walker Retires From Mediation Service

Norman O. Walker has retired as information director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, the post he has held since 1963.

Before joining the FMCS, Walker was the labor editor and reporter for the Associated Press. He is a native of Chicago and began his journalism career in New Orleans.

Council Warns Against Delay:

Strong Plea Issued On Health Security

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO renewed its call to President Carter and Congress to move as quickly as possible toward enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance program based on the principles of the Health Security proposal.

The federation's executive council warned that further delay would mean a continuing escalation of health care costs and deny many Americans the right to decent health care.

"The American people want national health insurance, and they want it as soon as possible," the council stressed in noting that public opinion polls reinforce those points.

"This is why the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association and the private medical health insurance industry have not opposed national health insurance outright, as they originally fought Medicare."

Instead, the council pointed out, these groups have attempted to ride the tide of public opinion by introducing so-called national health insurance bills that would actually preserve their own interests.

"If they were really concerned with the health of the American people, they would endorse the essential principles outlined by the President and supported by the AFL-CIO," the council said.

It noted that Carter has committed his Administration to the enactment of a national health insurance program embodying the principles of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security legislation, which include:

- Universal and comprehensive coverage.
- Lowering barriers to preventive medicine and early care without deductibles.
- Built-in cost and quality controls.
- Financing by a combination of employer-employee payroll taxes, supplemented by general tax revenues.

Health Security would also provide for negotiated budgets for hospitals and negotiated fees for doctors, strong consumer input in the administration of the program and financial incentives to reform the delivery of health services, the council observed.

"The sky-high costs of the present fee-for-service system and private medical insurance are completely unacceptable to the American public," the council said.

In fiscal year 1977, the United States spent $161 billion, or 8.7 percent of its gross national product, on health care.

But Canada, which has a health insurance program keyed to the principles already outlined by Carter, has stabilized health expenditures at about 7 percent of its GNP, the council pointed out.

If the President sticks to his stated schedule on national health insurance—outlining key principles this spring and introduce a specific bill a few months later—the council said it would be possible for Congress to hold hearings by the end of the year and move toward enactment in 1979.

And if the President's bill provides for phasing in of a national health insurance program, each stage and a specific timetable should be spelled out in the bill, the council said.

Equal Treatment Sought For Kurdish Refugees

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged the United States government to accord Kurdish refugees in America the same financial aid that it gives refugees from other countries, and to take steps to protect the human rights of the Kurdish minority in Iraq.

The United States has already admitted more than 700 Kurdish refugees, the Executive Council observed. For the most part, they are unskilled and do not possess a working knowledge of the English language and are thus forced to take the lowest-paying jobs or become public charges.

As soon as they are employed, however, they are obliged to repay the cost of their transatlantic passage to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the cost for final settlement to various U.S. voluntary agencies, the council noted.

"In numerous cases, this economic hardship is causing them physical and emotional duress, leading many to desperation," the council said. Refugees from Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Cambodia, and Vietnam, meanwhile, have their resettlement costs paid for out of U.S. government funds, it said.

A comparatively small group even in their own country, the Kurds have been systematically discriminated against and their fundamental freedoms trampled upon by the Iraqi government, the AFL-CIO charged.

"This consistent pattern of racialism by the government of Iraq against its Kurdish citizenry is beginning to threaten their very existence," the council declared.

Senate Urged To Press Vote On Hatch Act

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Hatch Act reform is "long overdue," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in urging the Senate and its Governmental Affairs Committee to act on a House-passed bill.

The Hatch Act, a relic of the 1930s, denies some 3 million federal and postal workers the right to take an active part in partisan political activities.

These public sector workers are entitled to "the full political rights and safeguards enjoyed by all other American citizens," the council said.

It noted that the bill the House passed last June would establish "effective and workable" safeguards for government employees against political coercion or intimidation.

A Hatch Act reform bill was passed by the previous Congress but vetoed by then-President Ford. The bill now before Congress has President Carter's endorsement.

New Housing Slump Threatened:

Steps Asked to Curb Rising Interest Rates

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO, warning of conditions in the mortgage money market that could bring on another steep decline in homebuilding, called on the Carter Administration to take steps to hold down interest rates and stimulate more housing starts.

"Five times in the past 22 years, contractions in the mortgage money supply and increases in mortgage interest rates have been followed by sharp declines in homebuilding and general economic slowdowns or recessions," the Executive Council observed in a statement at its annual winter meeting.

Unless action is taken immediately to provide more housing at lower costs, another decline in homebuilding could result, the council said. If this were to happen, the nation's economy, already lagging, could slow down even further.

"Increases in the housing supply and reductions in home mortgage interest rates would be valuable weapons in the fight against inflation," the council said.

The AFL-CIO urged President Carter to authorize the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to use the powers of the 1969 Credit Control Act and institute appropriate selective credit regulations to fight inflation and hold down interest rates so that the cycle of reductions in homebuilding, employment, and general economic activity will not be repeated.

"Additionally, the interest rate for HUD Section 235 home buyers should be reduced from the current 4 percent to the 1 percent statutory minimum, thus enabling low-income families to buy homes," the council said. "This would stimulate the production of tens of thousands of additional assisted homeownership units."

The council also urged Congress to:

- Increase the fiscal 1979 authorization for low-income rental housing payments to support 100,000 more new units than requested in the Housing & Urban Development Dept.'s budget, of which 60,000 units would be for public housing and 40,000 others for housing assistance payments in private rental housing.
- Approve the additional $2 billion fiscal 1979 authority requested by the Administration for purchase of "tandem plan," below-market mortgages for rental housing, and establish stand-by authority for an additional $2 billion for tandem plan home mortgages.
- Increase the fiscal 1979 authorization for Farmers Home Administration moderate-income home loans to provide an additional 25,000 loans.
- Review future housing needs and establish new national housing goals to replace those that expire this year, and require annual reports from the Administration identifying obstacles to achieving the goals and recommending measures to overcome such obstacles.
- Disapprove any proposal to permit federally-chartered institutions to make variable rate or graduated payment mortgages which are more risky and costly for homebuyers and which would add to inflationary pressures when the economy heats up.

While low-income households are suffering the most from the current housing shortage, middle-income families are also being priced out of the housing market in increasing numbers, the AFL-CIO said.

Rising money market interest rates over the past several months have resulted in a sharp reduction of savings inflows into mortgage lending institutions, as savings funds are diverted into debt securities.

The higher interest rates were given further impetus when the Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate from 6 to 6.5 percent in early January. Mortgage rates have been rising rapidly, and are expected to increase further.

"It does not make sense to permit another homebuilding decline, as money tightens and mortgage interest rates rise, while large amounts of credit are extended for corporate takeovers of companies, for foreign industries that undercut American production and for international money market speculation and other non-essential purposes," the council said.

Over-Stress on Exports Cited in Asian Countries

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO expressed deep concern over the emphasis by some nations in Asia and elsewhere on exports as the sole or major solution to the economic, social and political problems of the less developed countries.

Export-oriented economies tend to distort demographic patterns by attracting people from rural to urban areas, further complicating the prospects for agricultural self-sufficiency and agrarian reform, the Executive Council observed in a statement at its annual winter meeting here.

"These export platforms shift attention away from vital local issues and needs such as education and manpower training, labor and social standards, housing and the development of free trade unions and effective collective bargaining," the council said. "Also obscured is the urgent necessity to curb large outflows of private capital by the wealthy and the political oligarchies."

Trade surpluses have no meaning for workers of developing countries when they are built upon the subjugation of trade union freedoms and the denial of human dignity, the council declared.

All too frequently, such surpluses serve only the aspirations of political or economic elites and the profit margins of multinational corporations, the AFL-CIO charged.

"Prosperity, growth, and improved living conditions for their people are the serious needs of the developing countries," the council said. "The construction of strong and equitable economies requires the essential foundation of expanding domestic and internal consumer markets.

"Workers and their families must be able to partake in these gains and receive a fair share of the wealth they have helped to produce," the council said.

ISSUES BEFORE the AFL-CIO Executive Council are discussed during a break in the council sessions by Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice President Al H. Chesser, president of the United Transportation Union.

House Votes to Keep OPIC Insurance Plan

The House voted 191-165 to continue government insurance of overseas investments by U.S. firms—a program that the AFL-CIO opposes as another inducement to move job opportunities out of the United States.

The bill, which was taken off the House floor last November when it appeared headed for defeat, would extend the insurance program of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC) until Oct. 1, 1983. The Senate passed an extension bill last year.

OPIC insurance protects firms from loss if a foreign country seizes property or assets, or if an overseas property is damaged by war.

To get the bill through the House, supporters had to accept several restrictive amendments. Thus, half the insurance would be reserved for smaller firms—an amendment adopted after criticism that most of the protection has gone to big multinational corporations.

Also, OPIC would be forbidden to insure copper-mining projects abroad—a reflection of the depressed copper industry in Arizona and other states—or to assist overseas production of palm oil, sugar or citrus crops for export to the United States. A House-Senate conference committee will determine whether the restrictions stay in the final version of the bill.

The AFL-CIO, in testimony and in a letter sent to all House members by Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, urged rejection of the bill and an end to the insurance program.

"Jobs have been lost in the very industries where OPIC has been insuring foreign factories," Biemiller said. "Private companies who wish to invest abroad should take the risk on their own shoulders, and not place it on the shoulders of U.S. taxpayers."

The House approved, 289-127, a proposed constitutional amendment that would give the District of Columbia full voting representation in Congress—two senators as well as House membership based on its population. It would give the city full representation in the electoral college and the status of a state in ratifying constitutional amendments.

The nation's capital, more populous than 10 states, now has only one non-voting delegate in the House and no representation in the Senate. The AFL-CIO has supported voting representation in Congress.

The amendment must still be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and then ratified by three-fourths of the states.

The Senate, meanwhile, continued to debate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties with supporters holding substantial majorities in the first series of test votes. Ratification will require two-thirds approval by senators present and voting.

No timetable has been set for completion of action.

Postal Unions Draw Support As Talks Near

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council declared its support of the postal unions in their upcoming negotiations with the Postal Service, expressing complete confidence in the ability of the collective bargaining process to protect the rights of the workers involved.

"We are confident that good-faith bargaining will once again prove the accuracy of our prediction in 1970 that this system is the best method for giving federal employees a voice in their wages and working conditions," the council said in a statement.

Three AFL-CIO unions, the Postal Workers, Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, will begin talks in mid-April on a national contract covering over 600,000 postal workers. Their current three-year contracts expire on July 23.

Representatives of the three unions have been meeting regularly as the Postal Labor Negotiating Committee, setting bargaining goals and discussing strategy.

Postal workers became the first federal employees granted collective bargaining rights, with passage of the 1970 Postal Reorganization Act. Since 1971, the Executive Council noted, three national agreements have been reached without resort to a strike or arbitration, "thus proving that collective bargaining can and does work well in the federal sector."

'Generous' Policy Asked On Indo-China Refugees

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"A more generous, open-ended U.S. policy is needed to save the lives" of those fleeing oppression in Southeast Asia, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

Special assistance is needed for the thousands of "boat people" from Vietnam whose distress signals at sea are being ignored and as many as half of whom are thought to have drowned. The council called on the Administration to discharge its special obligations to aid the Indo-China refugees in terms of the nation's history as a refuge for the persecuted and to work with other countries to guarantee all the refugees a home.

The council received a report from the Citizens Commission of the International Rescue Committee calling on the United States to authorize as quickly as possible the admission of the maximum number of Vietnamese boat people. The appeal was made by co-chairman Leo Cherne, IRC chairman, and William Casey, former undersecretary of state. Serving on the fact-finding commission was AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker, president of the Teachers, and Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The council statement traced the events in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in the three years since the Communist victory, pointing out that Vietnam is a "harsh dictatorship with all basic rights abolished," including the right to organize trade unions, with some 300,000 to 500,000 political prisoners held in "re-education camps."

Similar conditions exist in Laos, the council statement said, but conditions there are "mild" compared to the suffering in Cambodia where one to two million people have died since April 1975, a half-million on forced marches from Cambodian cities. Another 100,000 to 200,000 Cambodians have been executed, and more deaths have been caused by disease and starvation in slave camp villages.

The council estimated that about 100,000 refugees are now in camps in Thailand and an additional 7,500 Vietnamese boat people await resettlement. About 4,500 Vietnamese and Laotian refugees arrive every month in non-Communist Southeast Asia.

Since the initial influx of 135,000 Vietnamese after the war, the United States has admitted about 15,000. The White House is now seeking to admit 7,000 more.

The council said: "We have a special obligation to aid the refugees from Indo-China in light of our long and ultimately unsuccessful involvement in the conflict in that region. The very existence of these refugees demonstrates that whatever errors the U.S. made in Indo-China, we were not wrong in trying to help the people of that region avoid dictatorship and slavery."

Chester Sample Dies, Retired Molders Chief

Cincinnati—Chester A. Sample, president emeritus of the Molders, died at his home here Feb. 28. He was 95.

Sample had been a member of the Molders since 1902 and served the union in variety of elected offices and assignments for 47 years. He was elected a local president in 1912 and was appointed an organizer the following year. He became a union vice president in 1928. Sample was elected president in 1948 and headed the Molders until his retirement in 1960.

Apartheid Must Go

SINCE THE AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for an end to the system of apartheid practiced by the government of South Africa, it is deplorable that the subjugation and repression of the non-white citizens of South Africa by a white minority government has escalated. This is amply demonstrated by the wholesale banning, jailing and killing of individuals whose only wish is to exercise their inherent political, economic and human rights.

The oppression in South Africa must be viewed with particular alarm since it is committed under the guise of a parliamentary democracy, and is not directly the policy of a single dictatorial ruler.

Given the continued intransigence of the South African government, the Executive Council strongly reaffirms the resolution on Africa of the 12th convention of the AFL-CIO, which calls for:

- U.S. corporations with investments in Southern Africa must immediately recognize bona fide trade union organizations, regardless of their racial composition, and begin treating their employees on an equal basis, commencing with such fundamental issues as wages and working conditions.
- Full recognition and registration of all bona fide trade unions.
- South Africa support for the position of the United Nations by withdrawing from Namibia.
- A halt of all U.S.-South African nuclear cooperation and for U.S. observance of the 1963 United Nations arms embargo resolution on South Africa.
- Support of the Geneva accord on free international travel, especially as it relates to blacks entering and leaving the Republic of South Africa.

In addition, the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorses the following further actions:

1. Ex-Im Bank insurance and loan guarantees for South Africa, as well as other U.S. government operations which promote the flow of capital or credit to South Africa, should end.

2. U.S. corporations should immediately divest themselves of South African affiliates, and sever all ties with South African corporations. Every effort should be made to influence the corporations of other democratic states to do likewise.

3. Aid and assistance should be provided to free trade union organizations in South Africa which are operating under repressive conditions.

4. And further, should results not be forthcoming—(a) withdrawal from all participation with South Africa social, cultural, athletic and other activities and (b) withdrawal of diplomatic relations, (c) U.S. support of U.N. disciplinary actions against South Africa.

The International Affairs Committee of the AFL-CIO is continuing the study mandated by the convention for further positive courses of action, including selective boycotts against South African exports. It will be prepared to report at a later meeting of the council.

—A statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 24, 1978, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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In Black and White

Concentrated Economic Power:

Control of Business by Banks Menaces Nation's Well-Being

By Gus Tyler

AFTER A SENATE COMMITTEE staff report revealed recently that Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. had the economic power to be a decisive voice in the running of some 83 major corporations in the country, an unnamed spokesman for the financial institution was quoted as saying that "they (the staff of the committee) describe the holding of voting rights as a great power in being, but they haven't demonstrated that anyone has ever abused it."

This corporate explanation raises a key question about the nature of power. Should power be allowed to rest in the hands of a financial oligarchy so long as no one can prove abuse of that power?

The question is not hypothetical in view of the Senate report that shows 21 financial institutions —mainly banks—dominating corporations with 41 percent of all the common stock in the country. The potential for evil is infinite.

A bank may control one major corporation and may also control its alleged rival. In effect this permits the bank to turn seeming competition into non-competition.

Or a bank may own a corporation and may also control a supplier to or a buyer from the corporation. This permits the bank to favor certain suppliers and certain outlets and to play bookkeeping games both with shareholders and the Internal Revenue Service.

Or, again, a bank may run a corporation and also dictate to that corporation from which bank to borrow its money and at what rate.

Of course, any one of these practices would be an abuse. But should we break up this concentration of bank power unless we can prove abuses?

The historic thrust of antitrust legislation in America is that monopoly as such is bad, even if no specific abuse of monopoly power can be proven. The reason for the legislative assumption is an ancient American belief that if the power to do evil is present, the evil will be done.

It was Lord Acton who said, "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

The Founding Fathers had a wholesome distrust of human nature. They simply assumed that people were ego-involved and were inevitably inclined to confuse their own selfish needs with the will of God. Hence, the Constitution's writers went about the construction of a system that would check power with many balancing powers.

The concentration of economic power, just as the concentration of political power, is bound to corrupt. Even if the financial tyrant is a benevolent dictator—and it is hard for him to be too generous when he is investing other people's money, as well as his own—he will some day be bumped or buried, to be succeeded by a man of lesser compassion or conscience.

This has been the sad story of all emperors, as those who have been fortunate enough to watch "I, Claudius" on TV have learned. The tragic tale of puffed-up power exploding into sinister sin is as true of the Caesars of the cash box as it was of the Caesars of Rome.

The concentration of economic power is in and of itself a menace in the same way that a political dictatorship is a menace even if, for the moment, the dictator appears to be a dear darling Daddy-oh.

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Health Security A Pressing Need

The American people want national health insurance and they want it as soon as possible.

Every poll has shown it. That is why the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association and the private medical insurance industry have not opposed national health insurance bills outright as they originally fought Medicare. These interests have attempted to ride the tide by introducing so-called national health insurance bills that would actually preserve and promote their own interests.

The sky-high costs of the present fee-for-service system and private medical insurance are completely unacceptable to the American public.

The AFL-CIO once again urges the President and the Congress to move as speedily as possible to enact a comprehensive universal system of national health insurance based on the major principles of the Health Security program.

—From AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on health security, Feb. 23, 1978.

But Support Is Strong:

Labor Law Reform Threatened By 'Conspiracy of Convenience'

The following is from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Labor Law Reform, Feb. 23, 1978, Bal Harbour, Fla.

LABOR LAW REFORM, (S. 2467) sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey, will soon be before the Senate. We are confident the Senate will approve its provisions to:

- End unnecessary delays in resolving unfair labor practice cases.
- Provide more complete compensation to employees when they are harmed by illegal acts of their employer.
- Assure that when employees request a vote on union representation a timely election is held.
- Deny federal contracts to those who repeatedly and wilfully violate employee rights.

Our confidence is based on the conviction that these changes in the law to better protect the rights of workers commend themselves to all people who believe in justice and fair play. We are bolstered in that belief by the broad support this legislation has received through Americans for Justice on the Job, an alliance of individuals and organizations originally chaired by the late Sen. Hubert H. Hunmphrey and now headed by Sen. Muriel Humphrey.

Opposing the bill is a conspiracy of convenience between corporations, trade associations and extreme right-wing groups. The business community seeks to preserve the present unfair advantage it enjoys under an ineffective law and to deny employees who want to bargain collectively that opportunity to improve their wages and working conditions. The extreme right wing is opposed to unions in any shape or form, and without regard to the desires of workers. Their common bond is the fear that if effective restraints are imposed on employer coercion and if workers are assured a prompt opportunity to register their choice, more workers will vote union. Because their position cannot withstand public scrutiny, their aim is to deny labor law reform a hearing.

The tactic of delay, which employers have found effective in frustrating attempts by their employees to organize, is now being applied to the campaign to frustrate labor law reform. Business and its allies seek to delay a Senate vote by two filibusters — first, the traditional kind and, after cloture is secured, by a flood of amendments irrelevant to the bill.

To buttress their tactics, the business lobby has sought to overwhelm the Senate by generating postcards, letters, telephone calls and personal visits. The idea was to force a Senate decision on the weight of the mail, not the weight of logic.

To prevent that result, the labor movement is trying to match our opponents, postcard for postcard, letter for letter, telephone call for telephone call, visit for visit. We have been aided by the efforts of union members and thousands of other citizens who believe in justice on the job.

This business lobby has claimed that abuses of the current law are isolated occurrences that do not require corrective legislation; portrayed this legislation as increasing the power of unions to the detriment of management, particularly small businesses; and alleged that guaranteed, timely elections would reduce, rather than enlarge, the opportunity of employees to seek a free choice.

Their charges are without foundation.

The record compiled by the Senate and House Committees—much of it in testimony from the workers themselves—disproves the fiction that "only a handful" of employers violate the NLRA.

THE NLRB ANNUAL reports document that employer lawbreaking is widespread and growing. In the past 16 years, the number of complaints against employers filed by the board, and the number of employees who receive backpay awards for illegal action by employers, have more than doubled. Twice as many companies are violating the law, with twice as many workers victimized.

S. 2467 is written to guarantee the "power" of workers to make their uncoerced decision as to whether they want to form a union. The only "power" that management would lose is power achieved through breaking the law.

The effect of expediting the National Labor Relations Board's procedures and strengthening the remedies for violations of workers' rights would be to discourage the type of law-breaking most often practiced by business today. As Derek Bok, formerly a professor of law and now president of Harvard University, has stated, these violations have sustained "an elemental fear of reprisal that still poses the major threat to the free elections contemplated by the Act."

Since the Chamber of Commerce does not have arguments of substance, it has manufactured a phony study claiming labor law reform would be inflationary. This so-called study—a collection of guesses, distortions, suppositions and abstractions, hidden behind mathematical equations of dubious parentage—concludes that employers should be allowed to break the law because it is cheaper.

The immorality of such an argument is crystal clear.

We believe labor law reform is a moral and human rights issue. That is why President Jimmy Carter sent the Labor Law Reform bill to the Congress. The President has correctly summarized the bill as "modest, moderate and fair."

The AFL-CIO urges the Senate to pass this measure, as expeditiously as possible, without any crippling amendments.

Job Security, Safety High on List:

Postal Workers Outline Goals As Contract Talks Approach

JOB SECURITY and stronger occupational safety protection will be top union goals in upcoming negotiations for a new contract covering the nation's 600,000-plus postal employees, President Emmet Andrews of the Postal Workers said.

Andrews noted that union negotiators are still assessing "inflationary trends" as they shape the initial economic proposal. But, he added, continuation of the present cost-of-living adjustment and the Postmaster General's report reflecting a 14 percent increase in productivity will figure heavily in the package. The current contract expires in July.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Andrews said he expects the 1978 bargaining to be "very difficult." With a new Postmaster General taking office about the same time that the parties start meeting in April, it is still uncertain what approach to labor-management relations the U.S. Postal Service's new top management will adopt.

He said it is questionable whether a "career person" would be a plus in that job. He noted that only once before has a Postmaster General come from within the Postal Service, "a former inspector, and he cut mail deliveries down to one a day and did some other things that we weren't very happy with."

Andrews said that perhaps a person "who enjoys public life would be more responsive to the needs of people in various walks of life, more understanding and more successful in the job" of Postmaster General.

Preservation of the "no-layoff clause" in the new contract is sure to be a hard-fought battle in the negotiations, Andrews said, pointing out that there have been cutbacks in the work force as the Postal Service refused to fill vacancies during the current contract, and that outgoing Postmaster Benjamin F. Bailar had slated 40,000 jobs for elimination this year. He said the union will also insist on much stronger on-the-job safeguards for postal workers, whose work-related injury and illness rate is probably the highest in the federal service outside the military.

Job Goals Stressed:

Key Changes Urged In Welfare Proposal

The following is from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on welfare reform, Feb. 24, 1978, Bal Harbour, Fla.

THE SPECIAL HOUSE subcommittee on welfare reform has made some decisions which would make a number of improvements in the Administration proposal. Most notable are: (1) focusing the benefits of the earned income tax credit on lower-income workers; (2) a step in the direction of accepting the principle of equal pay for equal work; (3) a shortened period of time for individuals and families to wait for assistance, and (4) indexing the payment level to reflect increases in the cost of living.

If accepted by the Congress, these changes, while worthy of our support, would still leave the bill far short of what is needed to insure that the program will provide decent jobs and income security for the nation's poor. Moreover, the special subcommittee has taken a number of regressive actions we strongly oppose. By abolishing the food stamp program when the new welfare program takes effect and accepting the Administration's proposal of a $2,300-a-year payment during the job search period and refusing to provide sufficient federal funds to assure that workers receive equal pay for equal work, the committee has counterbalanced whatever good it accomplished through amendments.

The AFL-CIO therefore urges the Congress to further amend H.R. 9030 by:

1. Providing, to those unable to take jobs outside of the home, a federal minimum payment, brought in stages to no less than the poverty level.
2. Continuing the food stamp program.
3. Insuring that no recipient now receiving more than the federal minimum suffers an income loss and the badly hit states and cities are substantially relieved of a fiscal burden that is intolerable. Both goals can be achieved by a program of mandated state supplements that gradually fade away as the federal minimum payment increases toward the level of the higher payment states.
4. Providing a public service employment program to take care of job needs not met in private employment, for those welfare recipients who can work.
5. Providing for payment of the level necessary in each locality to insure quality care for each child whose parents become employed at wages insufficient for them to afford such care.
6. Providing adequate stipends to those searching for work.
7. Insuring that the public and private sector jobs to which people are referred, pay the applicable minimum wage or the prevailing wage, whichever is higher, as well as applicable fringe benefits being received by current employees. These individuals should be eligible for the earned income tax credit on the same basis as all other low-income workers.
8. Requiring a federal responsibility and assistance to state and local governments in the development of job placement and training programs which will lead to decent jobs at fair wages.
9. Guaranteeing the job security and employment benefits and rights of state and local employees who would be affected by any new federal program.

The AFL-CIO will continue to work with the Congress in order to achieve the additional improvements in H.R. 9030 needed to insure the enactment of a program which will provide decent jobs and real income security for the nation's poor, and to help relieve the financial plight of the cities and states.

Since elimination of poverty in the United States is a national responsibility, the ultimate objective must be a national welfare program with a single national standard of payments, at a decent level, fully funded by the federal government with full protection of the job security and employment benefits and rights of state and local employees now administering welfare programs.

Since H.R. 9030 would not take effect until 1981, we will also work for prompt action to meet the immediate needs of the poor and relieve the serious fiscal burdens of state and local governments.

UNION GOALS in forthcoming negotiations with the U.S. Postal Service are discussed by Postal Workers President Emmet Andrews, center, on Labor News Conference. He is questioned by Jeff Mills, left, of the Associated Press and Arthur Brandel of Post Age newsletter. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

SUPPORTERS OF ORGANIZING campaign by the Air Line Employees Association, an affiliate of the Pilots, meet with AFL-CIO President George Meany. The group, from United, Trans World and Allegheny Airlines, is accompanied by ALEA President Victor J. Herbert, left foreground, and Regional Director John Manchester.

GOP Maps Strategy to Cripple Full Employment Bill in House

Republicans will try to riddle the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill with politically motivated amendments when it reaches the House floor, probably within the coming week.

The GOP strategy was foreshadowed by a savage attack on the bill in a minority report from the House Labor Committee and by some unusually frank talking at a House Republican caucus.

As reported by the Labor Committee's Democratic majority, the bill closely follows the version introduced by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) and the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) with an endorsement from President Carter.

It mandates the President, Congress and the Federal Reserve Board to develop policies designed to reduce unemployment to 4 percent or less within five years, with adult unemployment no higher than 3 percent.

It directs that first emphasis be put on job expansion in the private sector, but calls for a "government as the employer of last resort" program if more conventional approaches fail.

Republicans sought unsuccessfully in committee to link the employment goal to concurrent lowering of the annual inflation rate to 3 percent or less. Sponsors of the bill fought such a link, warning that it would be seized on as a ready excuse to scuttle the employment goals.

The committee minority served notice that the inflation amendment and half a dozen other amendments that would chop up the bill would be offered on the House floor.

At the Republican conference—the caucus of all House Republicans—Rep. James M. Jeffords (Vt.) explained the strategy:

"The first goal is to try to get all Democrats to vote against reducing inflation," he was quoted in a UPI news story.

Another amendment, he said, will seek to replace the entire bill with a substitute dealing only with youth unemployment.

"We want to get the Democrats to vote against minorities and youth," he said.

At a House Rules Committee hearing—a prerequisite to sending the bill to the House floor—the debate was renewed.

Hawkins said the legislation was needed because the 1946 Employment Act, which started off with a similar aim, did not contain a definition of maximum employment or a timetable for reaching it.

But Rep. Delbert Latta (R-Ohio), a member of the Rules Committee, termed it "a blueprint for American socialism."

The Rules Committee cleared the bill for the House after changing one section to make clear that the economic goals set by the Joint Economic Committee will be a guide to the Budget Committee, but not binding on it. Hawkins endorsed the change.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said the bill's employment goals can be achieved without adding to inflationary pressures and called on the House to approve the legislation without weakening amendments.

Safety Law Violations Linked to Grain Blasts

Eleven willful violations and six serious violations of federal safety rules were linked to a grain elevator explosion at Farmers Export Co. in Galveston, Tex., last December that killed 18 workers and injured 21 others.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has proposed fines totaling $116,000 for the violations and is considering whether to turn the case over to the Justice Dept. for criminal action against the company.

The federal job safety law prescribes criminal sanctions for a willful violation of a standard that results in the death of a worker.

Serious violations carry penalties of $1,000 each and willful violations are assessed at $10,000 each.

The citations against Farmers Export were the first resulting from investigations into several grain elevator explosions and fires during a 10-day period that killed 56 workers and seriously injured many others.

The most serious occurred at the Continental Grain Co. elevators at Westwego, La., where 35 workers were killed. OSHA has not yet issued citations stemming from its investigations of the fatal Continental explosion. Other grain elevator explosions and fires during the 10-day span in late December occurred in Mississippi, Illinois and Kansas.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said that action taken against the Galveston firm is a clear signal of OSHA's "intention to get serious about serious hazards" facing workers.

"Hopefully, other grain elevator operators are making the changes needed to prevent future tragic disasters," Dr. Bingham stressed.

Shortly after the December explosions a delegation of labor safety specialists from AFL-CIO affiliates met with Bingham in an effort to have OSHA upgrade ineffective guidelines and standards covering grain elevators.

Accumulations of grain dust are common at elevators handling large volumes of grain. When the dust mixes with oxygen and humidity is low, the dust becomes highly explosive. Even the heat of a light bulb can set it off.

Thirteen federal grain inspectors, represented by the Government Employees, were among the 56 workers killed in the explosions. Six of the AFGE members died in the Galveston blast.

AFGE expressed concern that the proposed penalties were "too little and too late" to effectively correct hazards that workers encounter on the job.

The Continental Grain elevators were inspected by OSHA officials a few days before the fatal explosion occurred.

Among other things, OSHA noted that willful violation exists when there is evidence the employer committed an intentional and knowing violation of the federal safety law or was aware of a hazardous condition and made no reasonable effort to correct it.

In addition to a $10,000 fine, a willful violation can bring a six-month prison term. A second willful violation could bring a $20,000 fine and not more than one year in prison.

The Galveston firm can contest the proposed OSHA penalty before the Occupational Safety and Review Commission.

Minnesota Unionist Heads Consumer Unit

Minneapolis — Tobey Lapakko, consumer affairs director of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, has been appointed by Gov. Rudy Perpich to head the state's consumer affairs agency.

She is a 20-year member of the State, County & Municipal Employees and also has held membership in the Meat Cutters and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Continuing Trend:

Shorter Workweeks Aid Drive for Jobs

One of the answers to the need for more jobs and greater job security for more workers is the shorter workweek, AFL-CIO Economist John Zalusky points out in the American Federationist.

'The AFL-CIO's call for the shorter workweek is geared to producing more total hours of work by getting the unemployed back on the job," Zalusky writes in the federation's monthly publication.

"Part of the appeal for a shorter workweek is a demand for more leisure time, but the strongest push comes from a desire to protect and increase jobs."

While shorter work time is far from being the only answer, Zalusky notes, it is one that workers and their representatives can gain through the collective bargaining process, and they have been doing so with increasing success. Another route is through legislation, such as amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a 35-hour workweek and double time for overtime.

Zalusky says that the evidence indicates that not only is retirement occurring earlier for many workers but that longer vacations are being negotiated, as are more holidays, and the scheduled workweek has been decreasing.

"Clearly there is movement toward a shorter scheduled workweek quietly taking place in negotiated settlements," Zalusky observes. In 1964-65, for example, 81 percent of the nation's plant workers were scheduled to work 40 hours a week, and 11 percent were scheduled to work more than 40 hours with only 8 percent scheduled to work fewer than 40 hours.

By 1973-75, the percentage of plant workers scheduled to work over 40 hours had dropped to 9 percent while the group scheduled to work fewer than 40 hours a week increased to 11 percent.

The trend toward shorter workweeks for office workers has not been as rapid largely because they have historically worked fewer hours than production workers, Zalusky notes. Yet, while the trend toward the shorter workweek on the whole is moving slowly it is moving steadily, he maintains.

The printing trades generally have achieved the 35-hour workweek already, and the shorter workweek also exists in the construction industry. The Air Line Pilots and Transport Workers in the air transportation industry generally have a short workweek for flight crews, and the 35-hour week has been a way of life in the New York garment industry for years.

A lot of experiments and discussions have arisen in the last few years about "alternate work schedules," Zalusky noted, and "flexible working hours" on a daily basis presents few problems to labor. In fact, he said, the Communications Workers have negotiated the concept with three Bell Telephone operating companies.

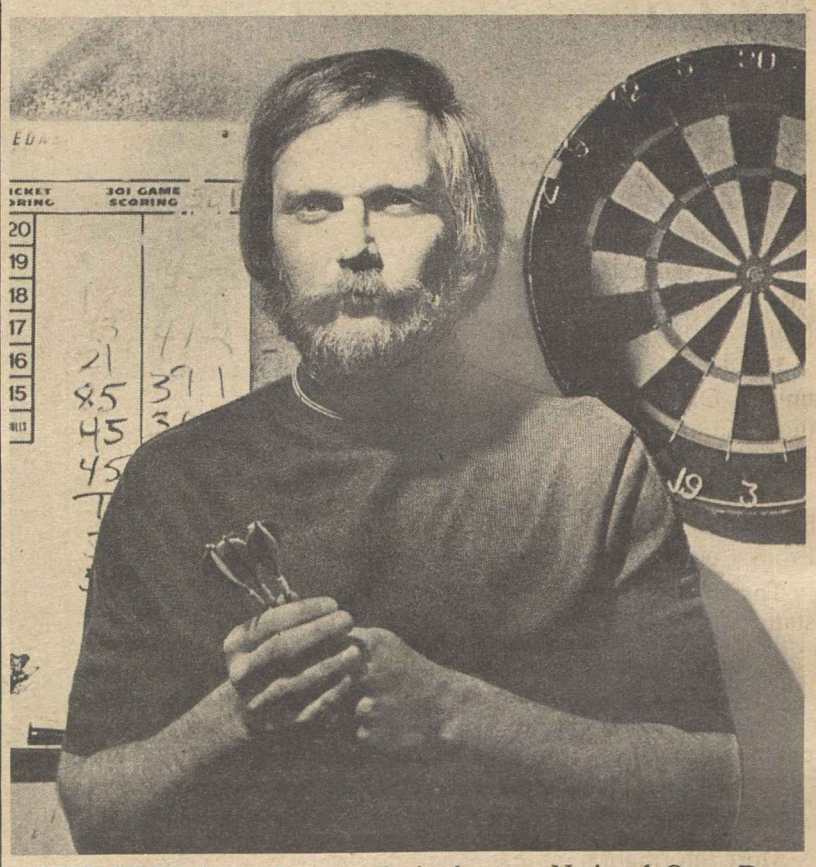
"Flexible working hours" essentially means that a worker can come in later or earlier and make up the time later in the day, week or month.

When the idea of "flexitime" is extended to span a week or a month, however, employees feel there is a conflict with a number of federal statutes that require premium pay for hours of work over an eight-hour day and the Fair Labor Standards Act, which requires time and a half after 40 hours per week, Zalusky observes.

"Generally, labor is not prepared to compromise the legal protections of the majority of workers to benefit the few who may be able to enjoy a flexible workweek or month," Zalusky says.

Another idea, the "compressed workweek," or the 10-hour day, four-day, 40-hour week concept has been suggested in the United States since the late 1960s. One firm has compressed the workweek to 12-hour days, three-day week, 36 hours a week. But a Bureau of Labor Statistics study shows that the concept generally has not caught on.

The 1974 study of days of work reported only 2 percent of the work force worked less than five days a week and only 10 percent of this group worked 10 hours a day, Zalusky noted.



SURE-SHOT John Zimnawoda is the new National Open Dart Champion, who won the right to represent the United States in the world darting finals in England. Zimnawoda is a pile driver with Carpenters Local 101 in Baltimore.

Consumer Prices Surge:

Workers' Real Pay Suffers Sharpest Decline on Record

(Continued from Page 1)

in purchasing power was the sharp January rise in consumer prices. If it were to continue for the rest of the year, the seven-tenths of 1 percent rise in the government's traditional consumer price index would give the country an 8.4 percent annual inflation rate.

The January CPI increase was the largest since last April, when the index rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, or 9.6 percent at an annual rate. By comparison, the CPI rose four-tenths of 1 percent in December and five-tenths of 1 percent in November.

BLS also published two new indexes, which it believes are more informative than the old CPI. The entirely new All-Urban Consumers CPI—CPI-U as the bureau calls it—reflects the spending patterns of 80 percent of the national population, excluding only rural households. The old CPI, which will be eliminated at mid-year, covers only urban wage earners and clerical workers, who account for about 40 percent of the population.

The other new index, designated CPI-W, revises the traditional urban wage-earners and clerical workers index, which BLS has been publishing in various forms since 1919.

The new and revised CPIs reflect an updating of the "market basket" of goods and services sampled each month by the bureau. They are based on 1972-73 family spending patterns rather than 1960-61 patterns under the old CPI.

Perhaps the most dramatic change in the makeup of the new consumer market basket is the reduced portion of the family budget allotted for food and beverage purchases. In the old CPI, 26.2 percent of the market basket consists of such purchases. Only 18.8 percent is allotted for food under the new All-Urban measure, and 20.5 percent of the revised index is composed of food items.

Also, the housing component of the index rises from 35.5 percent in the current CPI to 40.7 percent in the revised CPI-W and to 43.9 percent in the new CPI-U. The weight given to transportation spending also rises sharply, from 13.3 percent in the current index to 20.2 percent in CPI-W and 18 percent in CPI-U.

BLS said that the new and revised CPIs are "the result of an eight-year effort to update and improve one of the nation's most important economic statistics." Changes in the CPI affect millions of Americans. Cost-of-living adjustments for some 50 million people getting government payments—including social security and food-stamp recipients, retired military personnel and government workers—are tied to the CPI.

Changes in the CPI also affect some 8.5 million workers under union contracts with wage escalators geared to the index. AFL-CIO unions will have to assess their own individual position regarding their contracts, deciding whether to switch over immediately to the revised urban wage earners and clerical workers index (CPI-W) or to wait until the old index is abandoned after the June survey.

BLS originally had planned to drop the old CPI altogether, but organized labor protested that it was keyed more closely to the spending habits of the blue-collar family and therefore would be a more appropriate basis for calculating cost-of-living increases. As a result, BLS will publish the revised CPI-W each month along with the All-Urban measure.

Both the new and revised CPIs closely tracked the seven-tenths of 1 percent January rise in prices measured under the traditional index. Both showed living costs rose eight-tenths of 1 percent over the month. BLS said that nearly two-thirds of the rise was due to sharp increases in the cost of food and housing.

Food prices rose by 1.2 percent in January while housing costs went up by eight-tenths of 1 percent. Transportation costs increased six-tenths of 1 percent, medical care rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, and apparel and upkeep went up three-tenths of 1 percent.

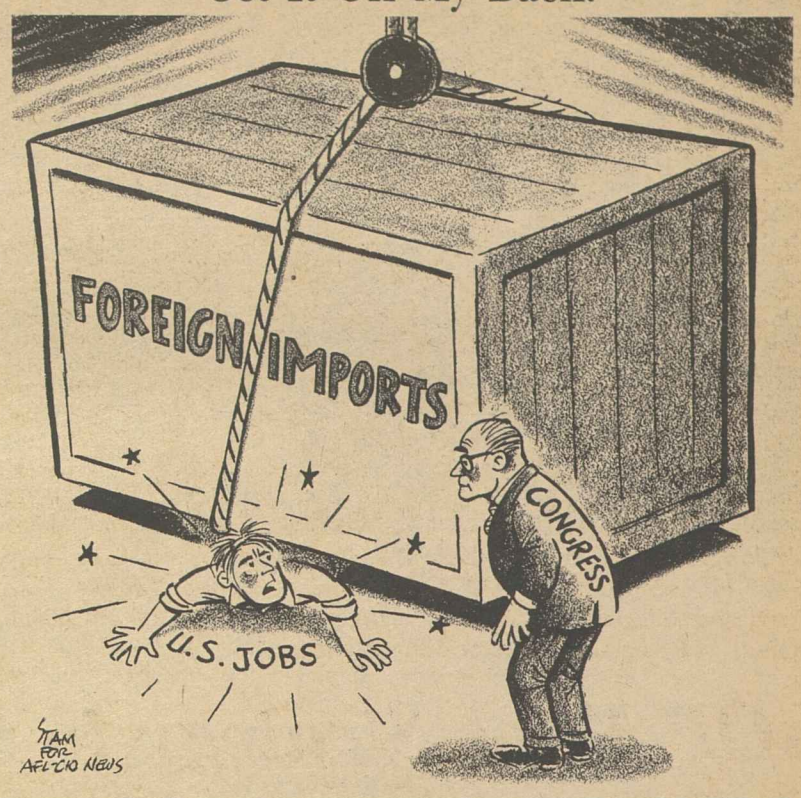
Among grocery store items, prices of meats, poultry, fish and eggs as a group soared 2.7 percent over the month, or at an annual rate of 32.4 percent. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices also showed large increases, partly because supplies were restricted by bad weather conditions, BLS said.

Sugar prices rose sharply, mostly due to higher prices at the processors' level, which reflected increased tariffs and new import fees imposed late last year.

Homeownership costs rose 1 percent over the month as a result of higher prices of houses, home maintenance and repair commodities and services, and mortgage interest costs. Rents rose six-tenths of 1 percent.

Other goods and services costing more in January were housekeeping supplies, professional care provided by doctors and dentists, airline, taxi and intercity bus fares, reading materials, admissions to theaters and movies, and school books and supplies.

'Get It Off My Back!'



James R. O'Brien Dies, Social Insurance Expert

James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, died Feb. 28 at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., of cancer. He was 55 years old.

O'Brien joined the AFL-CIO staff in June 1967, after serving as assistant director of the State, County & Municipal Employees' education and research department. He had held a similar position with the Woodworkers for a number of years. He was a member of the Newspaper Guild and at one time had been a member of the Steelworkers.

A native of Massachusetts, O'Brien was an expert in the areas of workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, temporary disability insurance, and related matters.

In 1971, he was appointed a labor representative on the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, and served from 1971-77 as labor's representative on the Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance. Just last month, President Carter appointed him a member of the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation.

He also was the AFL-CIO representative on the American Heart Association Committee on Stress, Strain & Heart Disease.

After attending parochial schools in Brighton, Mass., O'Brien received a bachelor's and a master's degree in economics at the University of Houston.

He is survived by his wife, Lillian, at their home in Wheaton, Md.; his mother, Sarah; a stepdaughter, Mary Louise Pry; two grandchildren; a brother, and a sister. Funeral services were held on Mar. 3 in Wheaton.

March Calendar Listed By Labor Studies Center

Institutes on organizing, women workers and issues in the building trades and a workshop on publication design are scheduled at the George Many Center for Labor Studies during March.

Organizing Techniques—for all union organizers. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Mar. 5, to Friday, Mar. 10.

Design Workshop—for union editors. Co-sponsored by the International Labor Press Association. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Mar. 12, to Wednesday, Mar. 15.

Building Trades—for business agents of all building trades unions. Offered with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Mar. 12, to Friday, Mar. 17.

Women Workers: Issues and Answers—for union leaders of both sexes who deal with the concerns of women members. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Mar. 12, to Friday, Mar. 17.

Three AFL-CIO unions will use the center's facilities for staff training during March.

The Communications Workers will have 15 new staff members on campus for three weeks of training, Mar. 12-31.

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers is sponsoring two programs for local leaders, Mar. 5-10 and Mar. 19-24.

The United Transportation Union will have 25 general chairmen on campus for a study program, Mar. 5-10.

More information on these and other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Phone: 301/431-6400.

Porters, Railway Clerks Complete Merger Action

(Continued from Page 1)

to your union that it has produced so many great leaders in our nation."

A. Philip Randolph, 87, the union's longtime president, who retired several years ago, was a first-rank leader of the American civil rights movement. Others who belonged to the Sleeping Car Porters, or filled positions in its leadership, have played a prominent role in the effort to strengthen minority rights in America.

While the union's membership was once all black, as a result of the Pullman company's hiring policies, at present it has a group of young white employees of Amtrak in its ranks. Two of them were delegates to the merger convention.

Under the merger agreement, Porters President C. L. Dellums, who has been in poor health for sometime, retires from office. He will serve BRAC as a consultant for the next three years.

The active leader of the new BRAC division will be Leroy J. Schackelford, who will be based at BRAC headquarters. He will have the title of general chairman-delegate of the new system division.

W. W. Seymour of Denver will be the system division's secretary-treasurer. He will have offices in his home city. The two division officers will recommend to Kroll the persons to serve as chairmen of the division's four districts until elections are held some time later this year.

All active members of the Porters will become members of BRAC without payment of initiation fees. The substantial member of retired members will have the right to become associate members of BRAC by paying dues of $1 a month.

At a luncheon hosted by BRAC after the business session, many of the Sleeping Car Porters reminisced about the "old days." One recalled that the Pullman company—which for decades controlled almost all the nation's sleeping cars, parlor cars and diners—treated the porters as "equipment" rather than as people.

The men were often forced to work a full 24 hours without sleep or food—while maintaining a demeanor of cheerfulness and respect for even the most difficult passenger.

If a car developed mechanical trouble and was shunted to a siding, the porter was expected to stay on board until officially relieved, even though there might be no food, light or heat.

Substantial deductions were taken from pay checks by order of Pullman's general superintendent on mere hearsay charges of poor performance or arguments with other personnel. There was no hearing and no appeal.

"People ask me why we took it—why we didn't quit. But in those days, there were no other jobs for us," a delegate said. "So we formed the union, we brought in Mr. Randolph to lead us and gradually things got a little better.

"When I hear people say 'unions are no good,' I think of the days before we had ours—and I know the people who are saying that just don't know what they're talking about."

Air Base Guards Join Government Employees

Tinker, Okla.—Guards at Tinker Air Force Base joined other civilian employees who previously had voted for union representation.

The 60 guards said they also wanted to be represented by the American Federation of Govern-Government Employees.

Mediation Plan Helps Resolve Most Disputes

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Mediation continues to prove "an effective means" of settling disputes under the AFL-CIO's Internal Disputes Plan, a report to the Executive Council said.

Since the plan was initiated in January 1962, 56.5 percent of the 1,828 cases filed were settled by panels of mediators. A similar percentage was recorded for the 87 cases filed in 1977.

In the past year, 25 violations were found by impartial umpires functioning under the plan. Only two cases were taken through the appeals procedure and referred to the council.

Of the non-compliance complaints filed in 1977, compliance was achieved in nine cases, non-compliance found in one case, three were withdrawn and 16 are pending.

In the 15 years of the plan's functioning, 13 affiliates failed to comply with the decisions of the impartial umpire and sanctions were restored. Three organizations ance was later achieved and the affiliate's rights under Article XX were restored. There organizations are currently under sanctions: Air Line Pilots, Typographical Union, Graphic Arts International Union.

Rollcall on Foreign Investment Issue

As the AFL-CIO sees it, the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC) has contributed to the loss of American jobs through its insurance program which encourages U.S. firms to invest in other countries. Nevertheless, the House voted 191-165 on Feb. 23 to keep the program going.

Right votes (R) against continuation were cast by 125 Democrats and 40 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 108 Democrats and 83 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; P—present but not voting or paired; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) PR
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Flippo (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) A

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) A
2. Udall (D) W
3. Stump (D) R
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Tucker (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) A

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) W
2. Clausen (R) A
3. Moss (D) W
4. Leggett (D) W
5. Burton John L. (D) A
6. Burton, Phillip (D) A
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) PW
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) A
14. McFall (D) W
15. Sisk (D) W
16. Panetta (D) R
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) R
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) W
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) W
24. Waxman (D) W
25. Roybal (D) A
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Burke (D) PR
29. Hawkins (D) A
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) A
34. Hannaford (D) PW
35. Lloyd (D) W
36. Brown (D) W
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) A
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Badham (R) A
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) A
43. Burgener (R) A

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) W
2. Wirth (D) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) A

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) A
2. Dodd (D) W
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) A
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Ireland (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) R
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) A
13. Lehman (D) W
14. Pepper (D) W
15. Fascell (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) A
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Fowler (D) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) R
8. Evans (D) R
9. Jenkins (D) R
10. Barnard (D) R

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) W
2. Akaka (D) PW

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) R
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) A
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) PR
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) W
8. Rostenkowski (D) A
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) PR
13. McClory (R) PW
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) PR
16. Anderson (R) PW
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) PR
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) W

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) W
4. Quayle (R) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) R
8. Cornwell (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Leach (R) W
2. Blouin (D) W
3. Grassley (R) R
4. Smith (D) W
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) P

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) A
4. Glickman (D) R
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) PW
7. Perkins (D) A

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) W
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Huckaby (D) R
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) R
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) R
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) A
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) W
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) A
3. Brown (R) W
4. Stockman (R) A
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) W
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. Bonior (D) PR
13. Diggs (D) W
14. Nedzi (D) W
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) W
19. Broomfield (R) PW

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Fraser (D) A
6. Nolan (D) A
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) PW
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) R
4. Skelton (D) R
5. Bolling (D) A
6. Coleman (R) A
7. Taylor (R) R
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Volkmer (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Marlenee (R) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. Cavanaugh (D) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) PW
3. Howard (D) W
4. Thompson (D) W
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) W
8. Roe (D) W
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) W
14. LeFante (D) PR
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) R
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) A
3. Ambro (D) W
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) W
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) A
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) W
12. Chisholm (D) W
13. Solarz (D) W
14. Richmond (D) PW
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) W
18. Green W
19. Rangel (D) W
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia W
22. Bingham (D) W
23. Caputo (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) W
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. McHugh (D) W
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Pattison (D) W
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) W
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Lundine (D) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) W
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) R
3. Whalen (R) W
4. Guyer (R) PR
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) A
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) R
13. Pease (D) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Applegate (D) R
19. Carney (D) PR
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) A
22. Vanik (D) W
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Watkins (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Edwards (R) A
6. English (D) R

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Duncan (D) PW
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) R
2. Nix (D) A
3. Lederer (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) A
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) R
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) W
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) A
14. Moorhead (D) W
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Walker (R) R
17. Ertel (D) R
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) A
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Ammerman (D) R
24. Marks (R) W
25. Myers, G. (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) PR
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Gore (D) W
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) A
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) PW
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) A
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) A
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) A
15. de la Garza (D) A
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) A
22. Gammage (D) PW
23. Kazen (D) A
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Marriott (R) PR

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) A
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) R
8. Harris (D) W
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Fisher (D) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) W
3. Bonker (D) W
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Dicks (D) W
7. Cunningham (R) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) PR
4. Rahall (D) PR

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) W
4. Zablocki (D) W
5. Reuss (D) W
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) W

Civil Service Reorganization:

Carter Labor Plan Praised by Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

employees and with Congress in shaping legislation governing labor-management relations in the government.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates have long sought a federal government collective bargaining law, to replace and improve on existing executive orders, and establishment of an independent NLRB-type agency.

Carter's labor relations proposals were made as part of his comprehensive plan for reorganization of the federal civil service system—a goal the AFL-CIO Executive Council termed "necessary and desirable."

Carter said the Administration will support legislation that "will permit the establishment through collective bargaining of grievance and arbitration systems, the cost of which will be largely borne by the parties to the dispute."

He said such negotiated procedures "will largely displace the multiple appeals systems which now exist and which are universally perceived as too costly, too cumbersome and ineffective."

The Executive Council statement, issued in anticipation of the presidential message, termed collective bargaining "an integral part" of bringing modern personnel management to the federal government.

The AFL-CIO anticipates "working with our affiliates in the federal sector and with the Administration in developing and enacting this long overdue legislation" on collective bargaining.

At a joint news conference in Washington, President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees and President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., praised the sections of the Administration proposal governing union-management relations.

Blaylock, whose union bargains for some 700,000 federal workers, said the White House position "signifies a new breakthrough for unionism." He made clear that the President's endorsement of collective bargaining legislation and an independent labor relations board was a prerequisite for AFGE support of any government reorganization plan.

McClennan expressed the hope that Administration support of collective bargaining in the federal sector will stimulate support for enactment of bargaining legislation for all public employees.

He noted that President Kennedy's 1962 executive order that first granted limited bargaining rights to federal workers spurred development of collective bargaining policies at other levels of government.

Under the President's plan, the existing U.S. Civil Service Commission would be replaced by an Office of Personnel Management that would shape and administer the government's personnel policies and an independent Merit Systems Protection Board to police the system against abuse such as political pressure on employees and retaliation against "whistle-blowers" who call attention to abuses.

The Office of Personnel Management would be empowered to set up experimental pilot programs to test out new approaches. But existing union agreements could not be broken, and no project could be undertaken without negotiations with the union that holds bargaining rights for the workers involved.

Carter's proposals also included other features not directly involving federal workers below the top supervisory level, including establishment of a corps of senior executives whose assignments and pay would be flexible.

An Administration background document on the new proposals noted that the existing federal labor-management relations program is scattered among various agencies and the top-level Federal Labor Relations Council "is criticized by some as management dominated." The council consists of the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the director of the Office of Management & Budget and the Secretary of Labor.

It noted also that "the resolution of unfair labor practices also is criticized as relatively ineffective due to the lack of independent enforcement authority."

The proposed Federal Labor Relations Authority would have three full-time members, not more than two from the same political party, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for staggered four-year terms. It would supervise representation elections as well as deal with unfair labor practices.

Its general counsel would be similarly appointed, as is the case with the NLRB, and the agency would maintain field offices. Decisions of the agency on any matter within its jurisdiction would be final.

OPENING ROUND of negotiations on new contracts for New York City employees gets under way at Pace University, across the street from City Hall. Union officials representing the 225,000 municipal workers included, from left, Executive Director Victor Gotbaum of State, County & Municipal Employees District 37, President Albert Shanker of the Teachers, and his assistant, William R. Scott. Existing union contracts with the city expire in June.

Rash of Rail Accidents Underscores Need to Repair, Improve Roadbeds

AFL-CIO President George Meany joined the nation's railway labor unions in a call for tighter safety standards and enforcement to prevent a recurrence of the rash of train accidents that killed 20 people and injured scores of others recently.

America's railroads are "behind the times," Meany said at the Executive Council's meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

"There is a great need for improving the railroad roadbeds and rolling stock to help avoid the rash of accidents and derailments in recent days causing deaths and evacuations of towns," Meany told a news conference. "It is in the national interest to carry dangerous chemicals and explosives safely."

Meanwhile, in a letter to Administrator John L. Sullivan of the Federal Railroad Administration, James R. Snyder of the Railway Labor Executives' Association urged the federal government to "institute a campaign that lets the carriers know that the safety laws are going to be vigorously enforced."

Snyder, who is chairman of RLEA's safety committee, declared that the Federal Railroad Administration has "dilly-dallied" with the railroads' safety problems for too long.

"While some railroad derailments are more newsworthy than others, most of them involve the transportation of hazardous materials over defective trackage by defective equipment," he observed. "The derailments are too commonplace to be treated as unexpected occurrences. However, the nation's railroad network, safety-wise, is at a crisis level."

Eight persons were killed and 67 others were hospitalized when 47 cars and five locomotives of a 140-car freight train derailed at Youngstown, Fla., on Feb. 26. The derailment resulted in the rupture of a tank car carrying deadly chlorine gas.

At Waverly, Tenn., two tank cars loaded with 20,000 gallons of liquid propane each were among 24 cars of a Louisville & Nashville freight train that derailed and exploded on Feb. 22 when a broken wheel hit a switch point. Twelve persons died and over 50 others were injured. Other major derailments have occurred at Florence, S.C., and near Cades, Tenn., and officials estimate that derailments are now taking place at a rate of more than 6,000 a year.

"Railway labor strongly supports any efforts to provide the railroads with adequate funds to provide a safe railroad system," Snyder wrote Sullivan.

But there are measures that can and must be taken now, he said. He called first for a thorough inspection by the nation's railroads of all rolling equipment before it leaves a rail terminal. If defects are found, the carriers should require that they be corrected before the train is allowed to move, he said.

Also, Snyder said, until trackage reaches an acceptable level of quality, no carrier should be permitted to use heavy oversized cars except under special restricted conditions. In addition, the number of cars on each train should be reduced to eliminate excessive stress caused by train-track dynamics, he said.

"Recognizing the hazardous track conditions, the FRA should require the railroads, at least for an indefinite period, to inspect the tracks on a more frequent basis than the regulations now mandate," Snyder said.

"Our recommedations are not made for the purpose of public relations," he added. "Railway labor wants strong affirmative action taken now."

Transportation Sec. Brock Adams predicted improvement in the condition of the nation's railbeds if Administration budget officials approve DOT's request for an additional 100 federal track inspectors, raising the total to more than 400.

Panel Rejects Bid to Weaken Union Rights

A bill the AFL-CIO warned would undermine the concept of exclusive union representation was rejected by a 14-8 vote of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

The measure would have allowed postal workers to be represented in grievance procedures by an organization other than the union that holds bargaining rights for the workers involved. It was introduced at the request of the National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employees, a predominantly black organization.

The regular postal unions, all of which have multiracial membership and officers, strongly opposed the bill as an anti-union measure and noted that it received strong support from the National Right to Work Committee.

In a letter to committee members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed it a "mischievous bill" that would strike at a basic premise of the American system of collective bargaining.

State-County Wins Salt Lake City Vote

Salt Lake City—The first union representation election ever held for city employees in Utah was won handily by the State, County & Municipal Employees.

A unit of 940 Salt Lake City employees—from streets, parks, water, airport and public safety departments—chose AFSCME Local 1004 over the unaffiliated Utah Public Employees Association.

Sundesert Nuclear Plant Called Vital to California

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Construction of the Sundesert Nuclear Plant in southern California is essential to assure the area a reliable and economic source of electrical energy for industrial and domestic uses, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

Citing the need of adequate power supplies to maintain job opportunities and economic growth, the council warned that "failure to certify needed power plants as in the Sundesert case may risk statewide energy shortages and otherwise cause severe economic dislocations, falling with particular harshness on the working people of California."

Participating in a planning and feasibility study of the Sundesert project are the San Diego Gas & Electric Co., the municipal utilities of Los Angeles, Burbank, Anaheim, Riverside, Glendale and Pasadena and the California Dept. of Water Resources, which are expected to become co-owners of the plant.

Construction of the facility will bring direct employment for more than 2,500 workers and 20 million man-hours of work, the council noted.

The council said that the construction of other facilities related to the nuclear plant, such as housing, roads and schools, would generate additional job opportunities.

"All sources of energy must be developed to their utmost with appropriate safeguards for health, safety and environment to help the nation face up to the energy problem," the council stressed.

It said that a threatened rejection of the Sundesert project is disturbing, adding that to shut out any source of needed energy is irresponsible.

Robert Lagather Heads Mine Safety Office

The Senate has confirmed Robert B. Lagather as assistant secretary of labor to head the Mine Safety & Health Administration, which was transferred to the Labor Dept. from the Interior Dept. last year.

Training Tilt Opposed:

Balanced Job Goals Pressed for CETA

(Continued from Page 1)

ment . . . the problems of people who have trouble getting a job even in good times," he said. But "we are also concerned about cyclical unemployment — that results from the ups and downs of the economy, from job-destroying recessions and from inadequate growth."

Young said the Administration's proposals for changes in the CETA program would tilt the emphasis to structural unemployment in a manner that will be self-defeating if overall joblessness remains high.

"If regular, experienced workers are looking for jobs, it is highly unlikely that the private sector will seek economically disadvantaged workers who lack skills and work experience," he warned.

Young submitted to the Senate Human Resources subcommittee the AFL-CIO Executive Council's proposal for an economic stimulus package which includes a $4 billion expansion of the CETA Public Service Employment program designed to raise the present ceiling of 725,000 public service jobs to 1.1 million in fiscal 1979.

He stressed the AFL-CIO's insistence that this be done "without substituting public service employees for regular public or private workers and without undermining or injuring job standards."

By contrast, the Administration proposal would reduce the number of public service jobs in fiscal 1980, even if unemployment remained at or near its present 6.3 percent rate.

Under the Administration plan, the permanent level of public service jobs would be approximately 100,000 whenever the national unemployment rate is 4.75 percent or less. An additional $1 billion—equivalent of about 100,000 jobs—would be provided for each one-half percent increase in joblessness above that.

Young, who was accompanied by Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten and Mark Roberts, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, proposed a different trigger.

The floor, he urged, should be 300,000 public service jobs, with an additional 100,000 for each half-percent of unemployment above 4 percent.

Such a formula, he suggested, "is consistent with the Humphrey-Hawkins goal of 4 percent unemployment in 1983."

As overall unemployment is reduced, Young noted, measures to deal with structural unemployment will be increasingly effective. He stressed that the AFL-CIO is not contending that structural unemployment should be ignored until the economy is out of its recession or that the needs of the disadvantaged should be subordinated to the needs of more employable workers. Both problems must be dealt with in a balanced way, he urged.

In the training area, Young said the AFL-CIO seeks greater emphasis to on-the-job training and job upgrading.

He said the AFL-CIO is skeptical of the Administration proposal for a new "private sector employment initiative" that would give private employers wage subsidies for hiring young, inexperienced workers.

Young suggested that this concept be tested in pilot programs in a number of metropolitan areas, with labor-industry on-the-job training councils carefully supervising the programs.

The AFL-CIO testimony dissented from the Administration proposal for strict limits on the time that a person may hold a federally subsidized job.

"There should be flexibility and discretion for the Secretary of Labor to prevent layoffs of Public Service Employment workers when there are no permanent jobs available," Young urged.

He also asked more vigorous federal supervision of the program "to make sure that the purposes and guidelines set by Congress are being followed."

EXPANSION OF public service jobs was urged by AFL-CIO Associate Legislative Director Kenneth Young, center, at Senate hearings on changes in the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act. With him are Mark Roberts, left, of the AFL-CIO research staff and Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten.

Letter from Russian Dissident Cites Repressions under Soviet Regime

Bal Harbour, Fla.—One of six Soviet dissidents refused exit visas to attend the AFL-CIO's convention last December reports that workers in the USSR are "totally without rights" in a society that is "riddled with hierarchy."

"The administration, the labor union, the organs of power and those of repression are all links in one chain, which has totally fettered our whole people," Anatoly Marchenko charged in a Dec. 1 letter apparently meant to be read at the convention.

"All organizations, including the church, are under the control of a small group of rulers and are subordinate to them," Marchenko went on. "Let our 60 years' experience serve as a warning to other peoples."

A building tradesman and author, Marchenko said that he never received AFL-CIO President George Meany's invitation to attend the convention even though seven copies were sent to him, the last by registered mail on Oct. 20, 1977. He said he learned of the invitation "by listening to a foreign radio" broadcast.

His letter, received by Meany on Feb. 23, focuses on last year's visit to the United States by four Soviet "trade unionists" who, upon returning to Russia, gave a distorted picture of life in America. Marchenko's letter was made public at the winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

Marchenko noted that Vladimir Borisov, who also was invited to the Los Angeles convention, did receive his invitation but was denied a Soviet exit visa after being told by authorities "he did not represent anybody." Borisov is an electrician who served time in a psychiatric hospital for speaking out against the repressive Soviet regime.

The four Soviet visitors to the United States did not represent their country's workers but in fact were "the eyes, ears, and mouthpiece" of the Communist rulers, Marchenko charged. Their description of life in the United States as grim was painted in general terms and with nothing concrete to support their charges, he said. "We used the same sort of stuff about America 30 years ago in the worst years of the Cold War," Marchenko observed. If he could visit the United States, he added, "I would tell you what the concept of 'general employment' means to us."

Marchenko related some of his recent experiences as a worker at a timber-processing enterprise in the Siberian settlement of Chuna where the average monthly wage is about 160 rubles, the same as the official average for the country.

The pay is not enough for the average worker, he said, and to get enough for a bare existence, he must work two eight-hour shifts in a row. No overtime is paid for the second shift, he added.

"The management of the trade union, together with the plant administration, organizes these illegal extra shifts," he said. "This happens because the trade union does not defend the interests of the workers but the interests of the state, while the fulfillment of the plan is the chief indicator of its work."

Marchenko said he chose not to work additional shifts and was fired for "breaking labor discipline" imposed by union and plant committees.

Under the Soviet constitution, all citizens supposedly have equal rights to life's amenities, but there are those who are "most equal," Marchenko said, and they are given favorable treatment. If any of the "most equal" group becomes ill, for example, he receives special medical attention.

"The 'most equals' will know only by hearsay whether there is meat or milk in the stores," he said. "Everything they need is delivered to their homes, and there is always enough for them of everything, from food to books."

"In this way, the principle of pay according to work performed has been transformed into amenities given for service to the state and one's place in the state hierarchy," Marchenko said.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov also was denied an exit visa to attend the federation's convention but sent word urging the AFL-CIO to keep up its fight for human rights of workers in the USSR, including the right to emigrate. In his letter, read to delegates by Meany, Sakharov stressed that free choice of country residence is a "key problem in the larger struggle for individual freedom from the arbitrariness of the state."

Studies Center to Draft Apprentice Degree Plan

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies has been awarded a $298,350 contract to develop a program for apprentices leading to an associate in labor studies degree.

Under the program, young persons serving apprenticeships in various trades would at the same time be able to complete general and specialized studies required by a community college for an associate of arts degree.

The Labor Dept. said that the AFL-CIO studies center would provide the leadership for a network of community colleges, employers, union apprenticeship programs and joint apprenticeship-training committees to design the program.

Community colleges will cooperate by granting academic credits to apprentices for related science courses and practices, provide their own general study courses and specialized studies developed by the Meany center.

Fred K. Hoehler, executive director of the center, said the center's staff is prepared to provide the needed expertise in labor studies courses for community colleges entering the program.

The project, which will run through June 30, 1979, is funded under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

Under a separate program, the Meany center offers a bachelor of arts degree in labor studies in cooperation with Antioch University.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

3-4-78

Carter School Aid Bill Endorsed by Teachers

President Carter's proposals for a major expansion of federal aid to education won an immediate endorsement from the American Federation of Teachers.

Carter proposed raising federal aid to elementary and secondary education from $6 billion to $6.9 billion a year, with $400 million of the increase earmarked for schools with large numbers of children from poor families.

AFT President Albert Shanker said the President's proposals for more funds for the education of disadvantaged children reflects "what the education community has been saying for a long time —that these children must be reached early if they are to be reached at all."

The AFT agrees with Carter's priority "to help those in greatest need," he said.

Shanker also praised proposals to simplify administration of the program and encourage participation of teachers in developing plans.

On an Administration proposal for more bilingual education, Shanker said the President "has correctly insisted that bilingual programs should serve to bring students into the English-speaking mainstream rather than maintain cultural isolation."

The Carter Administration, as have previous administrations, has asked Congress to curtail "impact aid" to school districts attended by large numbers of government workers, military personnel and persons living in federal housing projects.

Congress has regularly continued such programs and Shanker urged that they be retained, noting that many of the nation's school districts depend on the program and "would be hard-pressed to operate without it."

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Labor Calls for Tax Cuts To Bolster Buying Power

Jobs Bill Passes Key House Test

By David L. Perlman

The House moved closer to passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill after rejecting a Republican amendment that would have distorted the bill by making its job goals contingent on lowering the inflation rate to 3 percent or less.

Instead, the House adopted a compromise drafted by the Democratic leadership that strengthened a commitment already in the bill to the objective of "reasonably stable prices."

The leadership amendment had the support of Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) co-author of the full employment bill with the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Passage of the legislation, which sets an interim goal of bringing the unemployment rate down to 4 percent overall and to 3 percent for adults, has been a high priority goal of the AFL-CIO and of a broad-based full employment coalition.

The House did not complete action on the bill in the two days set aside for debate and voting. Some important votes are still to come. But the inflation issue had been seen on both sides as the crucial test, and the outcome was a clear victory for the Humphrey-Hawkins supporters.

The House first voted 277-143 to substitute the amendment offered by the House Majority Leader James C. Wright, Jr. (Tex.) for the rigid 3 percent inflation rate amendment that had been proposed by Rep. Ronald A. Sarasin (R-Conn.).

Then, on a key 223-198 vote, it defeated a Republican attempt to put the 3 percent inflation figure back in the bill through an amendment to the Wright proposal.

Wright's amendment directs the President in his Economic Report to set a numerical goal for achieving reasonable price stability and specifies that curbing inflation is one of the objectives of the bill, which carries the official title of the Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act. It calls for the development of policies to reduce inflation and requires reports to Congress on progress made in this as well as the other objectives of the legislation.

But the bill, in the shape in which it was expected to go to the Senate, clearly mandates the federal government — the President, the Federal Reserve Board and Con-

(Continued on Page 6)

Wholesale Price Index Shoots Up

The largest one-month increase in wholesale prices in over three years—a 1.1 percent rise in February—probably will begin to show up at the consumer level around Easter or shortly thereafter.

Americans can expect to find many of those price hikes at the supermarket since food prices posted unusually sharp gains last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

"Prices of food-related products rose much more than in the previous month at all three major stages of processing—finished, intermediate, and crude—in part because of the impact of adverse weather on supplies of some items," BLS said.

Last month's jump in prices that manufacturers and producers receive for their goods was the fifth consecutive month of significant increases. The 1.1 percent increase was the largest since a 1.9 percent rise in November 1974.

Leading the increase was a 2.9 percent rise in the consumer foods sector of BLS's finished goods price index, the broadest measure of inflation at the wholesale level. Excluding food prices, the finished goods index rose only four-tenths of 1 percent, compared with a six-tenths of 1 percent increase in January. It was up 6.6 percent over the year.

In recent months, BLS has turned to the finished goods index as a more accurate barometer of inflation than its all-commodities index. The finished goods index counts only once the price increase

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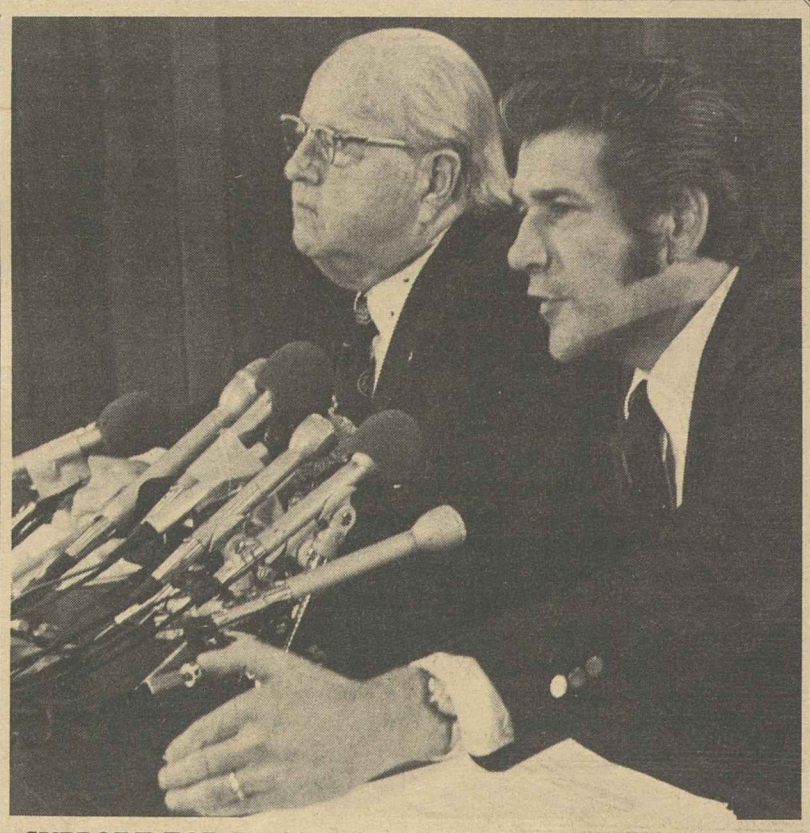

SUPPORT FOR President Carter's call for collective bargaining rights for federal workers as part of a civil service reorganization was expressed by union leaders at a Washington news conference. President William H. McClennan, left, of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. and President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees outlined labor's view.

Business Rate Slash Opposed

America's economy needs a tax cut to keep up consumer buying power but not to fatten corporation profits, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller endorsed most of President Carter's proposed cut in individual income taxes, and urged that the economic stimulus be reinforced by a rollback in the social security tax rate.

He told the House Ways & Means Committee that the AFL-CIO generally backs the President's tax reform proposals but would like to see Congress "go much further" to close tax loopholes that encourage corporations to shift jobs and production to other countries.

Labor disagrees with the President, Biemiller said, on the need for "huge and permanent business tax cuts" that aren't likely to bring about any measurable gains in employment. "Business needs customers, not tax cuts," he emphasized.

The AFL-CIO proposals translate into a $16 billion tax cut for the next fiscal year—about $8 billion less than the President proposed, mainly through dropping of the corporation tax cut. However, business would profit from a $2.4 billion reduction in its share of payroll taxes if the social security tax rate were put back to 1976 levels.

The economy needs a bigger stimulus than the Administration budget would provide, Biemiller testified. But it should be brought about through higher spending for job-creating programs.

"We do not agree with the President's almost exclusive reliance on

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Hails Carter Proposal:

Civil Service Plan Backed as 'Logical'

The AFL-CIO will join with its government worker affiliates in supporting President Carter's proposed civil service reorganization and in helping to shape collective bargaining legislation for the federal service.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed civil service reorganization "necessary and desirable" and said Carter's proposals "clearly match" the position taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month.

"The President's simultaneous commitment to legislation establishing collective bargaining for federal workers, a goal we have long sought, is most noteworthy. The total personnel package is logical and has our support," Meany declared.

He said the AFL-CIO will work closely with the American Federation of Government Employees and with the Public Employee Dept. for a collective bargaining law and civil service reform.

In addition to his pledge to work with unions of federal workers on collective bargaining legislation, Carter announced that he will establish through his reorganization authority an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority, modeled after the National Labor Relations Board. It would be an independent agency, with power to act against unfair labor practices within the federal service.

Carter said he looked to collective bargaining legislation to bring about through negotiations grievance and arbitration systems that "will largely displace the multiple appeals systems which now exist and which are universally perceived as too costly, too cumbersome and ineffective."

Job-Creating Budget Sought by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to adopt a budget for the 1979 fiscal year "that clearly and unequivocally reflects the need to put the nation and its people back to work."

President Carter's proposed budget isn't adequate, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testified at House hearings.

After three years of supposed economic recovery, Oswald stressed, "unemployment is high and persistent" and industrial output remains far below capacity. Job gains of the past year mark "only a beginning step toward the goal of full employment," he said.

Oswald presented to the House Budget Committee the detailed economic stimulus package drafted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent winter meeting.

Its cornerstone, he testified, is "increased funds for programs that directly create jobs through careful and deliberate targeting to the people and to the areas of the country where the needs are greatest."

The AFL-CIO program calls for expanded public works and public service jobs, youth training, railroad rehabilitation, funds for moderate-income housing and urban development loans. It is keyed to creating nearly one million jobs directly and twice that number through the

(Continued on Page 2)

Tariff Relief Pressed For Fastener Industry

The survival of America's fastener industry depends largely on needed safeguards against unfair foreign trade, the AFL-CIO warned in urging Congress to override President Carter's rejection of import relief.

In a statement submitted to the House Trade subcommittee, the federation pointed out that a sharp rise in imported bolts, nuts, screws and other industrial fasteners during the past decade has seriously curtailed U.S. production and wiped out thousands of American jobs.

As a result, the International Trade Commission last December recommended by a 3 to 1 majority that higher tariffs be imposed on foreign-made fasteners to give the import-gutted U.S. industry needed relief.

The ITC found that fastener imports have risen from 21 percent of the U.S. market in 1968 to 45 percent last year. And in comparing the first six-month periods of 1975 and 1977, the commission noted that:

- Sales of the domestic fastener

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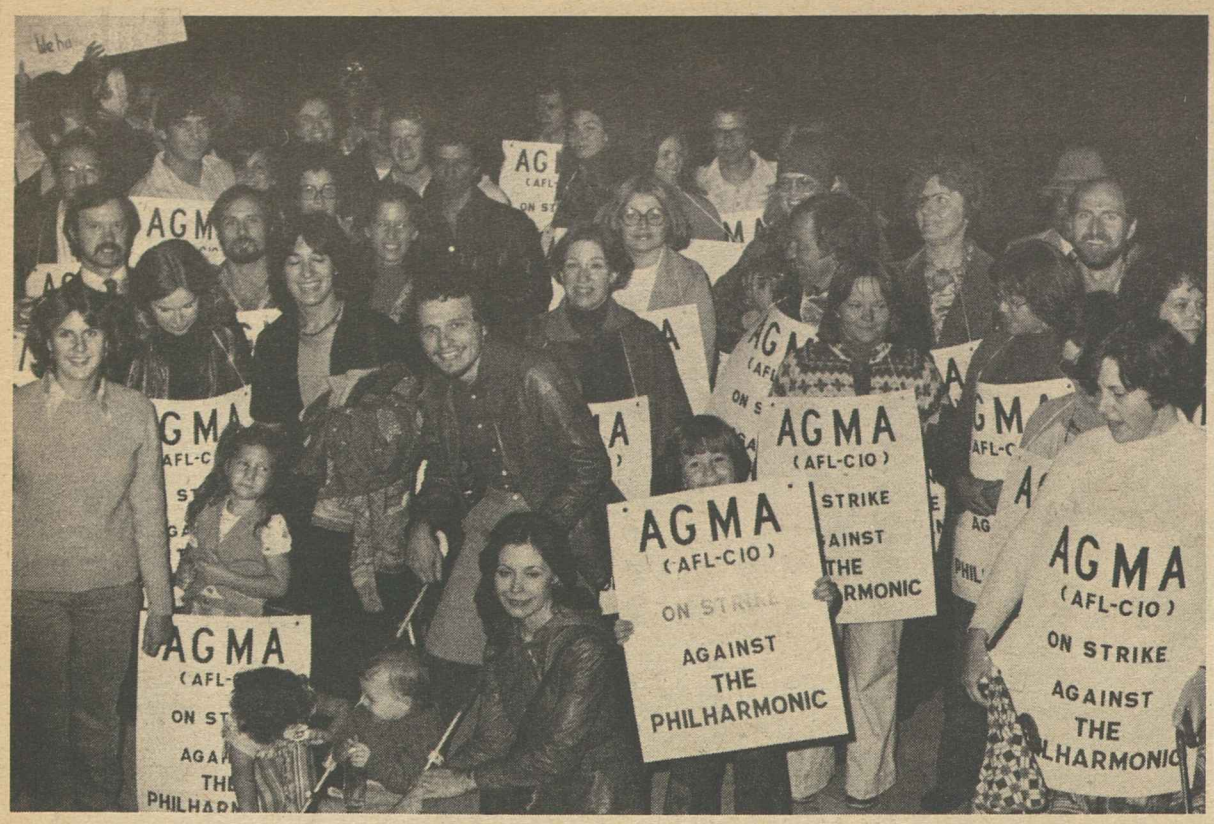


MUSICAL ARTISTS are joined by family members to picket a production of the Philharmonic Society of New York at Lincoln Center. AGMA's strike against the Philharmonic began Sept. 7.

Philharmonic's Musical Artists Press Strike

New York — Members of the American Guild of Musical Artists continue to picket all performances of the Philharmonic Society of New York in an effort to negotiate improved job security provisions in a new contract.

AGMA has been striking the Philharmonic since last Sept. 7, ten days after its old agreement expired. No meaningful progress has been made in negotiations since the walkout began, AGMA Executive Secretary DeLloyd Tibbs reported.

Key objectives in the guild's negotiations are elimination of the use of amateur choruses and bringing the company's rate structure up to par with the standard for concert singers.

The guild submitted its initial proposals six months before the termination date of the contract. But management maintained a hard-line attitude on the key issues and the membership voted overwhelmingly to strike. AGMA represents several hundred choristers in the New York area.

The union, however, has advised members who do have existing agreements with the Philharmonic for the 1977-78 season to comply with the terms of their individual contracts.

Labor Asks Budget Keyed To Job Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

ripple effect on the economy.

The budget hearings are preliminary to House action on the first of a series of budget resolutions that eventually will impose binding spending ceilings for government programs for the 12 months starting Oct. 1, 1978.

Oswald noted that the Administration's own projections show the President's budget resulting in a slowdown in the real growth rate, with unemployment averaging 5.9 percent next year and not dropping below 5 percent until 1982.

"The timetable is much too slow," Oswald complained. He pressed for "a congressional budget which will provide the room for the programs needed to speed up the economy's growth, reduce overall unemployment faster and meet the special and selective unemployment and public investment problems of particular groups of workers and particular areas of the nation."

Stevens Chief Forced To Quit Bank Board

Greenville, S.C.—James D. Finley, chairman of J. P. Stevens & Co., said he will leave the board of New York's Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., following union pressure for his removal.

Manufacturers Hanover, which holds more than $1 billion in union trust and pension funds, has been the target of the Clothing & Textile Workers' "corporate campaign" aimed at getting financial institutions to sever their connection with the anti-union Stevens firm.

ACTWU, which is pressing a nationwide consumer boycott of Stevens products in an effort to force the company to abandon its illegal union-busting tactics, has mobilized several unions to withdraw their funds from Manufacturers Hanover as a protest of the bank's association with the firm through its directors.

Finley's acknowledgement that he will leave the bank's board of directors came during an interview before Stevens's annual meeting here.

"To be quite honest," Finley said, "the bank put enough pressure on me that I decided against seeking re-election. I don't want to be where I'm not wanted."

A second Stevens director, David W. Mitchell, also confirmed that he would not stand for re-election to the Manufacturers Hanover board but attributed his decision to "business-time conflicts." Mitchell is chairman of Avon Products, Inc.

A number of unions have already withdrawn their funds from the New York bank and others are considering similar action. Last Dec. 1, the Beltmakers, Novelty & Allied Workers' union, a New York local of the Ladies' Garment Workers, closed its trust account there. Last month, Auto Workers Local 259 ended a 36-year relationship with the bank when it closed its $50,000 checking account because of the presence of the Stevens officials on the board.

Sheet Metal Workers Local 83 in Albany, N.Y., meanwhile, said it is considering closing its $400,000 vacation fund at the bank. And President William Winpisinger of the Machinists said the union will reach a final decision in April whether to drop the bank as money manager of its $160 million pension fund covering 150,000 Machinists.

Trade Deficit Continues At Record Pace

United States purchases in world markets continued to exceed exports in January, resulting in a $2.38 billion trade deficit, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The deficit marked the 20th month in a row that the nation has bought more than it sold to other countries. The comparable figure in December was $2.12 billion.

Again as in previous months, the huge trading deficit reflected higher oil purchases. In 1977, the American trade deficit was nearly $27 billion, a five-fold increase over 1976.

The January trade figures showed a 12.5 percent increase in oil imports to 193 million barrels costing $2.6 billion. In December, oil imports totaled 172 million barrels valued at $2.3 billion.

Altogether, American businesses exported $10 billion worth of goods in January, and imported approximately $12.4 billion. Agricultural products, transportation equipment and machinery accounted for much of the rise in imports. On the export side, there were sharp drops in machinery, manufactured goods, coal, farm products, and chemicals.

The continuing trade deficit has contributed to the decline of the dollar in international currency markets.

3 Unionists On Mine Safety Panel

Three union representatives have been named to a joint labor-industry-public interest committee on federal mine safety and health standards, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall announced.

The labor representatives on the panel are Donald Spatz, research and education director of the Cement, Lime & Cypsum Workers; Don Chestnut, president of Steelworkers Local 124 in Ruth, Nev., and Lavern Melton, president of USWA Local 5089 in Wallace, Idaho.

The panel was created by the 1977 Federal Mine Safety & Health Act to review advisory standards developed under the 1966 Federal Metal & Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act and to recommend which standards should be made mandatory under the new law.

In Federal Programs:

Job Goals Advanced As Key to Urban Aid

If federally aided economic development programs are to be of any real help to the nation's cities and their residents, they must result in job creation or job retention, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

"Jobs that reduce unemployment and increase purchasing power are the key to a city environment in which business can be retained," Henry B. Schechter, director of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs, said in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee's subcommittee on fiscal and intergovernmental policy.

Chaired by Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.), the panel is holding hearings on ways to keep businesses in the inner cities.

To maintain a city's economic viability, businesses that produce goods or services for regional or national markets are "most significant," Schechter said, since they provide primary employment and support for the economic base of the city.

Under each of the various federal economic development programs that are available to the cities, "there should be a requirement for a definite commitment by an employer for a specific number of jobs requiring specified skills," Schechter said.

Furthermore, he said, if unemployed workers with the required skills are not locally available, jobless young people should be trained to fill the job slots while the new business is being constructed. Such coordinated and targeted investment and employment would assure effective use of the limited federal funds available for the cities, Schechter observed.

The adequacy of educational facilities, transportation, water supply and sewage services and other facilities all affect the decisions of business and households to remain in the city or move out, Schechter noted.

"It would be an economical use of federal public workers program funds, therefore, if there were a separate targeted public works program to finance the necessary reconditioning of major public facilities in older cities," he pointed out.

Another reason why business moves out or stays away from a city is high taxation, a problem that can be alleviated if cities are relieved of certain costs that are not of their own making, Schechter said.

"The most prominent of these is the expenditure for welfare payments," he said. "The federal share of the welfare payment has to be greatly increased. It would be helpful to some of the most distressed cities. The cities would benefit directly and the states could have more funds available for aid to their cities."

But the key element for restoration of an environment in which business can survive remains jobs, Schechter stressed—jobs to reduce the concentrated high levels of inner-city unemployment, jobs that generate income and taxes to support an urban area.

"The realities of the situation require coordinated and cooperative planned economic development by the government, industry, community residents and labor groups," Schechter declared.

Maritime Commission Upheld on Contract Role

A 5-3 majority of the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Maritime Commission has the power to void any collective bargaining agreement it considers stifling to competition and contrary to the public interest.

The commission claimed this power under a 1916 law in a case involving West Coast contracts negotiated by the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen (ILWU).

The union, in a 1972 settlement with the Pacific Maritime Association, had agreed to seek from municipal terminals in Washington and Oregon the same benefits provided under the contract with the employer association. The ILWU had separate contracts with the municipal terminals even though the workforce came from the same hiring hall.

At the request of the municipal employers, the Federal Maritime Commission agreed to review the contract to see whether it came under the ban on certain types of anti-competitive agreements written into the Shipping Act of 1916.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that collective bargaining agreements involve national labor policy and are not subject to review by the Maritime Commission.

But the Supreme Court majority held otherwise, in a decision written by Justice Byron R. White. His decision noted that only multi-employer contracts would be affected and that the Federal Maritime Commission has said it will establish procedures for conditional approval of collective bargaining agreements pending a final decision on their legality.

There would seem little danger, he wrote, that "the ordinary collective bargaining agreements establishing wages, hours and working conditions in a bargaining unit could or would be disapproved."

A dissenting opinion, by Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., pointed out that the Maritime Commission for more than 60 years didn't consider policing of labor contracts to be in its jurisdiction.

The majority ruling, he charged, "undercuts federal labor policy, imposing undue burdens on collective bargaining without advancing significantly any Shipping Act objective."

Zack Appointed to Public Broadcast Panel

Albert J. Zack, director of public relations for the AFL-CIO, has been named to a 24-member task force by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to conceive a new format for citizen involvement in public broadcasting.

The task force includes 12 representatives of the general public and 12 from the public radio and television community.

The panel's major objective will be to make recommendations to the CPB board of directors on public participation at the national level and in other areas.

Workers Crowd Capitol:

Missouri Unions Battle R-T-W Bid

Jefferson City, Mo.—A huge turnout of union workers, estimated between 2,500 and 4,000, crowded into the Capitol to oppose a proposed right-to-work amendment to the Missouri constitution.

As the House Labor Committee heard witnesses speak out against a bill that would place the amendment on the November ballot, the union members jammed all four levels of the rotunda. The turnout—the largest ever for a Missouri House hearing, according to state police—was in sharp contrast to the 200 or so backers of the legislation at a hearing a week earlier.

A key witness, former Gov. Warren Hearnes, told the committee it would do a great disservice to Missouri if the so-called right-to-work amendment were to go on the ballot. Former State Auditor George Lehr, now president of a Kansas City bank, warned that adoption of the open shop in Missouri "would be bad for business."

The nation's eighth most industrialized state, Missouri led the Plains States in the number of jobs added in the most recent 12-month period, Lehr pointed out. While Missouri gained 50,100 nonfarm jobs over the period, two neighboring open-shop states, Kansas and Nebraska, picked up only 25,000 additional jobs between them, he said.

"Louisiana made the mistake of falling for the right-to-work line, and it actually lost 5,000 jobs during the same period Missouri gained 50,100," Lehr observed.

Hearnes and Lehr were among 17 witnesses who spoke against the RTW proposal. Others included leading Democrats and Republicans, a churchman, and officials of the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers, Mine Workers, and Teamsters.

Missouri has long been eyed by national right-wing organizations opposed to union security clauses. The state borders five others that outlaw union security clauses and three that do not. Four of those that ban the union shop have average wage levels substantially below Missouri's while the fifth state, Iowa, has a relatively small number of workers in manufacturing.

In a recent test of strength, backers of the proposed amendment tried to attach a right-to-work provision to a pending public employee bargaining bill, but the House turned back the measure by a 97 to 48 vote.

Lou Kitchin, a representative of the National Right to Work Committee here, said he has about given up on the legislature, and will attempt to put the amendment on the ballot by an initiative petition. Local industrialists who support the open-shop have been publicly at odds with Kitchin over his campaign tactics, however, and have not confirmed that a hard decision has been made to go the initiative route.

The National Right to Work Committee and its allies tried to get the Missouri legislature to ban union security measures in 1974, but their bill died in committee.

A few years ago, affiliates of the AFL-CIO, UMW, Teamsters and UAW formed the United Labor Committee of Missouri to coordinate their response to the RTW threat. About half a million Missouri wage earners are covered by union contracts containing union or agency shop provisions.

30,000 Get COL Hike At Aluminum Plants

Pittsburgh—Some 30,000 members of the Steelworkers employed by four major aluminum firms received a 9-cent hourly cost-of-living increase on Mar. 6.

The pay boost, called for under the union's 1977 agreement with the aluminum industry, brings to 25 cents the total cost-of-living adjustments under the pact. The contract provides for a 1-cent hourly increase for each rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in the consumer price index.

FORMER MISSOURI GOV. Warren Hearnes, the only two-term governor in the state's history, speaks out at a legislative hearing against a bill that would place a constitutional amendment on the November ballot to ban union security clauses in labor-management contracts in the state.

Use Idle Airport Funds For Safety, Pilots Urge

The nation's airline pilots attacked the $3.2 billion surplus in the U.S. airport and airways trust fund as "criminal."

"Big surpluses in the trust fund don't buy airport safety," Webster B. Todd, Jr., told a House Ways & Means subcommittee conducting oversight hearings on the operation of the trust funds. He said the need for safe, well-planned airports caused Congress to establish the trust fund, and "surpluses do not meet that objective."

Todd, director of engineering and air safety for the Air Line Pilots, cited government statistics that 95 percent of all flying accidents occur within less than half a mile of airport runways, yet much-needed safety aids are not being installed even though the money exists and has been allocated for that purpose.

The trust fund is financed by airport user charges, principally through boarding, fuel and ticket levies. The money, administered by the Federal Aviation Administration with congressional approval, is allocated to individual communities or jurisdictions for airport improvements. About half of the $3.2 billion surplus is already committed to airport projects around the country, leaving $1.7 billion uncommitted

Todd noted that this $1.7 billion could have bought 5,000 precision instrument landing systems, enough to equip the nation's 1,700 air carrier runways with three systems each. Only 463 airports, or 26 percent, currently have such systems.

He said there was also enough money to groove every air carrier runway, with enough left over to equip each runway with an instrument landing system. Lack of grooving makes aircraft control difficult on wet runways.

He also cited wind shear detection equipment, ground control radar, runway approach light, fire and rescue facilities and other aids needed at many airports around the country.

Todd said the pilots are not talking about research and development costs to come up with this equipment. "All of these aids have been around for a long time—as has the bureaucratic inertia to prevent their installation at critical air carrier airports throughout the nation.

Todd said that the ALPA recognizes that it is fiscally prudent to maintain limited surpluses and that those that do accrue should accumulate interest. But he asked: "Why not make loans to less critical elements in the national airport system, in turn adding to the fund?"

Boycott Takes Toll in Sales Of Coors Beer

The Adolph Coors Co. sold 721,000 fewer barrels of beer last year than it did in 1976—the apparent result of labor's consumer boycott against the struck Colorado brewery.

Coors disclosed in its annual report that beer sales fell from 13.5 million barrels in 1976 to 12.8 million barrels in 1977.

Meanwhile, dollar sales volume and net income for the fourth quarter showed substantial declines. Sales dropped from $128.6 million to $121.2 million for the last three months of 1977 and net earnings fell 50.4 percent, from $17 million in 1976 to $8.4 million last year.

In a three-month period ended last October, barrel sales dropped by a half-million to 4.2 million barrels from the comparable 1976 period.

The company attributed the declines to several factors, including the strike. Members of Directly Affiliated Local Union 366 have been on strike since last April over seniority issues and the company's insistence on using polygraph tests on workers.

A. David Sickler, the AFL-CIO's national coordinator of the Coors boycott, said that labor's campaign is obviously taking its toll in Coors sales since the company is preparing an all-out promotion of its new "light" beer.

The focus of labor's boycott is in a 14-state sector in the West, the prime market area for Coors beer. The boycott has been stepped up recently with the support of the Farm Workers, who have been manning information picket lines in California.

As a result of the boycott activities, Sickler said that 30 major retail outlets in the Los Angeles area that had been selling more than 1,000 cases of Coors per week have agreed to cease the sale of Coors.

Strong Trade Unions Held Bulwark For Advancement of Human Rights

Free and vigorous trade unionism is essential to the cause of human rights throughout the Western Hemisphere and the world, a high State Dept. official told a group of Latin American labor officials at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Ambassador Terence A. Todman, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said that in his experience, "the presence of strong, vigorous, open labor institutions both point to the presence of healthy democratic processes and helps to create and sustain them."

Because the "capstone" of the Carter Administration's foreign policy "is and must be our determination to promote human rights," Todman said, "we continue to support and reinforce the efforts of our labor unions to advance the cause of human rights in this hemisphere through the free trade union movement."

Todman spoke at graduating exercises for 37 union leaders from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay on their completion of a six-week course in principles of democratic trade unions sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"We in the United States government are fully aware of the tremendous responsibilities that rest on your shoulders and the difficulties that trade union leaders face in many countries of the world today," Todman said.

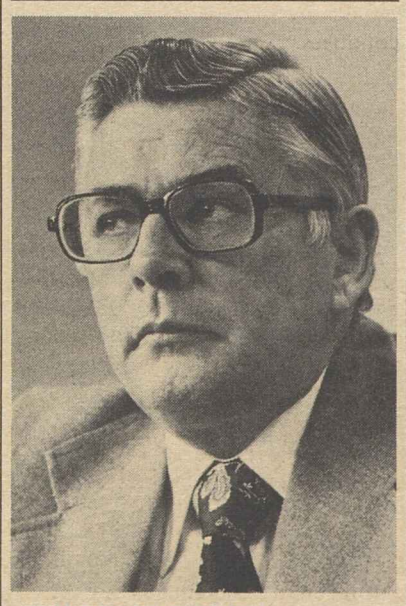
"We know that some democratic labor leaders live each day under the threat of being kidnaped, jailed or exiled only because they insist on the free and lawful exercise of workers' rights.

"It is a tragic irony in the name of fighting communism some governments subject labor movements and leaders to the same type of oppressive tactics applied to workers in totalitarian Communist states. In the long term, undercutting free labor institutions serves only to weaken one of the most important bulwarks of a free society and make it more vulnerable to Communist forces."

Underlining the critical role to be played in their own lands by his audience, Todman said:

"The institutions you build, the higher living standards you achieve, the leadership you produce from your ranks, and the respect for democratic processes your own industrial democracy helps to foster, will spell the difference between the growth of truly open societies or the retreat to repression in those countries which stand on the threshold between the two. A vigorous free labor movement in all our countries will bind our peoples closer together and help all of us to achieve the goals of economic and social justice toward which all of our societies, including the United States, still have so far to go."

In conclusion, Todman pledged: "We in the U.S. government do not intend to falter in our resolve to protect and promote human rights and trade union freedom. We will not interfere in the sovereign affairs of any other nation. But no nation . . . can claim that mistreatment of its citizens is solely its own business. As President Carter said in his inaugural address, 'Because we are free we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere.' "



WILLIAM FOLEY, assistant to the president of the United Textile Workers, has been appointed UTW secretary-treasurer effective May 1 to succeed Philip Salem, who is retiring.

Wholesale Price Index Shoots Up

(Continued from Page 1)

of an item as it moves from one stage of processing to another while the all-commodities index double counts some items. The all-commodities index rose 1 percent over the month, the largest rise since an identical 1 percent increase last April.

On an annual basis, last month's rise in wholesale prices translates to a 13.2 percent increase—twice the current basic inflation rate. The 1.1 percent February increase compared with a rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in January.

While increases in nonfood commodity prices were generally smaller than in January, February price rises for crude and intermediate nonfood materials were still substantially larger than those registered during most of 1977, BLS said in its report on wholesale prices.

"Increases for steel mill products and construction materials were especially important among intermediate materials in February," the bureau said.

Among consumer finished goods, pork, eggs and dairy products showed sharp price increases. Beef and veal prices also rose much more than in January. Prices fell for roasted coffee, however, after no change in the previous month, and prices for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables and processed poultry rose less than in January.

The Causes of Inflation

THE AFL-CIO IS DEEPLY CONCERNED about inflation. Rising costs of energy, food, health care and housing continue to hold down living standards. But these price increases were not caused by excessive demand for goods, federal deficits, shortages of workers, or excessive wage increases. In fact, 1977 major collective bargaining settlements were lower than the 1976 settlements, according to the BLS.

The BLS reported that "wage-rate adjustments negotiated during 1977 averaged 7.9 percent for the first contract year and 5.8 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 8.4 percent (first year) and 6.4 percent (over the life) in 1976."

The total "effective wage rate adjustment"—including current settlements and prior settlements and cost of living escalator adjustments—was down from 8.1 percent in 1976 to 7.8 percent in 1977.

The major causes of continuing inflation have been the rising prices of food, fuel, health care and interest rates. Aggravating this situation has been the slow-down in the rate of productivity growth which results from recession and lagging economic recovery.

The so-called "trade-off" theory—the immoral theory that the way to fight inflation is to create unemployment—has been thoroughly discredited by the experience of the last 30 years.

The inflation that accompanied the 1969-70 recession and the inflation that accompanied the 1973-75 recession and the inflation that has persisted in recent years has not been diminished by high unemployment.

THE "TRADE-OFF" THEORY simply is not true. In 1952-55 unemployment as officially reported averaged 4.0 percent and the average annual increase in consumer prices was only 0.3 percent and was actually minus 0.2 percent for wholesale prices. In the years 1958-66 unemployment was reduced from 6.8 percent to 3.8 percent while the average annual rate of increase in consumer prices was 1.5 percent and only 0.7 percent for wholesale prices.

There is no evidence of the existence of the so-called "underlying rate of inflation," to which certain Administration spokesmen have referred. Inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index came down from 12 percent in 1974 to 7 percent in 1975—and down again to 4.8 percent in 1976 before bouncing back up to 6.8 percent in 1977. But even the 1977 experience was uneven—a 9 percent rate of inflation during the first half of the year, and a 4.5 percent rate in the second half of the year.

The important point is that overall price changes reflect a wide range of price changes for specific items. It is nonsense to talk about a so-called "natural" or "underlying" rate of inflation.

Inflation must be contained through measures tailored to its specific causes. The foundation of an anti-inflation program must be full employment and full production that will produce a balanced economy and reduce inflationary pressures by eliminating waste and inefficiency from underutilized plant and equipment and an underemployed workforce.

—From a report on the national economy adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'I'd Swear There Were Three of Them!'

Fringe Benefit Funds Lost:

Changes in Bankruptcy Law Needed to Protect Workers

By Gus Tyler

A COMPANY GOES bankrupt while owing money to many parties. Which of these shall get paid with whatever money is recovered?

Picking the priorities has been a cause of contention for many years, running all the way back to the early days of the nation.

In the opening years of the last century, working people called for a "mechanics lien law." The idea was to give wages a top priority in the event of a company's bankruptcy.

The idea was very popular with working people who had had ugly experiences with employers who went bankrupt while owing wages. Other creditors—banks, landlords and suppliers—were paid one way or the other. But wages were listed low on the credit list and got little, if anything.

To get a mechanics lien law was not easy, although common sense and simple decency strongly suggested that a wage-earning family was far more in need of a few dollars than a banker, landlord, or supplier. To win their case, unions turned to politics, organizing the nation's first Workingmen's Parties in 1827-1828. The lien law was high on their agenda alongside universal public education. In due time, wages were given a top priority.

But now, however, Congress is confronted with the same old question in a new form. What priority shall be given to "fringes," that are not counted as wages although they are a form of payment to workers and that, in collective bargaining, do make up part of the "package" in a settlement?

Fringe benefits today cover a wide expanse: pensions, medical care, vacation funds, educational aid, severance pay, supplementary unemployment benefits. The financial reservoirs for these benefits are fed by contributions from companies, usually on a weekly or monthly basis.

In many cases, the size of the contribution is determined by obligations in a collective agreement. In other cases, employers set up their own plans. But in either case, the employer is committed to make regular and periodic contributions in the same way that he must regularly pay his employees their wages or salaries.

But not all companies are prompt. And when a company is slipping into bankruptcy it is very likely to postpone payments to its fringes fund.

When such a company does go bankrupt, its employees find that the fringe funds are rarely able to recover anything in the bankruptcy proceedings. Fringes get a low standing among debts—falling behind administrative costs of bankruptcy, behind wages, and behind taxes.

In any one year, millions are lost to pension, health and welfare, severance and similar funds.

That's why labor is now pushing in Congress to lift the status of "fringes" to that of direct wages. The proposal is part of an updating of the outdated bankruptcy law made necessary by the fact that fringes (once unknown) are today running as high as 50 percent of regular wages in some industries.

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The Lessons of the Labor Movement

The labor movement has brought to many people for the first time the opportunity to participate directly and meaningfully in vital decisions affecting their own lives. . . .

It has shown the determination of men and women to work together to end old injustices and substantially improve the living conditions of themselves and their children, instead of just accepting the myth that generations-old evils can never yield to change.

The labor movement gives practical experience and confidence in the ways of free discussion, majority rule and collective action for the common good. And it teaches that important rights can be won and kept alive only through hard work, vigilance, struggle, commitment and courage.

—Ambassador Terence A. Todman at graduation exercises of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, Mar. 8.

Special Obligation:

Generous U.S. Policy Pressed To Save Indo-China Refugees

ALMOST THREE YEARS have passed since the Communist military victory in Indo-China. For the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, the end of the conflict brought not the promised reconciliation and relief, but even greater suffering than was caused by colonialism and war.

Today, Vietnam is a harsh dictatorship, an impoverished country ruled from Hanoi. The so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of southerners was banished three months after Hanoi's conquest. All political, intellectual, and religious freedom has been abolished, along with the freedom of association and the right to organize independent trade unions. The regime has established vast concentration camps—euphemistically called "re-education camps"—where some 300,000 to 500,000 political prisoners are now held.

Among the prisoners are not only army officers and officials of the former regime but such political opponents of that regime as Tran Van Tuyen, the elected leader of the Opposition Bloc in South Vietnam's National Assembly, trade unionists, and religious leaders—including virtually all the leaders of the An Quang Buddhist Pagoda, who were arrested in one sweep last April.

Thousands of non-political figures have also been arrested, among them the country's most distinguished writers, artists, intellectuals, doctors and lawyers. The rest of the population is subject to daily indoctrination and lives in constant fear of government-instigated terror. More than one million people have already been sent off to the dreaded "New Economic Zones," which are work camps in remote jungle areas.

Similar conditions exist in Laos, which is now occupied by 25,000 Vietnamese troops. Yet, these conditions are mild compared with what the Cambodians are suffering at the hands of their Communist rulers. One to two million people, out of a population of about seven million, have died since the Communists entered Phnom Phen on Apr. 17, 1975. Almost a half million died in the unprecedented forced marches by which the Communists emptied every major Cambodian city during the first week of their rule. Another 100,000 to 200,000 Cambodians have been executed. All military officers and government officials and their families were executed immediately after the Communist takeover; and early in 1976 orders were issued to execute all former government officials and soldiers, regardless of rank, together with all teachers, Buddhist monks, and village chiefs. Still more deaths have been caused by disease and starvation in the slave camp "villages" where the Cambodians were sent after the forced marches. Here the population is divided by sex and age into work gangs, and forced to toil 12 to 15 hours a day.

Tens of thousands of Vietnamese citizens have fled, risking their lives. Since the only land route out of Vietnam is into Cambodia, the Vietnamese escape in small and unseaworthy coastal craft across the typhoon waters of the South China Sea. Passing ships have ignored their distress signals in violation of the law of the sea because shipping companies are economically penalized by Southeast Asian countries for unloading refugees. More than half of the "boat people" are thought to have drowned.

About 100,000 refugees are now in camps in Thailand. An additional 7,500 Vietnamese "boat people" await resettlement. An estimated 4,500 Vietnamese and Laotian refugees arrive every month in non-Communist Southeast Asia. Most Cambodians who attempt to escape are killed by Khmer Rouge troops or by border mines.

SINCE THE initial influx of 135,000 Vietnamese after the war, the United States has admitted about 15,000. The White House is now seeking parole authority to admit 7,000 more. A more generous, open-ended U.S. policy is needed to save the lives of people who are fleeing oppression.

America is a land of liberty and a traditional refuge for the persecuted. Moreover, we have a special obligation to aid the refugees from Indo-China, in light of our long and ultimately unsuccessful involvement in the conflict in that region. The very existence of these refugees demonstrates that whatever errors the United States made in Indo-China, we were not wrong in trying to help the people of that region avoid dictatorship and slavery.

The AFL-CIO calls upon the Administration to work with other countries, using both example and persuasion, to guarantee all these refugees a home.

—Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 24, 1978, Bal Harbour, Fla.

Shift in Emphasis Urged:

Proposed Business Tax Slash Wrong Medicine for Economy

THE KIND of business tax breaks and incentives President Carter has proposed as part of his economic stimulus plan will do little or nothing to create jobs and cut unemployment, AFL-CIO tax expert Arnold Cantor warned.

Liberalization of the present investment tax credit to extend indefinitely what is, in effect, "a 10 percent discount" on purchases of new plants and equipment, will create "precious few jobs," Cantor declared. He said that this "giveaway to corporations for doing what they would do anyway" has done little to put people to work when it has been tried in the past. He pointed out that a company would get this special tax break even if it buys equipment that actually displaces workers from jobs they hold and adds them to the unemployment rolls.

"Industry is now operating at only 81.8 percent of capacity," he stressed, which is "about 10 points below what could be considered full capacity operation." Businesses aren't going to expand their production capability and add jobs unless they are pressed by mounting consumer demand, Cantor said on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

The AFL-CIO economist called for a substantial shift in the balance of the President's proposal, with a heavier emphasis on individual tax cuts that will boost consumer purchasing power and demand, coupled with direct job-creating programs.

That, he asserted, would create more jobs at lower cost than would be the case with the Carter plan. Noting that "the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that (the Administration's) $25 billion tax cut would create about one million jobs," Cantor pointed out that jobs were created by the "direct targeted public works program" enacted last year at a cost of only $15,000 each—about one-half the cost.

Cantor said that a much more salable tax program for Congress to look at can be built around "individual purchasing power tax cuts" —a per capita credit, rate reductions and repeal of some excise taxes. He said the AFL-CIO also urges that the social security tax rate be rolled back to the 1977 level for both employees and employers, which would also give a tax break to business but in direct relationship to its employment.

Reporters questioning Cantor on Labor News Conference were Michael Posner of the Reuters news agency and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

COPE Film Bares Threat:

Right Wing Rallying For Attack on Labor

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has produced a new film for the 1978 elections, "Right-wing Machine." At the film's end Federation President George Meany appears on screen with the following remarks:

THE FILM YOU'VE just seen demonstrates the serious threat to the labor movement and the candidates we endorse—a threat posed by the radical right wing.

The danger is even greater, because you've seen only part of the story. Also growing larger and threatening labor-endorsed candidates are the hundreds of corporate political committees.

Together, our enemies—new and old—plan an all-out attack on the labor movement and its friends in 1978.

For example, the National Association of Manufacturers recently set up a so-called Committee for a Union-Free Environment. It is designed to help businesses get rid of existing unions and defeat workers' attempts to organize.

Backing the NAM are several professional agitators—who have learned there's money in union-busting. Slick lawyers and consultants run schools on "How to prevent union organization" or "How to dump the union in your plant."

At the same time, the so-called National Right to Work Committee has announced 1978 legislative campaigns for a compulsory open shop law in New England and in Idaho, Missouri, New Mexico, Montana and, possibly, Indiana and Colorado.

This business front—with a war chest of $3 million—has vowed that if it is successful in 1978, it will fight for a national compulsory open shop law in 1979.

Clearly, business and its conservative allies are out to bust unions wherever they can—in the plant or through legislation.

So we have a big job in 1978. Whether we win or lose will be determined by our ability to provide the facts to our members—to make them aware of this threat to their paychecks, to their unions, to the very institution of trade unionism in America.

I know our members will respond if we give them the facts. They have responded before.

In 1958, they repulsed open shop threats in major industrial states—after we were able to give them the facts.

I am confident that they'll do it again in 1978 . . . when we give them the facts.

The election of 1978 is a testing ground—a test of democracy, a test of money versus people armed with the facts. We must make certain that informed votes count more than the hoarded gold of the far right. That is our job in 1978.

NAM Union-Busting

WHEN THE National Association of Manufacturers announced formation of its Council on Union-Free Environment, NAM President Heath Larry told the press he realized it could be "lampooned" as a union-busting device, but it really isn't, guys.

Well, certainly it lends itself to lampooning when the NAM—with its background and history particularly—says anything called Council on Union-Free Environment has any purpose other than union-busting or union-preventing. The title defines the intent.

When we talk about a "pollution-free" environment, we mean get rid of pollution, right? So what else could "union-free environment" mean but get rid of unions?

So, this is not a lampoon. It's a look at the leadership of the NAM and raises the question: "What else but union-busting can you expect from this crowd?"

An examination of past and present organizational connections of members of NAM officialdom—officers and directors—shows 23 of them with clear ties to the organized right wing and/or rightist union-busting industrial associations.

—From Memo from COPE

TAX BREAKS and incentives that President Carter proposes for business will do little or nothing to create jobs and cut unemployment, AFL-CIO economist Arnold Cantor, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters news agency and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired on Mutual radio.

AT HOUSE HEARINGS on tax legislation, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) welcomes AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Rudy Oswald. The AFL-CIO backed income tax cuts, urged a rollback in the social security payroll tax and opposed further cuts in corporation taxes.

Jobs Seen Jeopardized By Airline Deregulation

Airline employees stand to suffer significant losses if two deregulation bills now before Congress are enacted in their present form, the Air Line Pilots charged.

One of the bills includes no labor protective provision in the event of airline deregulation, while the other contains proposals that offer some help but fall far short in insuring protection in practical terms, ALPA President John J. O'Donnell told the House Public Works subcommittee on aviation.

Under the proposed deregulation, consistently opposed by ALPA and other airline labor groups, the Civil Aeronautics Board would loosen its controls over routes, fares, and the way the airlines provide a coordinated air transportation network.

The likely result would be an oversaturation of carriers in heavily traveled markets, loss of service to many smaller communities, and upheaval of the airline labor force, O'Donnell warned.

Labor protective provisions would enable employees who are furloughed or otherwise displaced as a result of deregulation to receive financial assistance from their employers during the transition to another job or career. The CAB in the past has applied such provisions in the case of airline mergers and route swaps.

O'Donnell noted that the deregulation proposal containing minimal employee protection provisions would not help those employees who need help the most—those who have four or fewer years of seniority or employees who are furloughed first.

The bill provides employee protection only in the event of an airline bankruptcy or major cutback of at least 15 percent of the workforce during a one-year period.

"These conditions are so arbitrary and impractical as to render this section of the bill virtually meaningless in terms of honest protection for workers," O'Donnell said. "We believe that the arbitrary 15 percent threshold should be removed, and the protective coverage applied to all affected employees."

Marine Engineers Sign National Pact with Army

The Marine Engineers and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have signed a collective bargaining agreement covering labor-management relations between the two organizations.

The pact marks the first time a national union has received exclusive bargaining rights among Dept. of the Army employees on a command-wide basis. The agreement sets guidelines for negotiating grievances, establishing work hours, and protecting the rights of employer and workers.

MEBA was certified as exclusive bargaining representative of Corps marine engineers following an election last July.

The new agreement covers some 190 marine engineers in 21 of the Corps' 40 districts. In the past, the union represented marine employees in only eight districts. Now it will negotiate with the Corps on a nationwide basis.

MEBA President Jesse Calhoon and Lt. Gen. John Morris, the Corps' chief of engineers, signed the agreement for their respective organizations. The engineers oversee the operation of engine rooms, dredging machinery and pumps on Corps of Engineers floating plants.

A highlight of the agreement is a provision for the Corps to pay tuition costs for marine engineers who wish to upgrade their Coast Guard license. Calhoon said the provision is expected to give workers an added incentive for career development.

MEBA's jurisdiction over Corps marine engineers began in 1962 when Army engineers in the Philadelphia and Jacksonville, Fla., districts first voted for representation by the union.

Union Aide Advances In Fellowship Contest

Ted A. Kane, Jr., an intern with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is one of the 111 regional finalists selected in the nationwide competition for White House fellowships and high-level temporary assignments in government. Kane is a former president of Molders Local 10 in Griffiths, Ind., and is a graduate of Indiana State University.

The regional finalists were selected from more than 2,000 applicants.

Labor Asks Revision of Tax Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tax reductions to create jobs and move the economy forward," he said.

Biemiller endorsed Carter's proposal to substitute a $240 tax credit for the existing tax exemption, which favors the wealthiest taxpayers. He also backed a cut in the tax rate for most tax brackets, but opposed reductions in the very highest income brackets.

Dropping the cuts in the higher brackets would save some $500 million in needed revenue, Biemiller noted.

The AFL-CIO testimony also:

- Supported Carter's plan to eliminate itemized deductions for gasoline, sales and personal property taxes since any extra cost to low and middle-income taxpayers would be more than offset by other tax cuts.
- Agreed totally with ending business expense deduction for such items as country club dues, meetings outside the United States and hunting lodges.
- Expressed "basic agreement" with the President's proposals to limit deductions for business-related meal expenses, but urged that this reform be phased in over a three-year period to ease the impact on the restaurant industry and related employment.
- Asked a three-year complete phaseout of the capital gains tax loophole and said Carter's "modest" reform proposal "comes nowhere near" his earlier promise to abolish it.
- Backed a phaseout of the Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC) but urged Congress to take additional steps to curtail overseas tax privileges.
- Endorsed a series of other Administration-proposed reforms, including an optional interest subsidy to replace tax-exempt local and state bonds, more limited depreciation deductions for buildings and added restrictions on tax shelters.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO disagrees with Administration proposals to end the tax deduction for high medical expenses, opposes any taxation of unemployment benefits and contends that the unemployment insurance tax should be reduced only as part of a bill establishing federal standards for unemployment compensation.

As for the business tax cuts that Carter is seeking—amounting to over $8 billion next year and more in future years—"such cuts will do little more than increase already huge corporate cash flows and cash balances."

GOP Amendment Loses:

House Rejects Move To Distort Jobs Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

gress — to growth policies that translate into jobs.

It sets as a national goal "the right to full opportunities for useful paid employment at fair rates of compensation for all individuals able, willing and seeking to work."

There is no guarantee in the bill that such jobs will be available.

But the President is directed to recommend to Congress programs to achieve the job goals and a budget compatible with that objective. The Federal Reserve Board would report how its monetary policy plans dovetail with the President's goals, and the responsibility would then be with Congress.

The legislation directs that first priority be given to expansion of conventional private-sector jobs.

Second priority goes to expansion of private jobs through federal assistance, and then to expansion of public service employment.

If these measures haven't reduced the unemployment rate to the target level, the bill declares, the government should step in as the employer of last resort.

The bill's opponents focused on trying to gut it through amendments.

The House did not complete action on the bill, putting off additional amendments and a final passage vote until the following week.

It adopted, despite arguments that it did not belong in this bill, an amendment adding as a goal achievement of 100 percent parity "at the marketplace" for farm prices. Pending, when the House recessed, was a Republican amendment to add achievement of a balanced budget as a goal of the bill.

In other developments:

- A House-Senate conference committee agreed to include labor-sought income protection for loggers and sawmill workers in a bill adding 48,000 acres to the Redwoods National Park in California.

The conferees accepted a House-passed provision that would prevent loss of income and benefits to workers who might lose their jobs because of the takeover of commercial forests. They would have a choice of income protection for up to six years or a lump-sum severance payment.

- The House Labor Committee voted 25-6 approval of a bill to prohibit employment and fringe benefit discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth and related conditions. The Senate passed a similar bill, 75-11, last September. The trade union movement has pushed for such legislation to overcome a Supreme Court ruling that a company could legally deny disability benefits to women unable to work because of pregnancy or childbirth.

However, the House committee voted 19-12 to add to the bill a statement allowing employers to refuse to include abortions under a company's disability or health insurance plan. The House and Senate have deadlocked on other legislation over attempts to restrict abortions.

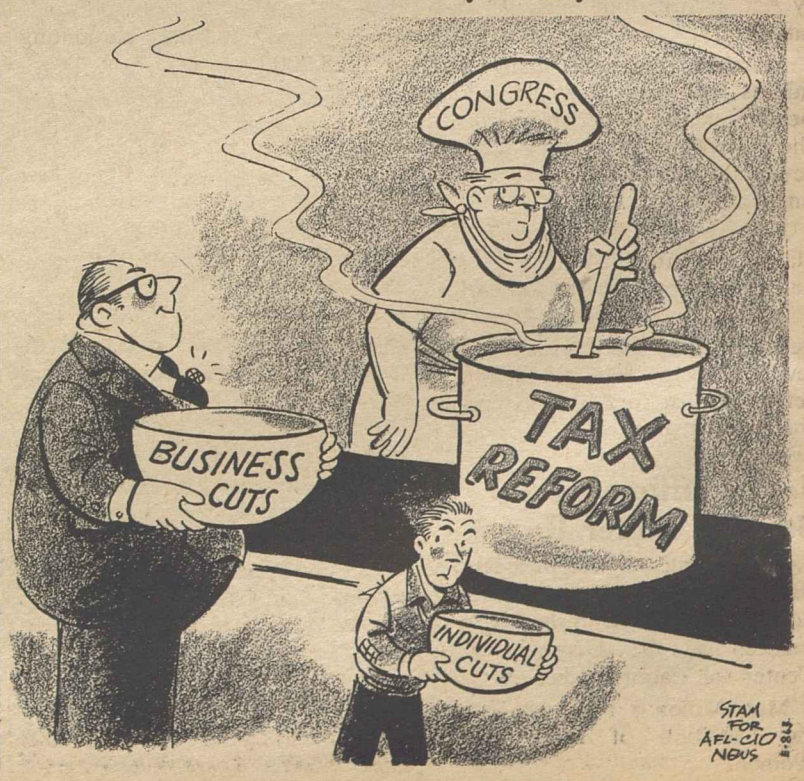
- The Senate Finance Committee delayed action on a union-supported bill to establish a national no-fault auto insurance program. It put off consideration of the bill pending an actuarial study of state no-fault plans in Michigan and Colorado. The study is expected to be completed by early April.
- The House prepared to take up legislation governing deep seabed mineral mining—a bill the AFL-CIO said is needed for "conservation and orderly development of strategically important deep seabed mineral resources and to protect American jobs."

The federation urged the House to include a requirement that the vessels and processing facilities be American built and manned.

- A House-Senate deadlock over natural gas price controls, which has stalled final action on energy legislation since last November, appeared to be breaking up. A compromise shaped by Senate Energy Commission Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) won the support of a majority of Senate conferees, raising expectations that an agreement was near.
- A probably decisive showdown vote on the Panama Canal issue has been set for Mar. 16, when the Senate will vote on the "neutrality treaty," the first of two treaties that must be ratified by a two-thirds majority to take effect.

The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to ratify both that treaty, which would assure the neutrality of the canal after the year 2000 when the waterway would pass from American to Panamanian control, and the companion treaty providing for the gradual transfer of ownership.

For the Needy Only!



Georgine Asks Catch-up:

Shortage of Housing Spurs Call for Expanded Programs

By James M. Shevis

A national housing shortage, arising primarily from the post-World War II baby boom, confronts America with an emergency that must be met by publicly assisted measures, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned.

Household growth, plus replacement of units destroyed and demolished and allowance for vacancies to permit mobility, requires the production of at least 2.5 million housing units a year, Georgine told the 47th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference.

Between 1974 and 1976, there was a cumulative shortfall of 2.4 million units, Georgine noted. Besides adding inflation to the general economy, these ongoing shortages mean that millions of families are living in inadequate housing, he observed.

A recent survey by the Housing & Urban Development Dept. and the Census Bureau showed more than 2 million occupied dwelling units lacking in some or all plumbing facilities, and over 3 million units that were overcrowded, he pointed out. Over one million families live doubled-up with other families.

"There has to be an expansion and improvement of the housing supply in large urban areas in order that people who are not wealthy can afford to live there," he said. In addition, he said, residential construction investment and employment would serve as a local economic stimulus that could greatly enhance general economic revitalization.

Mostly low-income families, unable to afford decent housing under current market conditions, are suffering housing deprivation, and there is an urgent need for authority to support the construction of much more than the 150,000 subsidized new rental units provided for in HUD's fiscal year 1979 budget, Georgine said.

Middle-income families also are being priced out of the housing market in increasing numbers, he added, and this fact underscores the need for the additional funds sought for fiscal 1979 for "tandem plan," below-market mortgages. These would finance non-luxury rental housing for families with income too high to qualify for subsidized housing, he said.

Mortgage interest rates have been rising rapidly, Georgine said, and current effective rates of 9 to 9.5 percent are expected to increase further. He reiterated the need to act on a series of housing and mortgage credit recommendations called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent winter meeting in Florida.

Georgine, whose department represents 17 unions and more than 4 million members, was introduced by Joseph Keenan, president of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and a vice president of the National Housing Conference.

The NHC is a private lobbying organization representing builders, labor, government officials, architects and planners, church, welfare and minority groups, senior citizens and consumers.

In its resolutions package, the conference said that the United States needs 1.2 million units of assisted housing each year for the next four years, as well as a continuing program for the conservation and prolonged useful life of the nation's existing housing stock.

To improve the country's deteriorating cities, NHC recommended that programs be instituted to overcome existing substandard conditions through the rehabilitation of salable properties and the clearance and redevelopment of areas to eliminate slums and blight.

The conference applauded the Carter Administration's recent announcement of plans to restructure the Section 235 housing program for low-income Americans, and reduce mortgage interest rates to 4 percent. But it called upon HUD to further reduce the interest rate to 1 percent, the minimum allowed by the law.

In its comprehensive national housing program to improve living conditions for millions of poor urban Americans, NHC said that such a program "cannot succeed without an attack on problems of blight, deterioration, and obsolescence of many American cities. Otherwise, we shall soon find ourselves to be a nation of suburbs and rural areas with our older urban centers relegated to the role of caretakers for the poor and elderly."

Other speakers at the meeting included HUD Sec. Patricia R. Harris and Under Sec. Jay Janis; Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.) Nathaniel H. Rogg, former president of the National Association of Home Builders, and Rep. Lindy Boggs (D-La.).

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs, was honored for his consistent support of housing and community development programs throughout his 24 years in Congress. He was given the Nathaniel S. Keith award, named for the late NHC president.

Carter Hails Law Easing Black Lung Aid

An improved federal black lung compensation program will help "ensure that more coal miners and their families will receive benefits they deserve," President Carter said in signing the legislation.

The new law simplifies the procedures for coal miners suffering from black lung disease to file claims and is aimed at eliminating numerous delays in the delivery of benefits.

Black lung, or pneumoconiosis, is a crippling and often fatal lung disease caused by inhaling particles of coal dust.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall called the measure, which amends the 1969 Federal Mine Health & Safety Act, a "milestone in social legislation."

Marshall said that many coal miners who had their claims for benefits denied under provisions of the old law, will now get automatic reviews to determine if they qualify under the new law.

He estimated that the black lung claims of about 240,000 persons had been rejected over the years.

Companion legislation which had been signed by the President earlier levies a tax on coal production to set up a trust fund and to finance the benefits program.

Joyce Miller Joins Studies Center Board

Joyce Miller, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, has been appointed to the board of trustees of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

Mrs. Miller is also president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Record Fines Sought For Safety Violations

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has proposed fines totalling more than $444,000 for violations of federal safety standards by U.S. Steel Corp. and Texaco, Inc.

Texaco was cited following a series of inspections of its refinery at Port Arthur, Tex., for 122 serious violations, 11 repeated serious violations, two willful violations and two less serious violations for proposed fines amounting to $228,700.

U.S. Steel was cited for unsafe operations at its South Works plant in Chicago for 72 serious violations, 28 repeated serious violations, six willful violations, 108 less serious violations, and five repeated less serious violations for proposed fines amounting to $215,900.

The fines proposed against Texaco and U.S. Steel are the largest in OSHA's seven-year history. The Texaco refinery in Port Arthur employs about 5,000 workers represented by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. The Steelworkers represent the 8,000 employees of the U.S. Steel plant in Chicago.

OCAW President A. F. Grospiron said that OSHA's fines against Texaco were "just and proper" and that they confirm the union's charges of unsafe working conditions at the Port Arthur refinery.

Commenting on the U.S. Steel fines, USWA Legislative Director John J. Sheehan said that the OSHA action is a "good sign" that the agency is getting serious about big violators of federal safety standards.

OSHA took the action against U.S. Steel following a six-month inspection of the Chicago plant stemming from a complaint from the union.

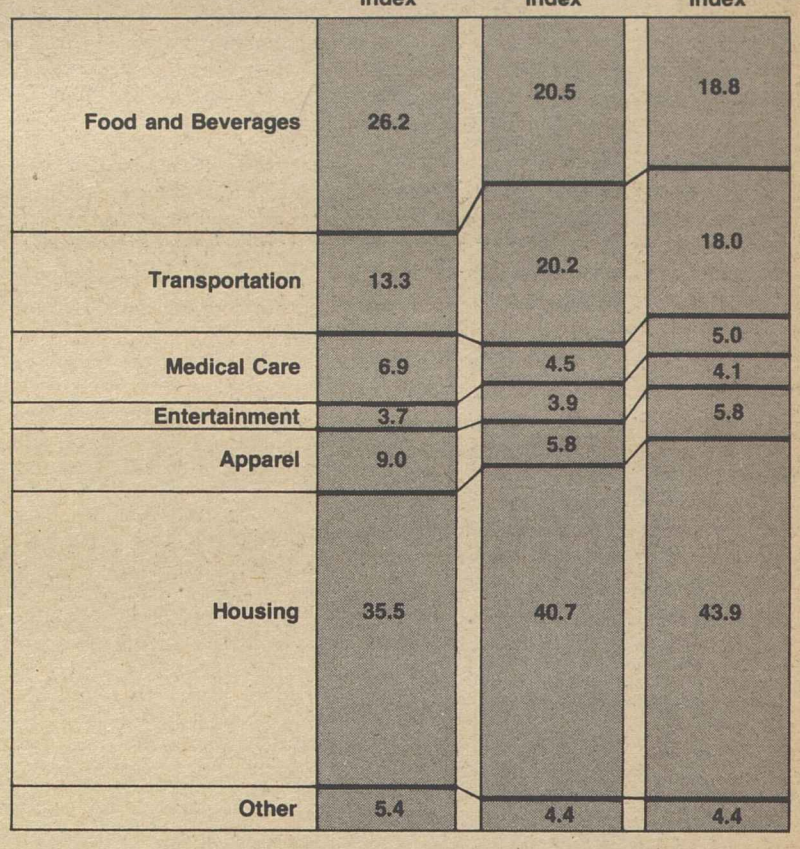
Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, who heads OSHA, said of the U.S. Steel penalties that the "litany of job safety hazards enumerated in the 183 pages of citations represent very real threats to the safety of some 8,000 employees."

Dr. Bingham also said she was hopeful that prompt abatement of the hazards cited against Texaco "will go a long way in improving safety and health conditions" for workers at the Texas refinery.

OSHA said additional citations will be issued against Texaco for violations of job health standards.

New Market Baskets

The revision of the traditional Consumer Price Index includes an update of the market basket of goods and services typically bought by families of wage earners and clerical workers. The old index is based on buying patterns in the 1960-61 period while the new index reflects 1972-73 spending patterns. The revised market basket shows decreased percentages for food and clothing, but larger ones for housing and transportation. Also shown is the weighing of items in the new all-urban index.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Tariff Relief Pressed For Fastener Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

industry declined from $407 million to $339 million.

- U.S. shipments skidded from 640 million pounds to 596 million pounds.
- The average number of workers in the industry dropped from 15,300 to 13,000—a loss of 2,300 jobs.
- Four U.S. producers ceased production.

"Job losses have continued to plague the industry," the federation stressed. "The Dept. of Labor has certified 19 petitions, covering 4,000 workers as eligible for trade adjustment assistance since 1975. Another 14 petitions of groups of unemployed workers have been denied relief."

The statement noted that a large part of the workforce in the U.S. fastener industry affected by the imports is made up of skilled workers, including machinists, tool and die makers and heat treaters.

In testimony before the subcommittee, Legislative Director John J. Sheehan of the Steelworkers noted that import duties on bolts, nuts, screws and other fasteners are extremely low—one or two mills per pound.

After a six-month study on the impact of imports on the U.S. fastener industry, the commission recommended in its report to the President that tariffs on incoming fasteners be increased.

Sheehan commended the Administration for implementing anti-dumping provisions to curb the increased penetration of basic steel products. But he noted that fabricated steel products are not directly affected by the trigger price system, allowing fasteners to slip through.

One of the reasons that Carter gave for rejecting import relief was his concern that the countries exporting fasteners to the United States would retaliate against American products.

But Sheehan pointed out that America's trading partners have already erected many trade barriers to U.S. goods and that the relief the ITC recommended should not effect further retaliation because of the high penetration of foreign-made fasteners into the U.S. market.

The AFL-CIO statement warned that the loss of the U.S. fastener industry "will be even more serious to the overall economy than the loss of large parts of the shoe industry and almost the entire black and white TV industry. These industries were decimated by the same type of delay and unrealistic trade decisions in the past ten years."

While increased tariffs would help the U.S. fastener industry, the AFL-CIO said that a better remedy would be the imposition of import quotas.

Under provisions of the 1974 Trade Act, the President's rejection of ITC recommendations can be overriden by a simple majority of both houses of Congress.

NEWLY ELECTED as a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers is Evelyn Dubrow, the union's legislative director and long-time champion of consumer programs. She will take office in June.

House-Senate Conference:

Accord Set to Limit Forced Retirements

A House-Senate conference agreement has paved the way for final congressional approval of a bill that would allow most workers to stay on the job after the age of 65—if they wish to do so.

It would prohibit, with few exceptions, a mandatory retirement age less than 70. Present law—the Age Discrimination in Employment Act—only applies to workers under age 65.

The new legislation would also remove entirely the upper age limit for federal and postal employment, which has been set at age 70. Except in certain specified occupations where early retirement and higher pensions are set by other laws, federal workers could continue to work as long as they are fit to do so.

Nothing in the legislation would require either public or private sector workers to stay on the job longer than they otherwise would have, and the historic trend toward earlier retirement is expected to continue.

The conference agreement is expected to win House and Senate approval and be signed into law by the President. Both bodies passed similar legislation last fall, but differences over exclusions and effective dates held up final agreement.

As agreed to by the conferees:

- The age ceiling on federal employment would be lifted as of Sept. 30, 1979. But there would be no change for those groups already under special retirement laws—federal law enforcement personnel, fire fighters, air traffic controllers, foreign service officers, intelligence staffs and employees of the Alaska Railroad and the Isthmus of Panama.
- The effective date for raising the coverage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act from 65 to 70 would be Jan. 1, 1979, with certain exceptions.
- Where a retirement age less than 70 has been established through collective bargaining, it could stay in effect until the contract expires or until two years after the legislation is signed into law, whichever comes first. Thereafter, it must conform to the new law. Even before then, however, an existing pension agreement could not be construed to compel retirement before age 65.
- Tenured college professors would have a longer wait before they obtain a legal right to continue working until age 70. The effective date for their coverage is July 1, 1982.
- Private-sector employers could continue to require retirement at 65 of persons who for at least two years have been employed in a "bone fide executive or high policy-making capacity" and who are entitled on retirement to an immediate pension of at least $27,000 a year, not including social security.
- Nothing in the bill is retroactive. Thus a worker required to retire at age 65 could not claim his job back after the law took effect, even if he were still under 70. Also, a company would not be required by law to change its pension plan so that workers who stay on the job beyond the previous mandatory retirement age would accumulate additional benefits based on their longer service.

NEW SYSTEMS DIVISION of the Railway & Airline Clerks was created with the merger of the Sleeping Car Porters with BRAC. From left are W. W. Seymour, secretary-treasurer of the division; BRAC President Fred J. Kroll; Leroy J. Shackelford, general chairman of the division, and BRAC Sec.-Treas. D. A. Bobo.

Back-to-Work Order Issued in Coal Dispute

A federal district judge, acting at the request of the Carter Administration ordered 160,000 striking coal miners back to work under the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Judge Aubrey Robinson of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued a temporary restraining order and set Mar. 17 to consider the Administration's request for an injunction imposing an 80-day "cooling-off" period in the dispute.

Attorney Gen. Griffin Bell brought the court suit at the direction of President Carter. At a subsequent news conference, the President said he had "absolutely no plans to seek congressional authority to seize the mines."

The United Mine Workers denounced the Administration's action in advance as an "outrage."

Named as defendants in the suit were the UMW, 24 members of its executive board, 22 affiliated districts and 780 affiliated locals.

Also named were the 616 mining firms that are members of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association and the Association of Bituminous Contractors. The order affects miners and operators in 14 states, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Kansas, and Missouri, and the District of Columbia.

The President took the action after reviewing the report of a special three-member board of inquiry which found that a "negotiating impasse" existed between the miners and the operators. Carter's resort to the Taft-Hartley law's emergency provisions was the first time they had been applied since 1971 when President Nixon invoked them during a dock strike.

In his directive to Bell, Carter cited dwindling coal supplies, electricity curtailments, decreasing production and unemployment as a result of the strike. The miners, who produce about half the nation's coal, went out on strike on Dec. 6.

The presidential fact finding panel, chaired by John N. Gentry of Reston, Va., told Carter that the two sides were hoplessly deadlocked. "It's quite obvious that there are rather deep divisions," Gentry said. "It's awful difficult to see any settlement in a few days."

Other members of the panel are Carl A. Warns, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., and Eva Robins of New York City. All three are seasoned arbitrators.

Carter said in his letter to Bell that unemployment has increased as a result of the strike, "and threatens to increase drastically" if the walkout were to continue.

Union Asks Boost in Rail Inspections

Cleveland—The United Transportation Union called for an immediate boost in the number of federal railway inspectors and heavy fines for railroads found carrying hazardous material with faulty equipment.

The union's recommendations, issued by UTU President Al H. Chesser, came in the wake of a series of train accidents involving hazardous materials that killed at least 20 persons, injured nearly 200, and forced thousands of others from their homes.

UTU also wants a ban on the transporting of hazardous material over unsafe track and the proper labeling and safe location of cars containing such material to protect crews in the event of a derailment. The union represents trainmen, firemen and enginemen, conductors, switchmen, and other railroad workers.

Chesser also called for consideration of reductions in the length of trains carrying dangerous materials to eliminate stress caused by train-track dynamics. A bill introduced in the current session of Congress would limit trains to approximately 75 cars in length, he observed.

"It would not only provide better, safer service—it would be easier for the crew to inspect the train while moving," Chesser said.

He said the UTU recommendations would need to be implemented by a "strong and fearless" force of federal rail safety inspectors "who will put human life and the protection of property above cost and profit motivation for the rail industry."

If the railroads will not do their part to run a safe operation and the Transportation Dept. neglects its duty to enforce safety regulations, then Congress should step in and force them to do it, Chesser said. He said he hoped Transportation Sec. Brock Adams was sincere in his promise to hire more inspectors.

"Unfortunately, it took a rash of serious accidents to wake up DOT, the media, Congress, and others to the need for some immediate drastic action to help prevent this kind of tragedy," he said. UTU and other rail unions have been fighting for years for more inspectors and for the safer transportation of hazardous materials, he noted.

Chesser cited a Transportation Dept. report revealing that there were 10,220 train accidents in 1977, most of them caused by the poor condition of rail roadbeds.

Congress Urged to Block Shift Of Anti-Discrimination Programs

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to reject a presidential reorganization plan that would shift enforcement of two job-related anti-discrimination laws from the Labor Dept. to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Under the President's plan, the EEOC would take over enforcement of both the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Equal Pay Act, which prohibits pay differentials based on sex. The effective date of the changeover would be July 1, 1979.

Both laws are now administered by the Wage & Hour Division of the Labor Dept., which conducts the inspection and enforcement program for the Fair Labor Standards Act.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn told House and Senate committees considering the reorganization plan that the Labor Dept. has done an efficient and effective job of enforcement.

He said the AFL-CIO regards both laws "as labor standards legislation, designed to protect the interests of workers, particularly low-wage workers."

The National Organization for Women has also opposed shifting enforcement of the Equal Rights Act to the EEOC. Its national board, by a 23-1 vote, adopted a resolution urging that enforcement be kept in the Labor Dept.

The reorganization plan was sent to Congress Feb. 23 and will become final if neither the House nor the Senate adopts a resolution of disapproval within 60 days of that date.

While the shift of Labor Dept. functions to the EEOC wouldn't take effect until mid-1979, the reorganization plan sets an Oct. 1, 1978, date to move enforcement of equal opportunity in federal employment from the Civil Service Commission to the EEOC.

President Carter also announced that he will issue an Executive Order this October to consolidate the contract compliance program—monitoring government contractors for adherence to equal opportunity standards—within the Labor Dept. The various government departments now operate separate compliance programs in addition to the Labor Dept. operation.

The President said shifting of the two Labor Dept. programs to the EEOC would involve the transfer of 317 positions, while the consolidation of contract compliance functions would shift 1,157 job slots to the Labor Dept.

In urging rejection of the reorganization plan, Meiklejohn said Congress put the age and sex discrimination programs in the Labor Dept. both because of the department's expertise in enforcing the wage-hour law and to avoid overburdening employers with multiple inspection procedures.

"We believe these acts are being well administered by the Dept. of Labor and we see no virtue in moving them to EEOC," Meiklejohn said. "We believe that the priorities given sex-and-age-based discrimination by the Dept. of Labor will be lost in the move to EEOC. The Dept. of Labor has established an impressive record in administering these statutes and it is our view that EEOC has yet to prove itself in these areas."

Chicago Unionist Named Director of Fed Bank

Chicago—Edward F. Brabec, a vice president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and business manager of the union's Local 130 here, has been appointed a director of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank for 1978.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Full Employment Bill Wins House Approval, 257 to 152

Jobless Rate Trend Tied To Stimulus

By James M. Shevis

The steady drop in the nation's unemployment rate over the past year demonstrates the effectiveness of economic stimulus programs, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

Last month's decline in joblessness, to 6.1 percent from 6.3 percent in January, was a direct result of increases in public works programs initiated last spring, Meany observed.

"However, these programs are now winding down," he noted. "Therefore, additional economic stimulus programs must be enacted to continue the direct attack on unemployment." At its recent winter meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for a $29.5 billion program to create 2 million additional jobs in the 1979 fiscal year beginning this October.

While the latest decline in the jobless rate was "encouraging news," Meany said, the AFL-CIO's measure of "true unemployment" shows that joblessness in America remains disturbingly high.

The federation's calculations — which include "discouraged" workers who are not seeking jobs because they do not expect to find them and other workers involuntarily employed part-time because full-time jobs aren't available—puts February's jobless rate at 8.7 percent.

"In some geographical areas and among some groups, particu-

(Continued on Page 7)

CLOTHING & TEXTILE WORKERS Senior Executive Vice President Sol Stetin, addressing a rally of J. P. Stevens & Co. workers on the eve of the firm's annual meeting, recounted the company's "sordid history" of unfair labor practices as well as violations of health and safety standards on the job, racial and sex discrimination. **(Story, Page 3)**

Foes Fail To Weaken Jobs Goal

The House passed the Humphrey-Hawkins bill with its key full employment mandate intact but somewhat diluted by a miscellany of amendments.

It sent the labor-supported legislation on to the Senate by a 257-152 margin, but the key votes during a debate that stretched over two weeks were considerably closer.

Thus, only by a 204-199 vote did the House reject an amendment that would have so changed the definition of unemployment as to make the bill meaningless.

It defeated by only 215-205 an attempt to make achievement of full employment contingent on a balanced budget. And the vote to reject a Republican attempt to mandate a 30 percent cut in income taxes was a surprisingly close 216-194.

In the end, the bill still included a national commitment to full employment and spelled out procedures to be followed to carry out that commitment.

It would establish as a national goal "the right to full opportunities for useful paid employment at fair rates of compensation for all individuals able, willing and seeking to work."

It sets an interim goal of reducing the unemployment rate to 4 percent overall and to 3 percent for persons aged 20 or over within five years after passage of the bill.

The bill requires the President, as part of each annual economic report, to set numerical goals for employment, unemployment, production, real income and productivity for the forthcoming year and

(Continued on Page 6)

Warns of Filibuster:

Sen. Williams Sees Law Reform Gaining

By David L. Perlman

The senator who will be the floor leader for the labor law reform bill when it is called up for debate this spring is optimistic about the outcome and outraged at some of the tactics of groups that are fighting the legislation.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) is certain that the bill he steered through the Human Resources Committee earlier this year will command majority support from the full Senate.

But it will take more than a simple majority to bring it to a vote, Williams is convinced. He expects opponents to mount a filibuster and, under the Senate rules, it will take the votes of 60 of the 100 senators to limit debate.

Williams believes the votes will be forthcoming when the showdown comes, particularly if the mail campaign for the bill continues at its present intensive level.

In an interview with the AFL-CIO News, Williams was indignant—sometimes also amused—at the attempts by some of the bill's hard-core opponents to distort the legislation beyond recognition.

The reform bill itself, he repeatedly stressed, doesn't change the basic provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

Federal law already gives groups of workers the right to choose, without intimidation, whether to be represented by a union. If workers do so choose, the law requires good-faith negotiations between the employer and the union—an honest effort to reach agreement on conditions of employment through collective bargaining rather than industrial strife.

Nothing, absolutely nothing, in

(Continued on Page 2)

Canal Pacts Pass Initial Senate Test

Opponents of the Panama Canal treaties were preparing to mount a last-ditch campaign to scuttle the agreements despite Senate approval of the first of the two treaties, which guarantees the canal's neutrality.

The narrow Senate vote for ratification of the first treaty, 68 to 32, came only after the Carter Administration acceded to a series of amendments and reservations that assured the votes of a number of undecided senators to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority.

As the initial showdown approached, AFL-CIO President George Meany appealed directly to all senators to support the treaties,

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Rallies Support For Miners' Families

Contributions of food, money and clothing began flowing into hard-pressed coal mining communities as union members across the country responded to appeals for assistance for the striking Mine Workers and their families.

The AFL-CIO launched its all-out effort to help UMW members within hours after Agriculture Sec. Bob Bergland announced plans to cut off food stamps to the needy strikers.

Terming Bergland's action "callous and repugnant," AFL-CIO President George Meany called on all affiliates and state and local central bodies to join in the united labor campaign to help the miners through their long struggle.

On the eve of the strike's 100th day, the UMW and coal mine employers reached a tentative settlement that was described as an improvement over two previous proposals. The first was rejected by the UMW bargaining council and the second in a ratification vote of the union membership.

Immediately following rejection of the second proposal, President Carter invoked provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to order the 160,000 strikers back to work for an 80-day "cooling off" period. The great majority of UMW members stayed off the job.

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Cites HMO Role In Cutting Health Costs

By John R. Oravec

Labor and management should work together to develop more prepaid group practice plans because they are the best buy for the health care dollar, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a government-sponsored national conference on health maintennace organizations.

Escalating costs of health care are of mutual concern to both unions and employers, Meany said in noting that a joint labor-management group has been exploring the problems of runaway costs affecting negotiated health plans.

The conference sponsored by Sec. Joseph A. Califano of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare drew more than 1,200 participants from labor, industry, worker health-benefit plans and related groups.

"The chief engine of inflation in the area of health care is the fee-for-service system, which rewards physicians for providing the most expensive kind of treatment avail-

(Continued on Page 8)

Added Funds Proposed For Public Works

Federally funded public works should be a bigger part of the nation's economic stimulus program, the AFL-CIO testified.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller asked a House Public Works subcommittee to support a new $5 billion authorization to continue to generate needed private-sector jobs and to help communities that have a still huge backlog of unfunded projects.

Biemiller said the local public works program enacted in 1976 and 1977 proved cost-efficient and carried out the promise of putting people to work quickly.

Seventy-two percent of the funds were used in communities with unemployment above the national average, he noted. The largest number of projects involved water and sewer facilities, followed by construction and repair of streets and bridges.

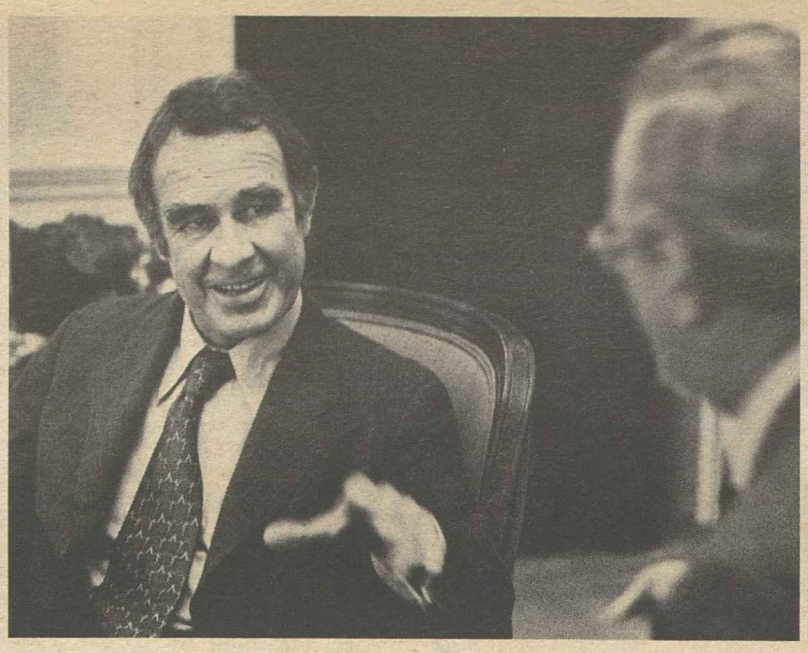
But unemployment among construction workers is still double the national average, Biemiller stressed. And unless Congress injects new funding authority, the 184,000 jobs funded this year will drop to 45,000 in two more years and to 13,000 a year later.

"Thus, the authorization level must be raised to enable this key program to continue its contribution to economic recovery," Biemiller testified.

Biemiler urged an additional $5 billion authorization that would continue funding for small, quickly-completed local public works projects, enable funding of some larger projects that exceeded the $5 million limit of existing law, and make possible so-called "soft" public works programs of maintenance and rehabilitation of older public buildings.

The rehabilitation work, like the other projects, should be performed by unemployed building trades workers under Davis-Bacon standards and would generate new apprenticeship opportunities, he said.

Only one-fourth of the projects proposed by local governments have been funded under the existing programs, Biemiller noted.



SENATE SPONSOR of the labor law reform bill, Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) is optimistic about the bill's prospects in an interview with the AFL-CIO News. But he took sharp exception to misleading descriptions of the bill circulated by groups trying to defeat it.

More Funding Sought For Job Safety Staffs

Improvements in federal occupational safety and health programs cannot be made in the coming fiscal year unless Congress budgets more money than the amount recommended by the Carter Administration, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said that an additional $58.7 million should be appropriated to expand the staffs of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH).

The Carter budget proposal for fiscal 1979 calls for $162.7 million for OSHA and $44 million for NIOSH, about the same levels as the year before, except for increases in mandatory items, state programs and education and training.

By appropriating an additional $37.7 million for OSHA, the agency could add 963 professional staff positions and 164 clerical backup personnel, Biemiller noted.

He also urged the transfer of $5 million from the increased amount that had been budgeted for state programs to be used to beef up federal enforcement efforts.

Unions have expressed little support for state plans on the ground they fall far short of the safeguards provided workers under the federal enforcement program. The AFL-CIO recently petitioned OSHA to revoke the South Carolina state plan, charging that it is deficient in a number of areas.

Of the needed 963 increase in the OSHA professional personnel staff, Biemiller urged that 450 be added to federal enforcement, including 275 industrial hygienists and 175 safety inspectors.

Under existing manpower levels, only a small portion of the more than 5 million workplaces covered by OSHA can be inspected, Biemiller noted.

Biemiller's statement was presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson and George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the federation's occupational safety and health committee.

The federation also called for a $21 million increase over the Carter budget for NIOSH to provide for the addition of 290 professional staff positions. The research conducted by NIOSH is particularly vital in the development of federal standards to protect workers from the hazards of toxic substances they may be exposed to on the job, the statement noted.

Appropriations authority should also be granted NIOSH for the site selection and construction of a new research laboratory, the federation said. Temporary facilities now being used by the agency lack adequate equipment and are unsafe and unhealthy, it added.

Conventions

The Laundry & Dry Cleaning International convention will be held June 19-21 in Pittsburgh.

The Maintenance of Way Employes convention will be held July 10 in Hollywood, Fla.

The Glass & Ceramic Workers convention will be held the week of July 23 in Cincinnati.

The Railroad Signalmen convention will be held Aug. 5-9 in Chicago.

The Rubber Workers convention will be held the week of Oct. 8 in Toronto.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' convention will be held September 18-22 in Pittsburgh rather than Toronto where it was originally scheduled.

Warns of Filibuster:

Sen. Williams Sees Law Reform Gaining

(Continued from Page 1)

the labor law reform bill takes away or adds to these rights, Williams emphasized.

He looked at a letter to the editor in a Washington newspaper that said unions "want a labor law reform bill that would force recalcitrant workers to join their union."

If "recalcitrant" is supposed to mean workers who don't want a union, Williams countered, the statement is ridiculous since "anybody who does not want the union can vote against it."

Williams sees in such statements a deliberate campaign to kill the reform bill by implying that in some way it would void or lead to the nullification of state "right-to-work" laws that prohibit the union shop.

It's a matter of arithmetic, he suggests. There are 20 states with "right-to-work" laws, each with two senators. If the impression could be created that labor law reform is a vote to nullify state laws, the result would come close to 40 "hard votes" against the bill and against halting a filibuster.

That's the type of "mischievous, devious attack on labor law reform" that is being carried on, Williams declared.

While the extreme right tries to kill labor law reform with one set of distortions, an attack on the bill from a far-left organization left Williams thinking that the bill's supporters have the broad middle ground all to themselves.

He looked at a copy of a publication that calls itself "the newspaper of the central organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists."

Its banner headline read, "Down with labor law reform." And the story below charged that the reform bill "provides for the fascist suppression of the workers' movement" and would "turn the entire working class into servile, broken wretches ready to accept any cut in wages."

Actually, Williams suggested, there is a "law and order" aspect to the labor law reform bill.

The legislation provides procedural reforms designed to reduce delays in holding representation elections and in remedying unfair labor practices. But it also imposes stronger penalties for violations of the law with the clear intent that it should no longer be more profitable for an employer to defy the law than to comply with it.

"Any law, if it is worthy, should be effective," Williams affirmed.

The reform bill had a broad range of support in the House last October, when it passed by a convincing 257-163 margin.

It will need, and Williams believes it will receive, similar broad support in the Senate. It already has bipartisan sponsorship — from Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and other liberal Republicans. But Williams thinks it will also have the backing of many moderate conservative senators of both parties.

He's not selling the opposition short. And he's aware that "deliberate scare tactics" have convinced some businessmen that the legislation is something to fear.

"I can't think of any problem for the law-abiding management in the bill, nothing," Williams stresses, and he thinks that message is beginning to get across.

Right-wing groups have traditionally been much better at generating mail to Congress, but Williams reports that unions and other supporters of the bill have equalized the situation with postcard and letter-writing campaigns. And from his trips to his home state and comments by other senators, he is convinced that union members generally are concerned and involved in the campaign for the bill.

In the showdown, Williams predicts, that will count more than the "full page ads of nonsense" that anti-union groups have been buying in the newspapers.

Court Rejects Challenge To Jobless Benefit Law

A federal judge has dismissed a suit financed by a coalition of city and state governments that are trying to nullify a law requiring them to provide unemployment compensation coverage for their employees.

It was the latest in a series of court rebuffs for the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, which raised a $2 million fund to fight extension of unemployment insurance protection. Last December, three layers of federal courts turned down the group's request for a temporary injunction to keep the law from taking effect at the start of this year.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey, who first refused to issue the injunction, has now issued an order dismissing the case. He cited technical grounds for the dismissal, which made it unnecessary to give further consideration to the issues. But he pointedly reiterated his statement in the earlier proceedings that there was little chance that the challenge to the law would be upheld on its merits.

He said the issues involved were clearly different than those that resulted in a Supreme Court decision denying the power of the federal government to regulate the wages and hours of state and local employees through the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In the earlier proceedings on the temporary injunction request, the U.S. Court of Appeals and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger likewise refused to prevent the law from taking effect.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf welcomed the dismissal of the case and expressed the hope that state and local governments will stop wasting taxpayers' money "in a fruitless attempt to deny their employees unemployment compensation."

He said there is clearly "no legal basis for denying public employees a right that other workers have taken for granted since the New Deal."

Technically, the law does not compel a state to provide coverage for its employees. But if it does not, it would no longer be in compliance with federal standards. The Labor Dept. would then act to decertify the state program, an action that would end federal payments for the cost of administering the state unemployment insurance program and result in a substantially higher payroll tax for private employers in the state.

Missouri's Governor Opposes R-T-W Bid

Jefferson City, Mo.—Gov. Joseph P. Teasdale announced his opposition to proposed "right-to-work" legislation for Missouri and urged the state's voters to "take the time to understand what it really means and look at where our state is and where we're going."

"If they do, I believe they will agree that it is in the best interest to oppose 'right-to-work' for the state of Missouri," he said.

Teasdale cited a number of economic indicators supporting his position. In union shop states such as Missouri, per capita personal income averages $6,472 a year compared to $5,738 in the 20 states with so-called right-to-work statutes, he noted.

In manufacturing wages, there is the same disparity. Union shop states pay an average of $215.85 per week while in "right-to-work" states the average is $187.31, he observed. In addition, union shop states are better able to provide government services for education, hospitals, law enforcement and social programs, he said.

"I've looked at the prosperity Missourians are enjoying," the governor said. "I know our state's economy is strong. I've concluded our future is best assured by not tampering with the collective bargaining process which has worked well for us."

Conservative elements in the state are engaged in a campaign to ban the union shop, either through legislation or by getting a proposed amendment on the November ballot.

The fundamental issue, Teasdale said, is whether a worker should enjoy benefits won by the sacrifices of union members without giving that union the support it needs to remain viable.

"I don't believe so," he said. "That belief is shared by leaders of both political parties in this state. . . . After careful consideration, I'm convinced our current system has served us well. I'm not willing to recommend changing it."

Teasdale said that the economic comparison between "right-to-work" and union-shop states that impressed him most was one showing that of the 19 RTW states, sixteen showed workers earning a per capita income below the national level in 1976.

Can't Escape Protests:

Stevens Tactics Hit At Annual Meeting

Greenville, S.C.—J. P. Stevens & Co., hoping to avoid the media coverage and stockholder demonstrations that brought it unwelcome national attention last year, staged this year's annual meeting in this quiet textile center of the Deep South.

But the change of venue did not prevent the Clothing & Textile Workers from pressing its 15-year campaign for economic justice for Stevens employees, and in the end the meeting served only to highlight growing chinks in the company's armor.

At a union-sponsored rally on the eve of the annual stockholders' meeting, Stevens workers focused the nation's attention on the giant textile firm's repeated violations of labor laws and safety and health standards.

At the annual stockholders' meeting the next day, religious and social justice organizations holding minority shares of Stevens stock dominated the proceedings, demanding that the company end its unfair labor practices and grant union recognition.

On top of all that, stockholders were jarred by the company's annual report and first-quarter 1978 statement showing sharply dwindling profit margins in the wake of ACTWU's worldwide boycott of Stevens products.

Even a stockholders' tour of one of the company's 83 plants backfired as visitors were put upon by billowing cotton dust and intolerable noise levels.

The meeting marked the first time that stockholders of the 165-year-old company had met in the South, even though most of its operations are situated there. In the past, Stevens has held its annual meeting in New York or Delaware.

At the workers' rally, billed as a "human rights audit" of the annual meeting, representatives of church and civic groups joined workers in a recital of the company's long history of anti-unionism, unfair labor practices, and substandard working conditions.

"You are engaged in an historic struggle," ACTWU Senior Executive Vice President Sol Stetin told the workers' rally. He described their assembly as "a pilgrimage that will be worthwhile and appreciated" while referring to the problems with Stevens as a "tale unequaled in U.S. labor law history."

The more than 300 workers from 40 Stevens plants in six states gave Stetin a standing ovation when he promised "for as long as it takes, we're going to stick" with them in their drive to unionize.

Another speaker, Rev. Edward Fleming, a minister who formerly worked for Stevens at its Roanoke Rapids, N.C., plant before being fired for his union activities, charged that the company's stockholders "place profits above people."

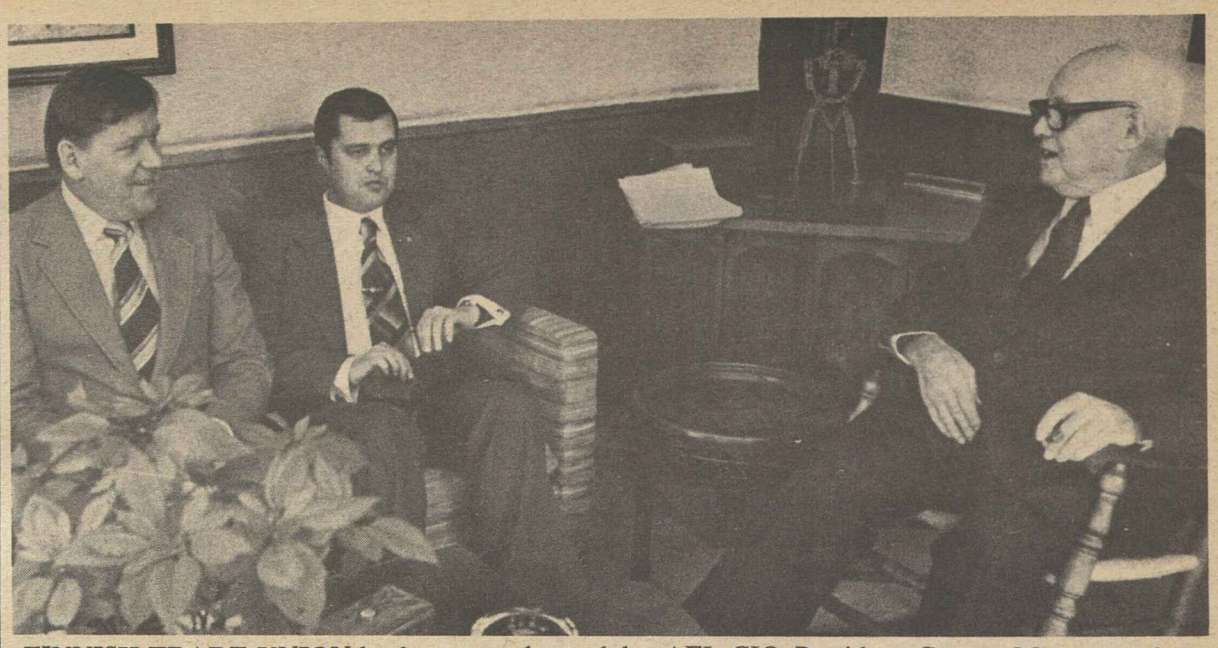
Fleming, who had worked for Stevens for 23 years until his discharge in 1973, predicted that the company's 45,000 employees would soon sit down with the company in meaningful negotiations as members of ACTWU.

A recent U.S. Supreme Court decision let stand a lower court ruling ordering Stevens to reinstate Fleming and several other workers in their jobs because their discharges were illegal.

Stevens's unyielding policy against unionization of its workers prompted the National Labor Relations Board in January to file an unprecedented action against the company, asking for an injunction to stop the firm from continuing to violate workers' rights to organize into unions at all of its plants in the United States.

At the shareholders' meeting in Textile Hall, just across the street from the site of the workers' rally, Stevens's chairman, James D. Finley, reported that company net income for the first three months of this year declined 7 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Finley, who was recently named to a list of the 10 worst corporate executives in America by a management newsletter, the Gallagher Presidents' Report, also reported that the value of company stock had fallen from a 1977 high of 19⅞ to a low of 14½ in the first week of March, a drop of more than 25 percent.



FINNISH TRADE UNION leaders are welcomed by AFL-CIO President George Meany as they prepare to make a tour of the United States. Pertti Viinanen, left, third chairman of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), and Ilkka Erich, secretary of international affairs, discussed mutual trade union issues in their meeting with Meany.

Federal Loan Guarantees Sought To Help Revitalize Steel Industry

Pittsburgh—Federally guaranteed loans to finance the revitalization of American steel mills are essential if the U.S. industry is to compete effectively with foreign producers, the Steelworkers warned.

The USWA executive board called on Congress and the Carter Administration to help industry meet its multi-billion-dollar investment needs by liberalizing federal loan guarantees.

The USWA noted that the independent Institute for Iron & Steel Studies has estimated that by 1990 $63 billion must be invested to modernize the basic steel industry and an additional $19 billion spent to increase raw steel capacity from 172 million tons per year to 195 million.

"This $82 billion investment needed over the next 12 years cannot be achieved by the U.S. steel industry out of its own resources," the USWA said. "Under reasonably good conditions, it may generate $4 billion of cash flow per year, or $48 billion over 12 years."

To make up the difference, the USWA urged Congress to make provisions for guaranteeing loans of $2.5 billion to $3 billion per year.

Although such a program would cost the U.S. Treasury $500 million to $600 million a year over the next 12 years, "this cost would be far less than the enormous losses which will be inflicted upon our members and their neighbors in steel communities if they continue to be hit with plant closures," the union stressed.

"The devastation of human lives and hopes which results from these economic tragedies cannot be measured," the USWA said. "This devastation . . . will not occur if Congress recognizes its responsibility" to safeguard the nation's economy through assistance to the steel industry.

The USWA board also urged the White House to fulfill the recommendations of a presidential task force calling for the government to guarantee $1 billion in loans from private lenders to the steel industry.

After the original task force report had been released in early December, the government reduced its commitment to $500 million in guaranteed loans.

"This is less than the amount of money which would be required to modernize just one plant which had been studied—the Campbell Works of Youngstown Sheet & Tube which recently shut down," the union pointed out.

More than 5,000 USWA members were laid off in the Youngstown mill closing. Several thousand other USWA members lost their jobs last year when Bethlehem Steel Corp. cut back operations in Johnstown, Pa., and Lackawanna, N.Y.

The USWA said that the United States has been unable to hold its competitive lead in world steel production as the number of steel producing countries has increased from 20 to 80 since World War II.

And increased foreign production of steel has been aided greatly by the involvement of governments, including direct grants, guaranteed loans and other forms of assistance.

"This enormous increase in world steel-making capacity outside the United States has put increasing pressure on our steel industry, so that many U.S. steel plants have not been able to maintain any share of the steel export market. All indications are that this problem will worsen in the future," the USWA board warned.

Catholic Bishops' Group Scores Stevens Policy

A group of southern Catholic bishops who have met with both sides in the Clothing & Textile Workers' dispute with J. P. Stevens & Co. charged that the firm has followed "a path of discouragement, and even repression, of union activity," and suggested that new national legislation should be passed to make such dilatory tactics impossible in the future.

"We find a sad record of continued opposition to the formation of unions, in philosophy and in action, by the J. P. Stevens & Co., and we find it to be irreconciliable with the clear demands of social justice in the Christian gospel," said the six bishops in a statement.

The statement's signers were Archbishop Thomas A. Donnellan of Atlanta and Bishops Michael J. Begley of Charlotte, N.C., F. Joseph Gossman of Raleigh, N.C., Raymond W. Lessard of Savannah, Ga., Walter F. Sullivan of Richmond, Va., and Ernest L. Unterkoefler of Charleston, S.C.

The bishops, whose jurisdictions cover areas where Stevens has plant locations, first voiced concern for the workers' welfare 10 months ago. In their current assessment of the protracted labor-management dispute, they noted that Stevens had made only minimal improvements for the workers and warned that these changes "cannot disguise the strong, and acknowledged, anti-union philosophy of the company."

"As long as this attitude on the part of management continues, it constitutes a serious obstacle to the realistic resolution of the Stevens dispute," the bishops said.

"The company's anti-union position radiates a climate of disapproval which cannot fail to discourage workers from joining unions, and it makes every union advance a struggle between opposing forces."

The bishops appealed again to the company to reorder its priorities to make social justice and the needs of the workers matters of primary concern.

North Carolina Grants First Brown Lung Claim

Roanoke Rapids, N.C.—A former J. P. Stevens employee here has become the first person in the South to receive an official workers' compensation award for byssinosis—"brown lung" disease—which is an occupational health hazard for textile workers.

Otis Edwards was awarded $20,000 by the North Carolina Industrial Commission. J. P. Stevens also was ordered to pay Edwards's medical expenses for brown lung for the rest of his life.

The Clothing & Textile Workers said Edwards had refused an out of court settlement of $7,000 proposed by Stevens's insurance carrier. "My health was worth more than that," he said.

The award sets a precedent that representatives of both the union and the Carolina Brown Lung Association hope will be applied to future brown lung cases. Government studies show that about one of every four or five textile workers will contract brown lung.

The union and the association, a non-profit organization working for the rights of brown lung victims, say at least 35,000 current and former textile workers suffer from the disabling disease.

Association and union representatives said Edwards was successful in winning his claim partly because he refused the insurance settlement.

An association representative said insurance companies often cause delays in claim proceedings, "hoping that we will give up or die." The representative said most people in the past have settled for an amount considerably less than that awarded by the commission or, in other cases, have died before the money came through.

Recent Senate hearings conducted by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) have focused national attention on the plight of brown lung victims, as have standard-setting hearings by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Labor Law Reform Gets Its Own Month in Oregon

Portland, Ore.—This is Labor Law Reform Month, by proclamation of Oregon's Gov. Robert Straub and Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt.

At ceremonies attended by applauding union members, they issued similar proclamations endorsing the labor law reform bill pending in the Senate.

America's workers are entitled to organize and bargain collectively, the governor said, and the pending legislation "effectively guarantees the human and legal rights of workers."

Mayor Goldschmidt termed protection of worker rights, as the bill would provide, "in the interests of the citizens of Portland and Americans everywhere.

Union leaders in the state said they hoped that Oregon's two senators, Republicans Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood, were listening carefully.

Jobs Are The Key

JOBS ARE THE KEY to a healthy economy. Full employment is the basic prerequisite for an effective and comprehensive national manpower policy. Full employment has always been a top-priority goal of organized labor. We define full employment as a job at a decent wage for every American who is able to work and who is looking for work.

In spite of improvements, the nation is still experiencing persistently high levels of unemployment. No matter how you define the unemployment problem—whether in terms of structural unemployment, in terms of cyclical unemployment, or in terms of some combinations of these—there are 6 million Americans officially out of work.

By the AFL-CIO measure of unemployment—including discouraged workers who have stopped looking for non-existent jobs and involuntary parttime workers who cannot find fulltime jobs—there are 9 million Americans who don't have the income and dignity and self-supporting status that come from a fulltime job.

We share the Administration's concern about structural unemployment—the kind of unemployment that stems from inadequate education, lack of work skills and work experience, economic disadvantage, discrimination, and so on. These are the problems of people who have trouble getting a job even in good times.

We are also very much concerned about cyclical unemployment—the kind of unemployment that results from the ups and downs of the economy, from job-destroying recessions and from inadequate growth. Cyclically unemployed workers generally hold regular jobs in good times but they are layoff victims when the economy turns down or remains stagnant.

WE BELIEVE that both structural and cyclical unemployment are serious problems; that these problems are difficult if not impossible to disentangle from each other; and that it is impossible to bring down structural unemployment when the nation is experiencing high cyclical joblessness. If regular, experienced workers are looking for jobs, it is highly unlikely that the private sector will seek economically disadvantaged workers who lack skills and work experience.

Therefore, while we give continued support to efforts to deal with both structural and cyclical unemployment, we are concerned about the shift in emphasis that we see in the Administration's proposed CETA amendments—a shift to an apparently exclusive emphasis on the unemployment problems of the structurally unemployed.

We recognize a legitimate, proper, and desirable concern for allocating scarce resources to those who are most needy, but we also recognize a need for a truly comprehensive employment policy to deal effectively with the persistent problems and needs of the regular workers whose unemployment problems are no less serious simply because their unemployment has been defined as "cyclical."

We do not say that the needs of cyclically unemployed regular workers should have exclusive attention or that the needs of these workers should take precedence over the needs of the structurally unemployed and economically disadvantaged workers. We are, however, urging a better balance in CETA legislation and in the administration of CETA. With these points in mind, we believe CETA should be continued and improved and strengthened.

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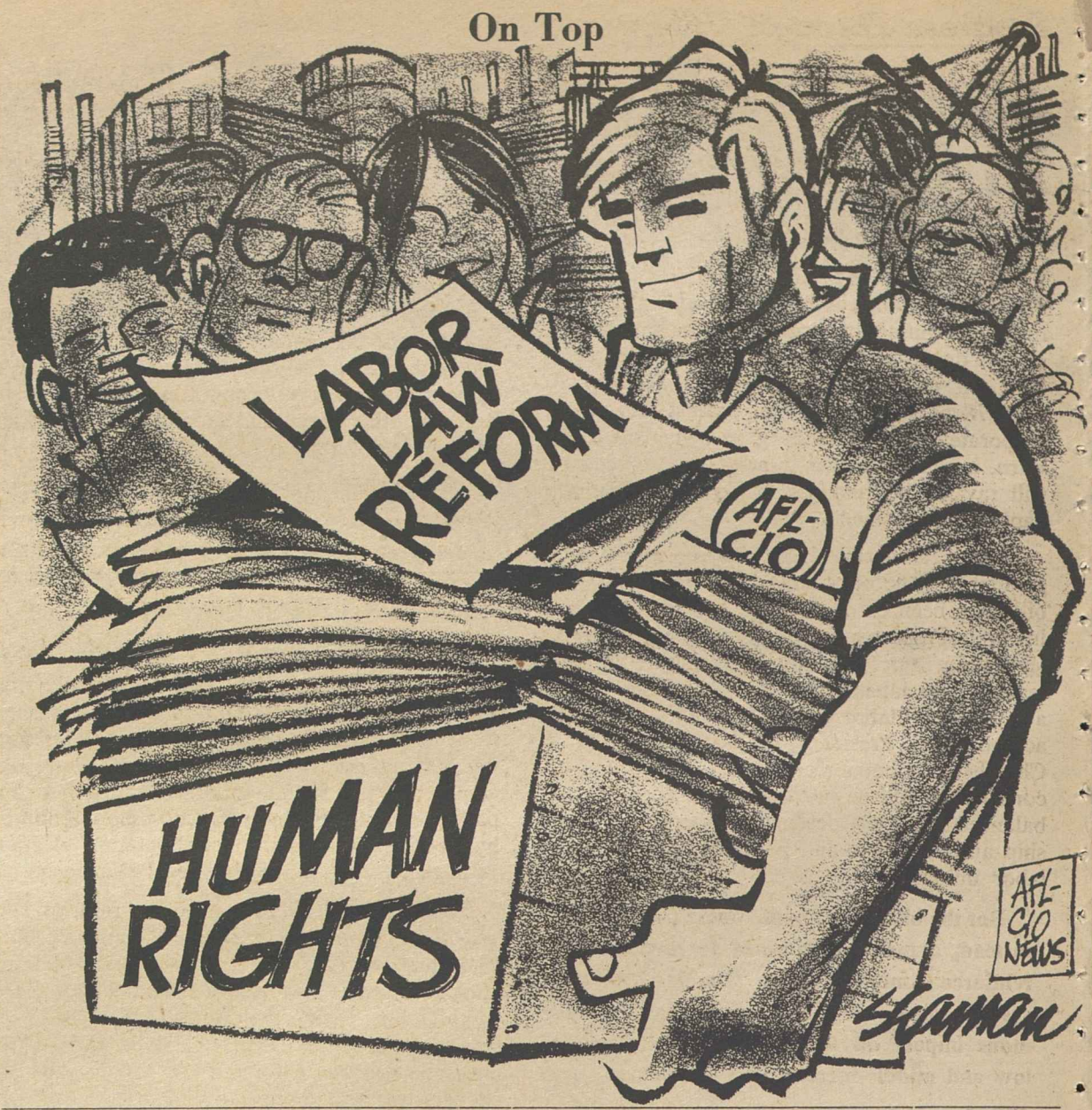

Kickbacks, Payoffs Cited:

New Concern Growing Over Corporate Honesty, Ethics

By Gus Tyler

G. WILLIAM MILLER'S nomination as head of the Federal Reserve Board set in motion a series of events before his confirmation that ultimately may result in laws to change the way corporations are governed.

What was expected to be an easy confirmation became a protracted project as the Senate Banking Committee began a long investigation into Miller's role, as chairman of Textron, Inc., in a $2.9 million payment by a Textron subsidiary to persons in Iran in connection with the sale of $501 million worth of helicopters.

The Senate committee found the Textron subsidiary—Bell Helicopter—had made a $300,000 payment to Africair, Inc., a Miami-based firm with CIA business connections. Further cadavers may be unearthed as the Senate digs into four divisions of Textron that are suspected of kickbacks to foreign customers.

While none of this may ultimately touch Miller, the disclosures about the secret movements of corporate money are bound to reopen a question that has been bothering a number of Washington agencies for some time: can corporate governors be trusted to be honest either with their shareholders or with government?

A number of government agencies (like the Securities & Exchange Commission and two congressional committees) and several private organizations (such as the American Assembly, the American Bar Association, the Conference Board and the Business Roundtable) have openly raised questions as to the "governance" of corporations.

They are worried about the sudden bankruptcy of some seemingly invulnerable corporations; about mysterious mergers; about the I-don't-give-a-damn attitude toward social and community needs. But mostly they are responding to illicit and unethical payments that corporations have made to people and to governments both here and overseas.

Their concern is certain to be sharpened by a very recent study of "bribes, kickbacks, payoffs and other questionable payments," conducted by Charles E. Simon & Co. and released by the New York Times in columns abutting a story on recent Textron involvements. The report found that there was "a high degree of participation by ranking corporate executives" in the making of questionable payments.

Whether or not any of the payees were actually paid remains a question. "Practically none of the companies listed payment recipients, either individuals or companies." So maybe some of the money stuck to the fingers of the payers.

Mounting public concern about the way corporations are run by a handful of "insiders" interested in themselves alone is likely to come to a head in legislative form as the product of an advisory committee headed by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio). A key proposal for legislation comes from Harold Williams, SEC chairman, who would bar all management representatives from sitting on the corporate board, except one—perhaps the chief executive officer.

The central idea is to remind corporations that they live under charters granted by American governments, that they are accountable to the public, and that, if necessary, the composition of their boards will have to be changed by law to insure that fundamental relationship.

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America Owes Debt To Pullman Porters

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is no more. . . . Thus there passes into history the tiny, all but unknown labor union that did more to change our history than any other. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to a great extent changed the lives of every Negro and to some extent cleansed the soul of every white person in this country.

The Pullman porter belonged to an all-black union that never slackened in its effort to put an end to segregation. He was a menial whose collective endeavor was to lift the Negro from the domestic servitude generally appointed for him. . . .

Their union's name has been wiped from contemporary affairs. And what do you suppose there might be in this rich and populous land that could ever take its place?

—Murray Kempton, on the CBS radio network program, Spectrum.

Progress Through Unions:

Black Workers Have Big Stake In Labor Law Reform Measure

By Bayard Rustin

FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS American business groups and their erstwhile allies in the resurgent conservative movement have been beating the drums on labor law reform. "Big Labor," they tell us, is using the Labor Reform Act of 1978 as a battering ram against the gates of corporate America; if the gates swing open, they warn, hordes of power hungry labor bureaucrats will ravage the land and bankrupt thousands of hapless businessmen.

Such a scenario is, of course, highly exaggerated, yet the opponents of the Williams-Javits bill have been extraordinarily successful in causing widespread confusion about the intent of the legislation. For one thing, frightened business leaders have labeled the reform package a "giveaway to the labor bosses." If the bill passes, according to President Richard Lesher of the Chamber of Commerce, the nation's workers and consumers "will be burdened with an unfair, imbalanced labor law designed to increase membership and economic and political clout of the big labor unions."

But the bill is not about "union power." It is, instead, a measure designed to revitalize and reinforce America's labor relations system, a system whose success or failure has an enormous impact on the economic well-being of low and middle-income Americans.

Black working people—despite what some conservatives and black businessmen have argued—have an especially large stake in the outcome of this debate: it is blacks who are disproportionately represented in those industries and geographic regions which have most steadfastly resisted trade union organizing drives—the textile, clothing and service industries of the Deep South. Workers employed in those labor intensive industries receive meager wages (almost subsistence wages) and face the constant threat of temporary layoff or outright dismissal. They exist on the economic fringes of society with little or no hope for advancement.

Trade unions do, however, make a difference. Recent studies have demonstrated that blacks with trade union cards fare substantially better than their brothers and sisters working in non-union enterprises. According to the most recent data, black union workers—both men and women—earned a median weekly income of $169 in 1974. Non-union blacks, on the other hand, earned only $124 per week: a difference of over 35 percent. Another study showed that black union members are less likely than non-union blacks to suffer from temporary layoffs.

It would be naive and misleading, of course, to argue that trade union membership per se will magically advance the economic position of southern blacks and other low-wage workers. But strong trade unions do, nevertheless, serve as a solid foundation for future economic gains. And without them, workers cannot even begin to confront the other social and economic factors which perpetuate poverty.

Why haven't low-wage workers already organized themselves into trade unions? The answer is relatively simple: employers, because of their overwhelming political and economic power, have thwarted virtually every organizing drive, frequently by using illegal and unethical tactics.

Under the present law, there are few penalties which effectively deter unscrupulous employers from dismissing pro-union employees, interrogating workers about their union sympathies, or bargaining in "bad faith." Similarly, anti-union companies can slowly dissipate pro-union sentiment by continually delaying representation elections through clever—but costly—legal maneuvers.

SOME CRITICS of the proposed reforms, such as Mr. Lesher of the Chamber of Commerce, complain that the bill "would transform the National Labor Relations Act from a remedial statute to a punitive law, designed to punish employers. . . ." To a certain extent, Mr. Lesher is correct. But how else can one enforce a law which many employers find so tempting to violate?

The penalties included in the Williams-Javits bill are hardly draconian. Employers who repeatedly break the law and deny workers their most basic rights will be barred from receiving federal contracts. Who could possibly complain about that?

And employers who bargain in "bad faith" (as legally determined by the National Labor Relations Board) will be required to grant their employees retroactive wage increases comparable to those won bv other workers. Without such sanctions—and these are mild indeed—workers have no protection whatsoever against law-breaking employers.

Business groups and congressional conservatives on both sides of the aisle have derisively called the reform package "just another piece of self-interest legislation." But when the Senate votes on the Williams-Javits bill, it will be more than a yes or no to what conservatives call "the labor bosses." It will be a yes or no to the thousands of workers, especially black and low-wage workers, who want a fair chance to join the economic mainstream of America.

Use of General Revenues:

Support Grows for Reform Of Social Security Financing

MOUNTING public concern over rising social security taxes may well prompt Congress to reconsider the issue of a general revenue contribution to the system this year, AFL-CIO social insurance expert Lawrence Smedley said on Labor News Conference.

There is much more sentiment and support for a general treasury contribution to social security than ever before, Smedley declared. He said that this long-held position of the AFL-CIO is winning may new allies, including President Carter, who urged Congress to take that step last year.

"For the first time, we had a national Administration endorse general revenue financing" for the social security system, Smedley noted. He said that, as a result, the subject was discussed in far greater depth by the Congress than ever in the past, leading to very serious consideration of the concept, better understanding of its implications and why it is needed.

Smedley said that the AFL-CIO supports the principle of a measure recently introduced by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) that provides for "infusion of general revenue financing into the social security program," but the federation would seek some amendments. As the first step, he said, the social security tax should be rolled back to 5.85 percent for both workers and employers—the 1977 rate—and all future scheduled increases should be met by general revenues. He said that would result, in 1990, in social security financing that is one-third worker, one-third employer and one-third government, which is basically what the Burke bill would do.

The associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said that the federation supported the social security amendments adopted last year, even though they did not include general revenue financing, "because we thought the alternative of no bill might endanger the Social Security Trust Funds and the benefits of our retiree population." He said, with the solvency of the trusts now assured by the 1977 legislation, adoption of general revenue financing "is only a matter of time."

Smedley was questioned by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

"TO THE VICTORS belong the spoils," a senator boldly declared in 1831, describing the public service of the time and introducing a phrase into the political vocabulary.

The rotation-in-office principle adopted by President Andrew Jackson served its purpose for several decades. But the United States grew into an industrial power after the Civil War and its need for trained government employees, along with abuses of the "spoils system," brought calls for reform.

The adoption of a non-political civil service in England and in European nations inspired American reformers. However, efforts lagged until the assassination of President Garfield by a frustrated office seeker provided the impetus for passage of the Civil Service Act of 1883.

Now President Carter believes the time has come for "the most sweeping reform of the Civil Service system since it was created nearly 100 years ago."

Carter says that over the generations the merit system has grown into "a tangled web of complicated rules and regulations." He said the two chief complaints against the current system are that "federal employees have too little protection against political abuse and too much protection against legitimate assessment of performance and skills."

Organized labor supports Carter's reform plan because Carter in turn pledged to back legislation providing collective bargaining rights for the some 2.1 million federal employees.

The chief thrust of Carter's reforms would be to divide the federal workforce into management and labor, and that's fine with the biggest federal union, the American Federation of Government Employees.

Carter's reforms will be pursued in two ways, through legislation and through an Executive Order reorganization which takes effect unless either the House or Senate disapproves within 60 days.

Under the Executive reorganization, Carter is splitting the Civil Service Commission. As it is now, Carter says, CSC has "a built-in conflict of interest by serving simultaneously as rulemaker, prosecutor, judge and employee advocate."

The CSC is being replaced by a Merit Systems Protection Board, responsible for protecting employees, including "whistleblowers," from political abuse. A new Office of Personnel Management would administer personnel policy.

The reorganization plan also is creating a Federal Labor Relations Authority to handle unfair labor practices, modeled after the National Labor Relations Board.

AN IMPORTANT PART of Carter's reform plan, requiring legislation, will be an attempt to shake up middle and upper management. The proposed legislation would create a Senior Executive Service of some 9,200 top bureaucrats who would be paid $42,500 to $50,000. They would be eligible for fat bonuses, but also could be fired outright.

Government workers have been blamed for all kinds of ills for too long. Comparing government agencies unfavorably with private enterprise is hardly enlightening, given the record of so many companies of wearing out human beings and then dumping them on the scrap heap in middle age.

On the workers' side, federal collective bargaining law will represent a giant step beyond President Kennedy's Executive Order of 1962. That order in itself was a pioneering action in establishing a framework of labor-management relations in the federal service.

Carter's support of federal bargaining legislation may be, as AFGE President Kenneth Blaylock put it, "a major breakthrough" for federal unionism. And it may, as President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. predicts, spur collective bargaining at the state and local government levels.

CONGRESS IS LIKELY to reconsider the social security tax rise it enacted last year and take up again the issue of applying general tax revenues to help finance the system, Lawrence Smedley, center, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired on Mutual radio.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING legislation for federal workers is supported by House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., at a breakfast meeting during the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd also addressed the delegates.

Public Employee Unions Press Legislative Goals

A call for action on legislation vital to the welfare of federal, state and local government workers was spelled out for Congress at the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.'s two-day legislative conference.

The basic message brought by speakers to the 350 representatives of the 30 PED affiliates stressed that the goals of public employees are tied closely to the interests of other union members.

In his keynote address, PED President William H. McClennan called on the local union representatives to prod their congressional delegations into supporting the department's priority legislative goals.

High on the PED list is its backing of the collective bargaining provisions outlined in President Carter's proposal to overhaul the federal Civil Service system.

McClennan also urged the PED unions to work closely with others in the labor movement for congressional passage of postal reform, collective bargaining for state and local public employees, welfare reform measures with job protection for public workers, job creation programs and aid to local governments to maintain services, increased federal assistance to education, public employee protection under the Urban Mass Transit Act and the development of a comprehensive federal urban program.

An immediate objective of the PED is the reform of the Hatch Act, which prohibits political activities of federal employees. The measure is now before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

Topping the list of about 150 senators and congressmen who made appearances at the conference were House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd.

O'Neill pledged support for collective bargaining rights for federal workers.

Byrd warned that reform of the Hatch Act may face a filibuster in the Senate and that some other labor-backed measures are facing stiff opposition.

COPE Director Al Barkan called on the participants to rally against right-wing and anti-labor groups that are attacking labor in Washington and at the state and local levels throughout the country.

Alan Kistler, director of AFL-CIO organizing and field services, chaired a panel for public employee union organizational committees.

Labor Press, Co-op Hit Postage Hike Proposal

Proposed postage rate and service fee increases for second-class, non-profit publications are discriminatory and should not be granted, the International Labor Press Association and the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association declared.

In a summary brief submitted to the Postal Rate Commission, the two organizations also observed that the U.S. Postal Service built its case for the proposed rate hikes on data derived from outdated circulation figures.

"How can the PRC permit the USPS to build a case for 1978 postal rates based on mid-1960's data?" the two groups asked. They pointed out that the data were factually inaccurate as well as outdated.

Noting that the commission proposes to give regular and preferred rate users a discount for presorting mail before it goes to the post office, ILPA and NRECA argued that the same privilege should be granted to second-class non-profit mailers such as labor unions, co-operatives, fraternal and benevolent associations, churches or religious organizations.

If the USPS objects to lower mailing rates for nonprofit mailers, it should take its case to Congress, "but do not let it discriminate in a rate proceeding before the PRC," the brief declared. The two organizations have formally intervened in the rate case. PRC is expected to make a final ruling in early May.

ILPA and NRECA also argued that the Postal Service's proposed 20 percent increase in charges for its address correction service are unnecessary.

"There would be little or no need for an increase in the cost of the address correction service if the USPS would discontinue its wasteful, duplicative and unnecessary procedures, which result in mismanagement of such service," the two groups charged.

The use of duplicate forms, illegible printing and erroneous filling out of such forms costs labor union national publications an estimated overcharge of more than half a million dollars a year, they said.

Canal Pacts Pass Initial Senate Test

(Continued from Page 1)

noting that the federation's Executive Council had twice endorsed them as "a just and enduring basis for harmony in the Western Hemisphere" and that the AFL-CIO convention last December had unanimously supported this position.

Meany recalled that the convention delegates had declared in a resolution that the treaties, "guaranteeing the permanent neutrality of the canal and the operation and defense of the canal through the year 2000," are "instruments worthy of support by U.S. citizens and their elected representatives."

He stressed that labor's support for the treaties "is based upon our concern for the equitable treatment of all workers in the Canal Zone and for the safekeeping of the elements of U.S. defense inherent in the agreement." The AFL-CIO is satisfied, he said, "that the new treaties adequately cover both considerations."

As ratified by the Senate, the first treaty provides that the canal will remain neutral after Panama takes control Dec. 31, 1999; that it will remain open in peace and war to all ships, subject to just and equitable tolls; that the United States and Panama will jointly defend the canal with the United States having the right to counter any threat to the canal but not to intervene in Panama's internal affairs; that U.S. and Panamanian ships will "go to the head of the line" in wartime.

The second treaty, containing the machinery for the United States to turn over the canal and the Canal Zone to Panama, will be taken up by the Senate when it returns from its Easter recess.

It is then that the conservative opponents of the agreements hope to switch enough votes to kill the entire package. The American Conservative Union announced on the day of the first treaty vote that it would conduct a $250,000 advertising campaign during the Easter congressional recess to bring political pressure on vulnerable senators who supported the first treaty. Rep. Philip Crane (R-Ill.), chairman of the ACU, said if the second treaty can be defeated, "the whole thing goes down the drain.

At least one uncommitted senator who eventually supported the first treaty, Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), indicated that he might ultimately decide to vote against the second treaty.

One amendment to the first treaty that was credited with swinging a number of undecided votes for ratification provides that the United States may negotiate with Panama to keep U.S. bases in the Canal Zone beyond the year 2000.

Goals Kept Intact:

Jobs Bill Approved By House, 257-152

(Continued from Page 1)

as part of a five-year program.

It directs the Federal Reserve Board to report to Congress on how its monetary policy plans would help achieve the President's targets.

The bill creates an advisory board, including labor, industry, farm, consumer and public official representation to consult with the President and his Council of Economic Advisers.

It sets a priority list of job-creating programs, with emphasis on the private sector but accepting the concept of government as the employer of last resort when other measures are inadequate.

It sets up machinery for congressional review of the President's proposals and the adoption by Congress of a resolution establishing its own economic policy goals, to be followed by congressional action on legislation that would help achieve them.

Some amendments did get into the bill. The House wrote in a national goal of achieving 100 percent parity for farm products "at the marketplace." The amendment gave House members an opportunity to pass a "pro-farmer vote." But some saw it as possibly compelling a presidential veto if it remained in the final version of the bill and was interpreted as compelling a change in the Administration's farm policies.

Also adopted was an amendment that would impose a cumbersome obligation to keep double books on employment and unemployment data so that one set of statistics would not count persons in temporary public service jobs as employed.

Then there was a cluster of generally harmless but largely irrelevant amendments plus others rephrasing portions of the bill so as to head off adoption of potentially damaging amendments.

At one stage, in apparent seriousness, opponents sought to kill the entire bill because they said it had been transformed by all the amendments into what one congressman called "an unmanageable Christmas tree."

But that maneuver was put down, 310-106, and the House went on to consider a host of other amendments and reject most of them, including such irrelevancies as a proposal to put the President and members of Congress under the social security system.

The bill was steered through the House by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), who initially introduced a more binding commitment to full employment but agreed to modifications that resulted in a presidential endorsement last year.

It now goes to the Senate, where hearings have already been started jointly by the Human Resources Committee and the Banking Committee, both of which have jurisdiction over portions of the legislation.

The bill's original Senate sponsor was the late Hubert H. Humphrey. His widow and successor as senator from Minnesota, Muriel Humphrey, is expected to take an active role in the drive for Senate passage.

Labor Board Caseload Sets Record for Year

The National Labor Relations Board, reporting on the busiest year of its history, said that 52,943 cases of all types were filed in the 12 months ended last Sept. 30.

Most of the cases, 37,828, involved charges of unfair labor practices. The balance included 14,358 petitions asking the NLRB to hold secret-ballot elections among workers to decide questions of employee representation, and 757 petitions regarding related matters.

In a 313-page report to the President and Congress, the NLRB cited these other highlights of its 1977 fiscal year:

- An all-time high of $17.5 million was recovered for American workers who lost earnings due to unfair labor practices. The distribution of backpay and reimbursement of fees, dues and fines were almost 50 percent higher than the previous record. Job reinstatement was offered to 4,458 workers discriminated against under provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.
- More than half a million working Americans—511,336 employees—voted in 9,626 secret-ballot NLRB elections to decide representation and related isues. Unions won 4,424 elections, or 46 percent of the total.
- More contested decisions were issued by the five-member board, 1,848, of which 1,127 involved unfair labor practice charges and the rest representation and related proceedings.
- More decisions were issued by administrative law judges, 1,245.

The 37,828 unfair labor practice cases represented an increase of 3,319, or 9 percent, above the 1976 fiscal year level. Alleged violations of the NLRA by employers increased 11 percent from 23,496 in 1976 to 26,105.

Charges against unions increased 6.5 percent to 11,601 from 10,898 in 1976.

Sixty-four percent, or 16,697, of the charges against employers alleged discrimination or illegal discharge of workers. About 30 percent, or 7,848, were refusal-to-bargain allegations.

There were 849 decertification elections during the 1977 fiscal year. The results brought continued representation by unions in 204 elections, or 24 percent of the total, covering 19,452 employees. Unions lost representation rights for 22,398 workers.

Retired Field Staffer Forney Sprenkle Dies

Grand Blanc, Mich.—Forney C. Sprenkle, a retired AFL-CIO field representative, died on Feb. 16. He was 66 years old.

A Hanover, Pa., native, Sprenkle had been assigned to the federation's Region I office in Detroit until his retirement in April 1976. He was a field representative for the old CIO from 1952 until its merger with the AFL in 1955.

Sprenkle worked closely with state and local bodies and assisted various unions in organizing campaigns in the Detroit area.

January Rate Declines:

Meany Asks New Stimulus For Attack on Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

larly blacks and teenagers, the level of unemployment is still disastrous," Meany declared. "That's why programs targeted to meet these problems are essential."

Over the year, the official jobless rate compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has declined a substantial 1.5 percent. The February decline was the fourth monthly drop in a row. The current 6.1 percent rate is below the Carter Administration's target of 6.2 percent by the final quarter of this year.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall warned, however, that while last month's report on joblessness was heartening, "we still have some serious problems.

"We still have high rates of unemployment in rural areas, central cities and among minorities and Vietnam-era veterans," he said.

The February decline in unemployment resulted from a slight dip of 14,000 in the labor force to 99,093,000 and an increase in the number of employed workers, up 122,000 to 93,003,000. That left 6,090,000 persons who wanted to work but were unable to find jobs —136,000 fewer than the month before.

BLS said that last month's survey of joblessness reflected only a marginal impact of the coal strike. The 160,000 striking miners were not counted as unemployed, and the only direct effect on unemployment growing out of the coal strike was the layoff of 20,000 workers in the transportation and public utilities fields, BLS said.

BLS Commissioner Julius Shiskin told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that he thinks the downward trend in joblessness will be interrupted in March because of the coal strike, however. He noted that the February survey was taken between Feb. 12 and 18, and that "things have deteriorated to some extent since then."

February's 6.1 percent jobless rate, the lowest since the 5.9 percent level of October 1974, was nearly a full percentage point below the 7 percent average for all of 1977. While small, the two-tenths of 1 percent decline over the month benefited almost every major worker group—adult men, adult women, whites, blacks, full-time workers, the long-term unemployed, and job losers.

Of all the major work force categories, only the rate for teenagers rose in February. Their jobless rate increased from 16 to 17.4 percent over the month, BLS said. Black teenagers had a jobless rate of 38 percent, compared to 14.8 percent for white teenagers.

The rates for black workers of all ages and for women workers showed the biggest improvements. Black unemployment declined almost a full percentage point, from 12.7 percent in January to 11.8 percent, while the jobless rate for adult women fell four-tenths of 1 percent over the month to 5.7 percent.

Adult men made less headway, their rate dropping from 4.7 to 4.5 percent, although their jobless rate was the lowest of any worker group. The unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans between the ages of 20 and 24 was 12.5 percent while non-veterans of the same ages posted a 9.7 percent rate.

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 349,000 to 84.1 million over the month, BLS reported. About one-third of the rise took place in manufacturing, bringing total manufacturing employment to its highest level since September 1974.

Most of the gain in manufacturing was concentrated in the durable goods sector. In the service-producing sector, all major industry groups posted increases. The construction industry posted a 11.5 percent jobless rate.

The average workweek for nonfarm employees last month was a seasonally adjusted 35.7 hours, up slightly from January's 35.6 hours, which represented a sharp drop from December's 36.2 hours. BLS said that the workweek has been depressed since December by both bad weather and energy-related problems.

The average duration of unemployment in February dropped to 12.5 weeks from 13.1 weeks the previous month. The number of persons out of work 27 weeks or longer fell 153,000 to 671,000 over the month while their jobless rate declined from 13.2 to 11.2 percent.

U.S. Urged to Renounce Airline Pact with Britain

The Air Line Pilots called on the United States to renounce its 1977 agreement with Britain on air services between the two countries, charging that the pact's shortcomings have made of it "an unsalvageable botch from beginning to end."

ALPA President John J. O'Donnell observed that Britain's refusal to let Braniff Airways begin Boeing 747 service between Dallas-Fort Worth and London represents only the latest of the pact's many inadequacies.

"What we have bargained away in the agreement is indefensible," O'Donnell declared in a letter to Sec. of State Cyrus Vance.

The Bermuda II agreement, signed last summer under the threat of a cessation of air service between the two countries, has generated criticism from the airline industry, other airline labor groups, and sectors of the U.S. government itself as well as from ALPA.

O'Donnell noted that the pact has triggered an inordinate number of negotiations between the United States and other nations seeking to acquire concessions similar to those granted to the British.

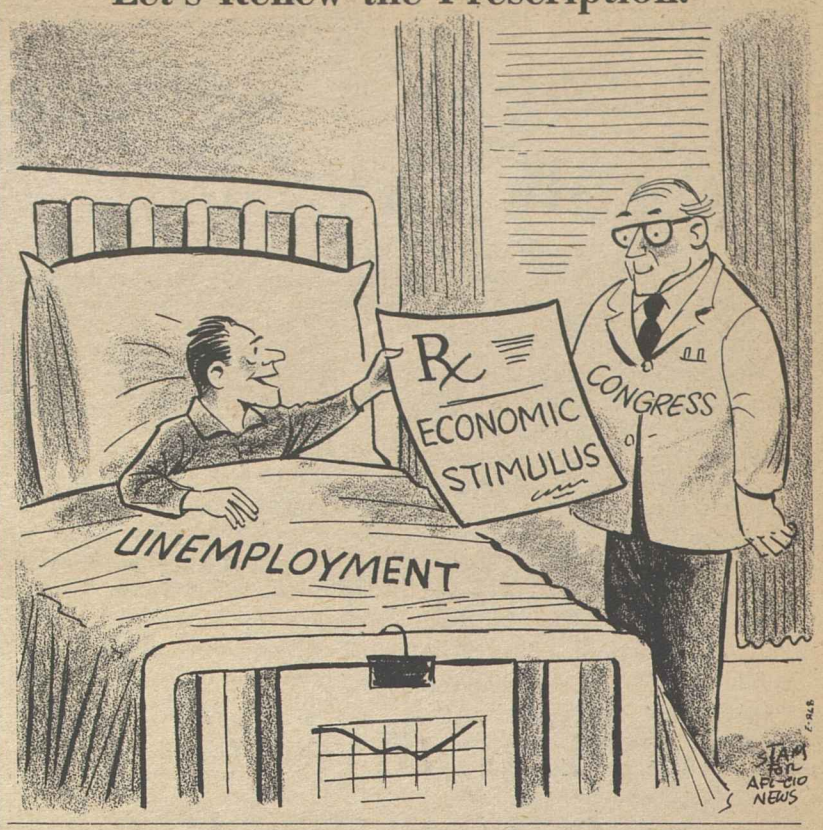
Concessions made to the British have forced U.S. airlines to retrench their operations and curtail plans for expansion, he said. Under the agreement, U.S. airlines have lost a number of traffic rights while British carriers have gained several, he charged.

"We urge immediate renunciation of the July 23, 1977, agreement and prompt notification to the United Kingdom," O'Donnell wrote in his letter to Vance.

Termination of the agreement may be achieved by either party one year after formal notice has been given to the other.

STRIKING COAL MINERS in Wheeling, W. Va., unload a food shipment flown in by the Hotel & Restaurant Employees' twin-engine aircraft. The miners belong to United Mine Workers District 6. The plane is making two flights a day carrying food to UMW districts in West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio from Cincinnati, where the union is headquartered.

'Let's Renew the Prescription!'



Labor Rallies Support For Miners' Families

(Continued from Page 1)

A day after the new proposal was negotiated the 39-member UMW bargaining council was called to Washington to consider its merits. It recommended ratification by a vote of 22 to 17. A membership vote on the agreement is expected within days.

In launching the AFL-CIO campaign, Meany said that "the members of the United Mine Workers deserve the support and assistance of the entire trade union movement as they continue their fight to preserve their union and to achieve an acceptable contract from the mine operators."

Bergland announced his intention to cut off the food stamps in a public speech, saying that he would take the action even though he may lack legal authority.

In a telegram to President Carter, Meany said:

"This is an outrage, especially for an Administration dedicated to protecting and preserving human rights. Food stamps are provided for people in need—and the miners, through their taxes, paid their fair share of the cost. When they are in need, no matter what the reason, they are entitled to assistance.

"This attempt to force miners to agree to an unacceptable contract by starving their wives and children is a vindictive act. On behalf of the AFL-CIO, I most strongly protest the Bergland action and urge you to order it withdrawn."

Meany said that if the order is allowed to stand, the federation would immediately challenge it in court.

Subsequently, Chamber of Commerce President Richard L. Lesher called on Bergland to carry out his threat to cut off the food stamps.

The federation's relief effort for the mine workers is being coordinated by the Dept. of Community Services with the cooperation of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Funds also are being raised to pay the costs of shipping the collected food to the mine workers' families. Checks should be made out to "Food for Miners" and sent to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

Additional assistance for the miners in Martinsburg, W. Va.

- The Steelworkers executive board approved $1 million in relief for retired UMW members whose pensions had been drastically reduced or entirely cut off.
- The Auto Workers executive board voted unanimously to contribute $2 million to aid the families of the strikers and pensioners.
- A caravan of several hundred vehicles organized by the Baltimore AFL-CIO transported more than $12,000 worth of food to needy miners in the Martinsburg, W. Va., area.
- District 4 of the Furniture Workers in York, Pa., is raising donations for UMW members in central Pennsylvania.
- Unions in Cleveland scheduled a St. Patrick's Day rally in Public Square to raise donations.
- The Virginia State Council of the Retail Clerks approved a $2,000 contribution to UMW's District 28 in Norton, Va.
- The Hotel & Restaurant Employees authorized $150,000 for the purchase of food that is being airlifted to needy UMW communities in Appalachia and the South.

The union's twin-engine aircraft, which carries 13 persons, was stripped of its seats to increase the payload of food for the airlift.

Dora Kelenson Named AFL-CIO Librarian

Dora Kelenson has been named librarian of the AFL-CIO Library, succeeding Jean Y. Webber who retired.

Kelenson has been assistant librarian since 1974 when she joined the federation staff. She has a bachelor's degree from City College of New York and a master of library service degree from the University of Maryland. She had served as a librarian at the Prince George's County Memorial Library.

Webber joined the AFL-CIO Library in 1958 and became librarian in 1960, serving until her retirement in February of this year. Under her direction the library expanded its acquisitions and services and installed microfilm and microfiche systems.

Wesley Johnson Dies, Retired Field Staffer

Denver—S. Wesley Johnson, a retired AFL-CIO assistant regional director, died at Lutheran Medical Center here Feb. 28 following a long illness. He was 79.

He became an organizer for the AFL in 1943 and was named an AFL regional director for a six-state area in 1953.

Following the 1955 merger with the CIO, Johnson was appointed assistant regional director for Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. He retired in 1963.

Social Security Rollback:

Congress Weighing Payroll Tax Shift

Congress and the White House are taking a fresh look at ways of holding down social security taxes and perhaps roll back the tax rate increase that took effect in January.

A payroll tax rollback was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month in a resolution urging Congress "to use general tax revenue to reduce the existing tax burden and to avoid future tax rate increases now scheduled in the law."

The payroll tax rate for workers and employers went from 5.85 percent of covered wages to 6.05 percent last January and is scheduled to rise to 6.13 percent next January, along with a further increase in the amount of earnings subject to the tax.

Under the AFL-CIO proposal, the tax rate would drop back to 5.85 percent and stay at that level.

Congress has been hearing from constituents about the higher deductions from their pay and Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. sent an urgent, public message to the Carter Administration to come up with a plan to reduce payroll taxes—and quickly.

Ironically, when the social security financing bill was before Congress last year, the positions were reversed.

One of the Administration proposals, which the AFL-CIO applauded but the key committees of the House and Senate discarded, would have provided a federal contribution to the social security trust funds during periods of high unemployment to ease the burden on the payroll tax.

This year, the Administration said that one purpose of its proposed income tax cut was to offset the loss of take-home pay caused by the social security tax rise.

But the mood on Capitol Hill, O'Neill reported, is for more direct relief. There were indications of increased support for the proposal by Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.) for a one-third federal contribution to social security, matching the amounts paid directly by workers and employers. The AFL-CIO has long advocated such a division as a long-range solution.

O'Neill said the latest word he has from the White House is that the Administration is "working on this." But he also took the occasion to chide his colleagues in Congress on their turndown of the public funding feature of the Administration's proposal last year. "If we had followed what the White House sent over," O'Neill commented, "we wouldn't be in this problem."

In other developments:

- A House Ways & Means subcommittee voted 7-6 to recommend—as the AFL-CIO had urged—that Congress overrule President Carter's decision last month not to impose higher tariffs on imports of industrial fasteners, such as bolts, nuts and screws.

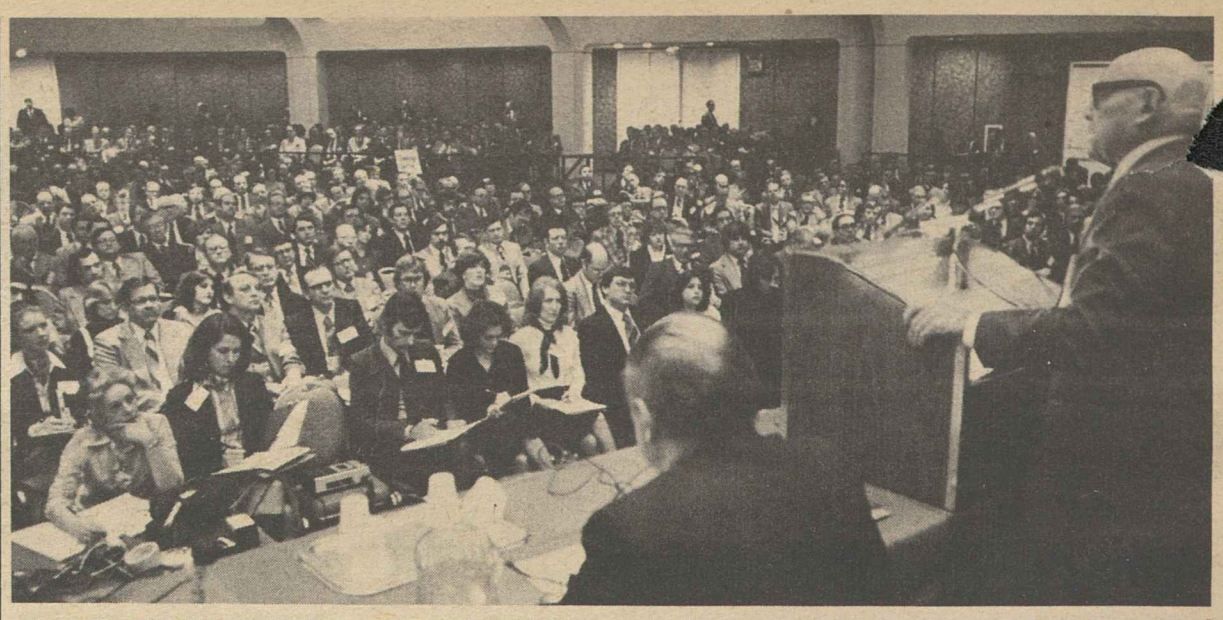
The International Trade Commission had recommended import restrictions, citing the wipeout of American jobs as fasteners from Japan and other countries claimed a bigger share of the U.S. market.

The President's rejection of the ITC recommendation can be overridden by a majority vote of the House and Senate.

- The AFL-CIO termed unacceptable a hospital cost containment bill that has been approved by the Subcommittee on Health of the House Commerce Committee.

Labor's position, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote members of the full committee, is that wages of hospital workers "should be determined by free collective bargaining, exempt from controls."

Unless the bill clearly provides that wages will not be a factor in calculating allowable cost increases, the AFL-CIO must oppose the legislation, he said.



LABOR-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION is essential to the development of effective prepaid group practice health plans, AFL-CIO President George Meany stressed at a national conference on health maintenance organizations in Washington.

Meany Cites HMO Role In Cutting Health Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

able, whether needed or not," Meany declared.

"No wonder there is so much hospitalization, so much surgery, so much over-prescription of drugs, so many laboratory tests and retests. No wonder doctors tend to specify high-priced brand-name drugs, rather than generic drugs."

In opening the conference, Califano noted that the nation's health care expenditures soared from $39 billion in 1965 to $160 billion in 1977. He said that total health care spending by 1980 would rise to $230 billion, or 10 percent of the gross national product.

Califano said that health care, which is the nation's third largest industry, is virtually non-competitive and riddled with excess capacity, duplication of expensive equipment and costly inefficiencies.

He, too, traced the problem to the fee-for-service system where the physician makes most of the decisions and the patient has little to say.

Califano said that quality health care at reasonable cost could be provided through the increased use of health maintenance organizations. Currently, HMOs serve only 3 percent of the nation's population.

But Meany warned that people must be careful in distinguishing between profit-making HMOs and prepaid group practice plans.

The profit motive in health care has not worked, Meany said, because it is too easy to sacrifice quality for profits.

"From the diploma mills in medical education to the Medicaid mills, the profit motive has been corrupting," he charged.

"The record of nursing homes run for profit has not given the AFL-CIO much confidence that the profit motive works when it comes to any segment of the health care industry."

He noted that the labor movement has sponsored or spearheaded the development of numerous nonprofit prepaid group practice plans and is now promoting new group operations that have been funded under the HMO Act.

"Each plan has been an uphill struggle against restrictive state laws, against hostility of the medical profession and the hospitals," Meany observed. "Future progress depends on having management, as well as labor, committed to bringing about change."

In a panel discussion exploring the government's role in health programs, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman called on HEW to establish short and long-range plans to promote the development of HMOs "so that in the future, every American will have the opportunity to join one." He said the involvement of HEW regional offices is vital in the effort.

A major problem inhibiting the development of new HMOs is the misapplication of restrictions by government agencies in administering the health planning law, Seidman said.

He noted that HMOs are being regulated by both the HMO Act and the Health Planning Act, while fee-for-service practitioners are not being regulated at all.

Limited resources in HEW's current budget for HMO development are also impeding progress, Seidman said. While there is a need to fund training of HMO administrators and directors, he said funding priority should be given to consumer and community controlled prepaid group practice plans.

HEW should also take steps to relax rigid regulations, Seidman said in urging the department to use more flexible guidelines that would provide a favorable climate for HMO development.

Furniture Union Wins Memphis Pact

Memphis—The Furniture Workers ratified a first contract with the Memphis Furniture Co., providing substantial wage increases and fringe benefits for over 1,000 employees.

UFWA President Carl Scarbrough said that the successful conclusion of negotiations with the firm represented "a fantastic kickoff for our concentrated drive to organize our industry in the South."

Approval of the contract followed a representation election that drew nationwide interest and brought prominent civil rights leaders to Memphis, including Coretta Scott King and Bayard Rustin. The organizing effort was coordinated by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and directed by UFWA's Southern Vice President Willie Rudd.

After winning the election, the union formed a bargaining council that negotiated the agreement, as well as contract renewals with two other companies owned by the same management as the Memphis firm, Little Rock Furniture and Oklahoma Furniture Co. Those two firms employ an additional 1,000 workers.

The new contracts provide wage increases of up to 90 cents an hour; improved health and welfare benefits, with workers at Memphis and Little Rock brought under the union's insurance plan for the first time, dues check-off rights, and a number of work rule improvements.

Monitoring of Eximbank Policies Urged to Promote Rights, Jobs

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to make certain that loans and loan guarantees granted by the Export-Import Bank serve the national interest and won't lead to the loss of jobs in the United States.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the AFL-CIO supports a five-year extension of the Eximbank, coupled with stringent congressional guidelines and continued oversight of the bank's operations.

With proper safeguards, he said, the government-created bank serves a useful function by assisting the sale of American-made goods to other countries.

Biemiller urged a House Banking subcommittee to reaffirm a congressional directive, enacted last year, that the bank's loan policy promote human rights and freedom.

To reinforce that policy directive, Biemiller said, Congress should forbid the bank to extend any financial assistance to the Soviet Union, Communist China and South Africa. He noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month specifically protested Eximbank insurance and loan guarantees for South Africa.

Biemiller reminded the panel that during the early 1970s the Export-Import Bank did more to finance the export of American jobs and technology than to assist the sale of American-made products.

It subsidized the export of entire factories, he said, "in industries where hundreds of thousands of Americans were already losing jobs."

After the AFL-CIO presented documented evidence of such transactions at 1973 and 1974 congressional hearings, Biemiller noted, Congress included a policy directive to the bank not to create competitive disadvantages for U.S. industry.

While there has been some improvement, bank financing in 1976 and 1977 has gone to such potentially competitive enterprises as a textile mill in Iran and equipment to make steel tubes in Romania.

Just last November, Biemiller testified, the Eximbank announced an $11.4 million loan at 8 percent annual interest to help finance steel production in Brazil even though steel imports were throwing American workers out of jobs and there was a worldwide surplus of steel.

Biemiller said the Administration request that the funding authority of the Export-Import Bank be raised from the present $25 billion to $40 billion is excessive. He suggests "a more modest expansion of $5 billion."

But he stressed the need for "better monitoring of Eximbank policies . . . to insure a healthy economy."

Studies Center Sets Institute On Testing

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies has scheduled its annual institute on Testing & Selection Procedures Apr. 23-28 at Madison, Wis. The program is offered in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

The institute is open to union officers and staff members who have problems with testing or selection in private industry or public employment. Professors Robert Arndt and George Hagglund of the School for Workers will conduct the course.

The institute is designed to teach participants how to deal with employers when the union disagrees with the way management is using various types of tests or other selection procedures for promotion, transfers or layoffs. It deals with pencil-and-paper tests, interviews, performance and skill tests, appraisals, supervisors ratings, etc.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Labor Spurs Grass Roots To Lobby for Law Reform

"A FREE, FAIR, UNFETTERED choice" for workers and the remedies to guarantee that free choice are the goals of the labor law reform bill, Thomas R. Donahue, far right, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, said at a debate on the issue. Joining Donahue in support of the legislation at the American Enterprise Institute-sponsored event in Washington was Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), second from right, chief Senate sponsor of the bill. Representing opponents of labor law reform were Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), second from left, and Peter Nash, left, former NLRB general counsel. Moderating is John Charles Daly, center.

Panel Asks More Push On Growth

The congressional Joint Economic Committee called for a more expansionary monetary policy to promote economic growth and eliminate the risk of a recession next year.

"With the proper policy mix, real growth rates of 5 to 5.5 percent in 1978 and 1979 are attainable," the Democratic majority said in the committee's annual report on the economy. The Carter Administration has forecast that real gross national product will increase about 4.9 percent this year and 4.7 percent next year.

Additional economic stimulus is needed in 1979, the committee added, and that stimulus "should come in the form of an expansionary monetary policy that will reverse the recent rise in short-term interest rates."

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, observed that Democrats on the panel were in "very substantial unanimity" that better coordination of monetary policy among the Federal Reserve Board, Congress, and the Administration is necessary.

The majority also endorsed the House-passed Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill and urged a tougher anti-inflation policy.

The committee called also for legislation to roll back the increased social security tax bite enacted last December, noting this was one way the government could help fight inflation. A different approach to the payroll tax rollback was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month.

The committee said that the prospects for significantly reducing inflation this year "are not bright." While the Administration's goal of lowering inflation to 6 percent in 1978 is "realistic," the majority said that "as a projection, it can only be called optimistic."

Over objections from Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), the committee vice chairman, the majority recommended that the Council on Wage & Price Stability be given the power to require prenotification of planned price increases and "to delay for modest periods wage or price increases which could have serious inflationary effects.

"We have long been on record as opposed to comprehensive wage-price controls and we do not recommend them now," the committee said. "However, we are deeply concerned that pressures will mount for such policies if we do not get inflation under control."

Hometown Effort Held Essential

By James I. Kaplan

The AFL-CIO called on its state and local central bodies to use the congressional Easter recess for person-to-person lobbying of their senators to assure passage of President Carter's labor law reform bill.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged local trade unionists to make certain that pro-reform senators "stand fast" in favor of the bill and to seek to sway those who are uncommitted or opposed.

Victor Kamber, head of the federation's Task Force on Labor Law Reform, pressed state and local trade union leaders to "again contact your fellow trade unionists, our allies in the civil rights, religious and women's organizations and all other groups supporting labor law reform" to reinforce their earlier efforts and join in the appeals to their senators.

Kamber's letter to state and local central bodies said that "the intensity and dollar volume of the opposition campaign requires that each of us redouble our efforts." He cited a recent Newsweek article reporting that opponents have raised $5 million for their campaign to defeat labor law reform.

Meanwhile, the drive for enactment moved forward on other fronts. Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), the bill's chief Senate sponsor, said that labor law reform should come before that body by mid-May, adding that a filibuster by the bill's opponents was more than likely.

Nonetheless, Williams said, supporters of the legislation already have "somewhere around 60" senators willing to vote for cloture. Exactly 60 votes would be needed

(Continued on Page 8)

Boycott Strategy Mapped:

Women's Coalition Joins Stevens Fight

By James M. Shevis

A newly formed coalition of women's groups took its case against the anti-union J. P. Stevens textile company to the White House and obtained a promise that the firm's systematic exploitation of women and black workers would be brought directly to President Carter's attention.

Following formation of the National Women's Committee to Support J. P. Stevens Workers, a delegation representing more than 30 women's organizations met with Presidential Assistant Midge Costanza to cite their reasons for supporting the Clothing & Textile Workers' national consumer boycott of Stevens products.

Addie Wyatt, executive vice president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and a member of the delegation, said afterwards that Costanza promised to send Defense Sec. George Brown a memorandum of their meeting, asking for a review of the Pentagon's current contracts with Stevens. Wyatt said that Costanza promised to report on the situation to ACTWU by Mar. 30.

Wyatt, a vice president of the Meat Cutters, said that Costanza was appalled when former Stevens worker Marva Watkins described the unsafe working conditions, poverty wages, and race and sex discrimination endured by the company's employees.

"We're tired of being treated like machines instead of people," said Watkins, who charges Stevens illegally fired her. She has an unfair labor practice case against the firm pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

Stevens's callousness toward workers and its massive violations of labor law set it apart as a prime example of the need for passage of labor-law reform legislation, Wyatt

(Continued on Page 3)

Oil-Spilling Tanker Cited As 'Runaway'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The wrecked supertanker that spilled millions of gallons of oil off the coast of France is a "runaway" ship owing allegiance only to its owner, a multinational corporation, President Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers charged at the union's convention here.

The Amoco Cadiz, owned by Standard Oil of Indiana, is in effect "a pirate ship, operating under no known standards," Calhoon declared. It was built in Spain, registered under the Liberian flag, its captain is Italian, and the crew comes from a dozen countries, Calhoon observed.

Yet the media continue to refer to the vessel as American, he said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Building Trades Move On Open Shop Targets

By John R. Oravec

Building trades unions have kicked off a coordinated organizing effort to offset incursions by open shop contractors in the construction industry, with an initial drive focusing on the Los Angeles area.

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said the 17 BCTD unions are prepared to meet the non-union contractors head-on in a drive to strengthen union membership rolls.

The BCTD organizing push is the outgrowth of a program formulated at the department's 1977 convention which voted a 3-cent per capita increase to help finance the operations of a new organizing division.

Georgine noted at a Washington press conference that the open shop problem has intensified for unions in recent years as construction activity slowed dramatically and unemployment among building trades craftsmen soared.

The key function of the department will be to coordinate organizing efforts of BCTD affiliates

(Continued on Page 7)

Congress Clears Curb On Forced Retirement

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted final approval to legislation that will raise the mandatory retirement age for millions of workers and abolish entirely any age ceiling for federal and postal employment.

The bill, which President Carter is expected to sign into law, will be phased in over a two-year period and is not retroactive.

Present law prohibits an age limit in employment below 65, and an estimated 10.5 million workers are under private pension plans that set a retirement age, usually 65. These include plans established unilaterally by employers and those resulting from collective bargaining.

Under the new legislation, no employer-established plan will be able to require retirement before the age of 70 after Jan. 1, 1979.

If a mandatory retirement age less than 70 has previously been set through collective bargaining, it

(Continued on Page 8)

BLACK LEADERSHIP is stronger today than it was in the Sixties, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., president of the National Urban League, told the annual AFL-CIO education conference. Jordan, center, is shown with Reese Hammond, education director of the Operating Engineers, and Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Performing Artists Ask New Approach on Jobs

The federal government should make a greater effort to alleviate the abnormally high incidence of unemployment among the nation's performing artists, a study prepared for the Labor Dept. recommends.

Most performing artists experience some unemployment during the year, a much higher percentage than the 19 percent average of the labor force as a whole, the study noted. Also, their earnings are lower than other groups with similar education, it pointed out.

Yet, performing artists generally do not benefit as much as other workers from most federally funded job programs, the study concluded. Funded by a Labor Dept. grant, the study was conducted by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute in cooperation with the federation's Dept. for Professional Employees.

Five performing artists unions affiliated with the DPE assisted in the survey. Samples of their members' views and experiences were obtained by mail and telephone. The unions are the Musicians, Television & Radio Artists, Screen Actors Guild, Actors' Equity, and the American Guild of Musical Artists.

Among its major findings, the survey found that:

- Two-thirds of Actors' Equity members reported some unemployment during the year, as did more than half of the members of AFTRA, AGMA, and SAG, and one-third of the Musicians' membership.
- Duration of unemployment among performing artists is longer than for other groups of workers.
- Performing artists are much more likely to experience repeated periods of joblessness during the year than other workers.
- Unemployed performing artists do not have adequate access to federal-state unemployment insurance. Between 40 and 60 percent of those who were unemployed did not collect jobless insurance benefits when they were out of work.

Most performing artists work at jobs outside their profession primarily because there is not enough performing arts work available, yet these artists consider the performing arts their principal profession and would want to spend more time working in it, the study found.

Household income for many performing artists is below the national median income level as well as the $7,500 income level for participation in programs of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Administration, the study showed. Current participation of performing artists in CETA programs is minimal.

Generally, 2 percent or less of the membership of each of the five artists unions cooperating in the study have ever enrolled in a CETA program, making their participation rate lower than that of other workers in the labor force.

In light of the survey's findings, the participating unions called on the Labor Dept. to review and revise federal employment policies and programs to better meet the needs of low-income or jobless performers.

"There is no one simple solution to the pervasive unemployment problems of performing artists," the unions noted in their recommendations to the Labor Dept. "Various approaches, used either alone or in combination are possible.

"These range from simple administrative actions within the existing CETA framework to more far-reaching steps such as the enactment of new CETA legislation with provisions aimed specifically at the employment needs of performing artists."

Oil-Spilling Tanker Cited As 'Runaway'

(Continued from Page 1)

The ship was never inspected by the U.S. Coast Guard, nor registered under any laws of the United States, he noted.

"This is the same issue of runaway 'pirate' ships which MEBA and other American maritime unions have been raising for 30 years," Calhoon said.

"These accidents will occur still more in the future so long as multinational corporations rely on ill-trained officers and incompetent crews."

He charged that the disaster occurred because the captain of the Amoco Cadiz and the captain of a German tug wasted precious time quarreling over the cost of the salvage operation, where the tanker should be taken, and salvage rights.

"They were playing chicken, and the game of chicken put the ship on the rocks," said Calhoon. The tanker, carrying 1.5 million barrels of light Arabian crude oil from the Persian Gulf to the Netherlands, broke in half on Mar. 17.

Philadelphia Conference:

Educators' Parley Focuses On Threat from Right Wing

Philadelphia—Never has the right wing, or any wing of American society, been so anti-labor, delegates to the annual AFL-CIO annual education conference here were told.

Jacob Clayman, president of the federation's Industrial Union Dept., warned the 110 union educators and labor education specialists that right-wing extremists today are better organized, better financed, and more sophisticated than ever. What's more, he said, the thrust of their campaign appears aimed at unions and collective bargaining.

"This is an interesting facet of the New Right," said Clayman, the keynote speaker at the three-day meeting. "They are bitterly and almost vulgarly anti-union. That offers us a special kind of challenge and a special kind of problem."

Clayman, who is chairman of a special subcommittee of the Executive Council set up to study the impact of the right wing, said the assault on the trade-union movement manifests itself in a resurgence of efforts to enact so-called right-to-work laws, a proliferation of management seminars on how to keep unions out, a trend toward more decertification elections, and in other ways.

"There is a growing belief in management that the time has come, the time is right, to seize the moment and repulse us wherever we are," he observed.

"We must resist this new movement in America with all our strength," Clayman declared, adding that the right-wing attack represents "a threat to our social, economic, and political institutions."

"We're got to take this down to where people live, and that's where many of you are deeply involved," he said. "The kind of meeting that we are having here should be duplicated on every possible level so that there is the opportunity for careful consideration and examination of this right-wing problem."

Following Clayman's address, the conference divided into workshops dealing with right-wing activities in the areas of jobs safety and health, the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, social security, and national health insurance.

President Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., of the National Urban League, discussing the differences between the civil rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s, observed that the Sixties were a time of defining and conferring basic citizens' rights on black Americans.

"The Seventies have to be viewed as a time of implementing and making real those rights," he said. "That suggests that the tactics and strategies used in the process of defining, conferring, and obtaining rights are not necessarily the same that you need or must use in the process of implementing those rights."

The main objective of the civil rights movement today is the achievement of economic security, a goal not just of black people but of all Americans, Jordan said.

He also noted that many of the issues of the 1960s were about blacks while the 1970s are about issues that transcend race.

"Unfortunately, too many people talk about welfare synonymously with blacks, but there are more white people getting welfare checks than black people today," he pointed out. Similarly, more whites than blacks are unemployed, need adequate housing or live in blighted urban neighborhoods, he noted.

On the final day of the conference, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers spoke of the need for a full-employment economy.

Calling for passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, he said that "if we don't address ourselves to the problem of unemployment we are building a permanent underclass in this society of ours who will have given up hope . . . and will exhibit itself in all the anti-social manifestations with which we are familiar."

Also on the program, Director Roy Godson of Georgetown University's International Labor Program made a slide-tape presentation illustrating the work of the AFL-CIO with trade unionists in Asia. Other workshops were held on current developments in lifelong learning and career education and the special education needs of public employee unions.

John McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., and Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees, explained the activities of their departments. Donald Slaiman, deputy director of the federation's Dept. of Organization & Field Services, spoke on training organizers.

A special program on university labor education included presentations by Prof. Hoyt N. Wheeler of the University of Minnesota, Prof. Robert Repas of Michigan State University and Donald Kennedy of Pennsylvania State University. Director Dale Brickner of Michigan State's Labor Program Service moderated.

Wurf Calls for Efforts To Cure Ills of Cities

The problems of America's cities will not go away simply by ignoring them as has been the case in recent years, President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees warned.

"Whether we are city dwellers or suburbanites, the future of the cities will impact the future of all of us," Wurf told a National Press Club audience.

"We can't close our eyes, seal our borders, roll up our windows when driving through the blight and expect that the cancer will not spread one day to our own doors," he said. "It must be stopped. It must be eradicated."

An investment in urban recovery is a national investment, Wurf declared. Two kinds of investment in the nation's cities are needed, he said: investment in factories, equipment, and buildings and investment in job training, education, and health care.

"By and large, we have taken a ward-of-the-state approach to solving the urban crisis," Wurf observed. "If we choose, we can continue to follow that course. The city can be tethered to a federal life support machine. Food stamps and welfare payments can be funneled in through tubes. Artificially created public sector jobs can project the illusion of useful employment. Inadequate food, shelter, and clothing can be pumped in through the umbilical cord.

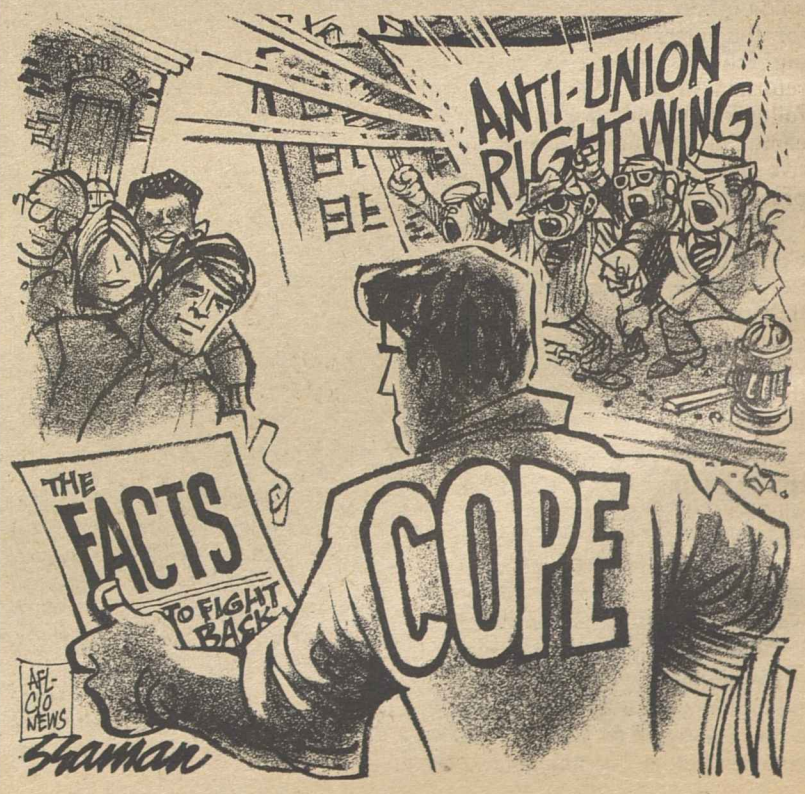
"That kind of system may keep the cities breathing, but there will be no life there," he said. "The long-range solution demands more. It demands the revival of self-sufficiency in our once-great urban centers."

While public jobs are vital and their number should be increased, they can do only so much to revitalize the cities, Wurf said. He called for more reliance on the private sector to solve the cities' ills.

"Private sector employment must be the linchpin of true urban recovery, and incentives for private investment are the key to a workable program of urban progress," he said.

Wurf criticized President Carter for failure to deliver on campaign promises to undertake a "massive effort" for the revitalization of the cities. The President has called for a $25 billion tax cut, Wurf noted. One-half of those revenues could serve as a down payment for repairing this nation's declining cities, he suggested.

And on Our Side of the Street ...



Cites Union Pressure:

Top Corporate Chief Quits Stevens Board

New York—A prominent member of J. P. Stevens & Co.'s board of directors announced his resignation as a result of the Clothing & Textile Workers' strategy to pressure corporate and financial institutions into cutting their ties with the anti-union textile maker.

David W. Mitchell, chairman of the board of Avon Products, Inc., said in a statement here:

"Despite my desire to continue to assist Stevens's management, for whom I have the highest regard, in its controversy with the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, I cannot permit Avon to be drawn into the conflict and to be subjected to the pressures which the union is exerting as a result of my Stevens board membership."

The union had directed a postcard campaign at Avon's board recently, seeking to persuade Mitchell and another director to resign from Stevens's board.

In addition, an Avon spokesman said that the company's headquarters here had received letters, phone calls and other "feedback" from Avon representatives across the country regarding Mitchell's service on the textile company's board.

Mitchell's resignation followed by two weeks the announcement that he and Stevens chairman James D. Finley were leaving the board of the Manufacturers Hanover Corp. in New York, one of the nation's largest bank holding companies. Their departure resulted also from ACTWU's campaign.

Finley said in a statement that the company regretted that Mitchell "finds it necessary to resign." Another Avon director, Ralph Manning Brown, Jr., who is also chairman of New York Life Insurance Co., still sits on the Stevens board.

ACTWU officials said that the union would continue its corporate campaign of bringing pressure on Stevens's boardroom connections, noting that Stevens directors hold seats on a number of other boards.

In other developments involving Stevens:

- The National Labor Relations Board in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., issued a new complaint against Stevens in connection with negotiations for workers at the company's seven plants there. The bad-faith bargaining complaint accused Stevens of refusing to supply ACTWU with bargaining information as required by law, among other charges.
- A former Stevens worker fired nearly five years ago for union activity was scheduled to report back to his old job on Mar. 28. Joseph Williams, a spinning doffer at the company's Patterson plant in Roanoke Rapids, had been involved in legal proceedings over the discharge that went to the U.S. Supreme Court.

When, on Aug. 31, 1977, the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Stevens in contempt for violating previous court decisions, it ordered the firm to reinstate Williams. The Supreme Court refused to review the appellate decision, letting the order stand.

REPRESENTATIVES OF WOMEN'S GROUPS, meeting to form the National Women's Committee to Support J. P. Stevens Workers, map an action plan to coordinate their efforts in the consumer boycott against the giant textile firm. Women hold the key to the boycott's success, they were told, since they are the major purchasers of bedding and towels—staples in the Stevens product line.

Conway Resigns Post, Bakers Elect DeConcini

Miami Beach, Fla.—The executive board of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers has elected John DeConcini as president to succeed Daniel E. Conway, who resigned Mar. 21.

DeConcini, 59, was the union's ranking executive vice president and has also served as assistant to the president. Conway, 66, who had five months remaining in his current four-year term, submitted his resignation and request for retirement at the board's semi-annual meeting here.

In announcing his resignation, Conway said that it is "purely for personal reasons, and not related to my health—which is excellent."

DeConcini has been a member of the union since 1937 when he helped organize B&C Local 6 in Philadelphia. He served as a local union officer and a special organizer for the international before entering military service in 1941. He returned to the Philadelphia local following World War II, later became an international representative and was elected a B&C vice president in 1952.

In 1957, DeConcini joined with Conway and a number of other B&C leaders to form the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers after the AFL-CIO convention voted to expel the B&C on grounds that it was dominated by corrupt interests.

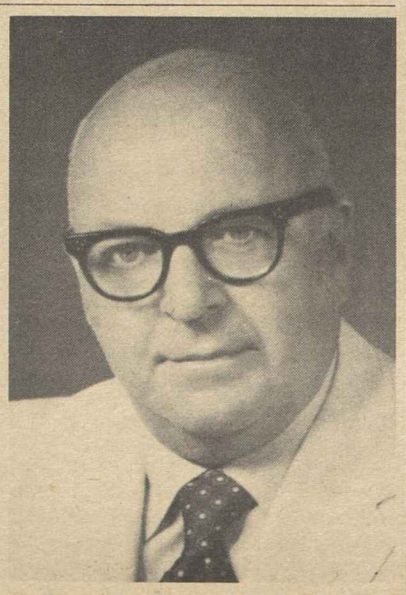
After the new ABC was chartered by the AFL-CIO, Conway was elected president and DeConcini executive vice president. The two unions remained separate until 1969, when a merger agreement was worked out after the old B&C leadership was ousted.

Conway has been a member of the union since 1936. He served as a business agent of Local 37 in Los Angeles before becoming an international representative. He was elected a vice president in 1948 and subsequently served as organizing director and administrative director.

At the 1969 merger convention, Conway was elected president and DeConcini executive vice president.

Conway also serves as president of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. and had been president of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers' Associations, the trade secretariat headquartered in Geneva, from 1970 to 1977. He also has been a vice president of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. since 1959.

DANIEL E. CONWAY



JOHN DeCONCINI

Carter Asked To Admit All 'Boat People'

The United States should open its borders to all Indochinese refugees who are fleeing oppression following the Communist takeover of their lands, AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a letter to President Carter.

Noting that Carter would soon be making a decision on U.S. policy affecting refugees, Meany urged that the President strongly consider the views of Sec. of State Cyrus R. Vance.

In a recent interview in the New York Times, Vance said that he favored admitting all Vietnamese "boat people" who had been rescued at sea but turned down by other countries.

"I hope your decision will reflect this commendable, humanitarian approach," Meany said in his letter to Carter.

He pointed out that the AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously adopted a statement last month calling for a more generous and open policy to take in the fleeing Indochinese refugees.

Opposition has been voiced to a more liberal refugee policy "on the grounds that it would exacerbate unemployment problems and antagonize the trade union movement," Meany observed.

"No one is more concerned about the problem of unemployment than the AFL-CIO, but that problem will hardly be affected by the number of Indochina refugees we are talking about.

"Unemployment is not the only thing the labor movement cares about," Meany stressed. "We care about suffering human beings everywhere."

Meany also sent a letter to Vance commending him for his "humanitarian sentiments" in calling for the admission of the Vietnamese boat people.

New Women's Coalition Pushes Stevens Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

said. A measure now before Congress would, among other things, allow the Secretary of Labor to bar firms violating NLRB orders—as Stevens has done repeatedly—from receiving federal contracts.

The women's groups, all of whom had previously endorsed the Stevens boycott, mapped strategy at their organizational meeting to intensify their efforts to bring economic justice to the firm's 44,000 workers. They noted that women, as the major purchasers of bedding and towels, have the power to assure the success of the boycott.

About half of the Stevens workforce is female. A breakdown of the company's employment shows that women and blacks suffer from massive discrimination in Stevens's employment practices. A federal judge has ruled that since 1969 the firm has engaged in discrimination in the assignment of newly hired blacks and females to lower-paying jobs.

Sponsored by CLUW, the National Organization of Women, and the National Assembly of Women Religious, the coalition's founding meeting drew pledges from representatives of the participating women's organizations to bring pressure to bear upon Stevens's retail outlets The women also said they would publicize the ties between Stevens and other corporate and financial institutions, such as Avon Products whose board includes directors of the textile firm.

NOW President Eleanor C. Smeal told the meeting that "the Stevens boycott so ties in with everything that the women's movement is doing that it is part and parcel of it." Some critics of the movement imply that it is concerned only with frivolous issues, she said, but this is not so.

"The women's movement is a bread-and-butter movement. The guts of the feminist movement is the economic issue," she declared. "It is about the economic equality and economic survival of women."

She said that female-intensive industries and firms, such as Stevens, oppose the Equal Rights Amendment, for example, because its ratification would bolster the drive for equal pay between men and women performing equivalent work.

Among the organizations forming the new coalition, besides CLUW, NOW and NAWR, are the American Civil Liberties Union's Women's Rights Project, the United Methodist Women's Division, the National Coalition of American Nuns, the Sisters of Loretto, the National Women's Political Caucus, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Catholic Women, the Women's Labor Zionist Organization of America, the National Congress of Neighborhood Women, the National Black Sisters Conference, and Women's Lobby, Inc.

Rubber Union Bars Goodrich No-Strike Plan

Akron, Ohio — The Rubber Workers have turned down a proposal by B. F. Goodrich Co. for a no-strike agreement in exchange for a guarantee to match wage increases the URW negotiates with other major rubber companies.

Existing agreements with the Big Four tire and rubber companies—Goodyear, Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich—don't expire until Apr. 20, 1979.

Under the Goodrich proposal, submitted to a URW exploratory committee last month, the current contract would be extended for 90 days with the anticipation that a pattern agreement would be worked out with the other three.

The proposal also would have provided for a $200 bonus per worker upon ratification of a new contract and a stock purchase plan identical to one now available to salaried employees.

URW President Peter Bommarito said that although the Goodrich plan was rejected, "some progress has been made in the relationship between the parties" during the discussions, adding that labor and management committees have agreed to work at further improving relations.

Kentucky ERA Foes Rebuffed by Veto

Frankfort, Ky. — Foes of the Equal Rights Amendment didn't get much of a chance to savor a victory that came with the Kentucky legislature's vote to rescind its earlier ERA ratification. Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall cut their celebration short with a veto.

Stovall, a long-time member of the Tobacco Workers and an outspoken backer of ERA, said in her veto message that the rescission resolution was not valid because the legislature may only act once on an amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Stovall took the veto action while Gov. Julian Carroll was away on vacation. The governor's press office said Carroll would make no effort to challenge Stovall's veto when he returns.

Unions and Human Rights

OUR INTEREST in the growth of free trade unions abroad cannot be separated from our commitment to a complex of closely related values wrapped up in the shorthand term "human rights." I do not know of, and cannot conceive of, any society in which trade union rights are protected while all other human rights are suppressed. Certainly, trade unionism is an expression of and depends upon the existence of the right of free speech and the right of free and voluntary association and assembly.

The name one gives to the kind of societies in which those rights exist is democracy. Without them, there can be no real elections of public officials, hence no democracy. Without democracy, the right of people to choose and remove their rulers, human rights cannot be secured against the state. So: no democracy without human rights, no human rights without democracy, and no trade union rights without either.

If this seems painfully elementary, it is nonetheless in active contention at the United Nations, in Belgrade and in many other forums for high brass, heavy thinkers and ideological button men.

There are those self-styled friends of the Third World who expound the fallacy that political rights can be subordinated to "economic and social rights" or to "basic human needs," as if ordinary people, denied the right to vote, to speak, to assemble, and to associate will somehow still have the means to wrest economic and social rights from their employers and political rulers, especially when the two groups are identical.

AMERICAN LABOR has never found it necessary to make those fine and hair-splitting distinctions between "political" rights on the one hand and "social and economic" rights on the other. We seek more rights, not alternative rights, both at home and abroad.

And we do not subscribe to the all-too-common notion that human rights and freedoms are peculiar cultural attributes and aspirations of certain western nations and are not a universal urge of mankind. You hear it said, in more sophisticated terms, that Russians would really rather be kicked around by their rulers because they have never known anything else. How many of us here would risk ten years in a Gulag to write an uncensored article or to go to a meeting like this?

One also hears the line that the people of backward countries in Africa and Asia are not really interested in or ready for freedom and democracy. I know of no more idiotic or vicious form of racism.

The most telling argument for the universal nature of the craving for freedom and human rights is the sheer brutality of the force and violence that is so commonly used to suppress it.

American labor is fully awake to the imperfections of our own society and the need to carry on the struggle for a higher degree of social and economic justice in this country. But that does not blind us to the vital distinction between societies in which workers can struggle for their economic and social aims and those societies in which they are forbidden to do so.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

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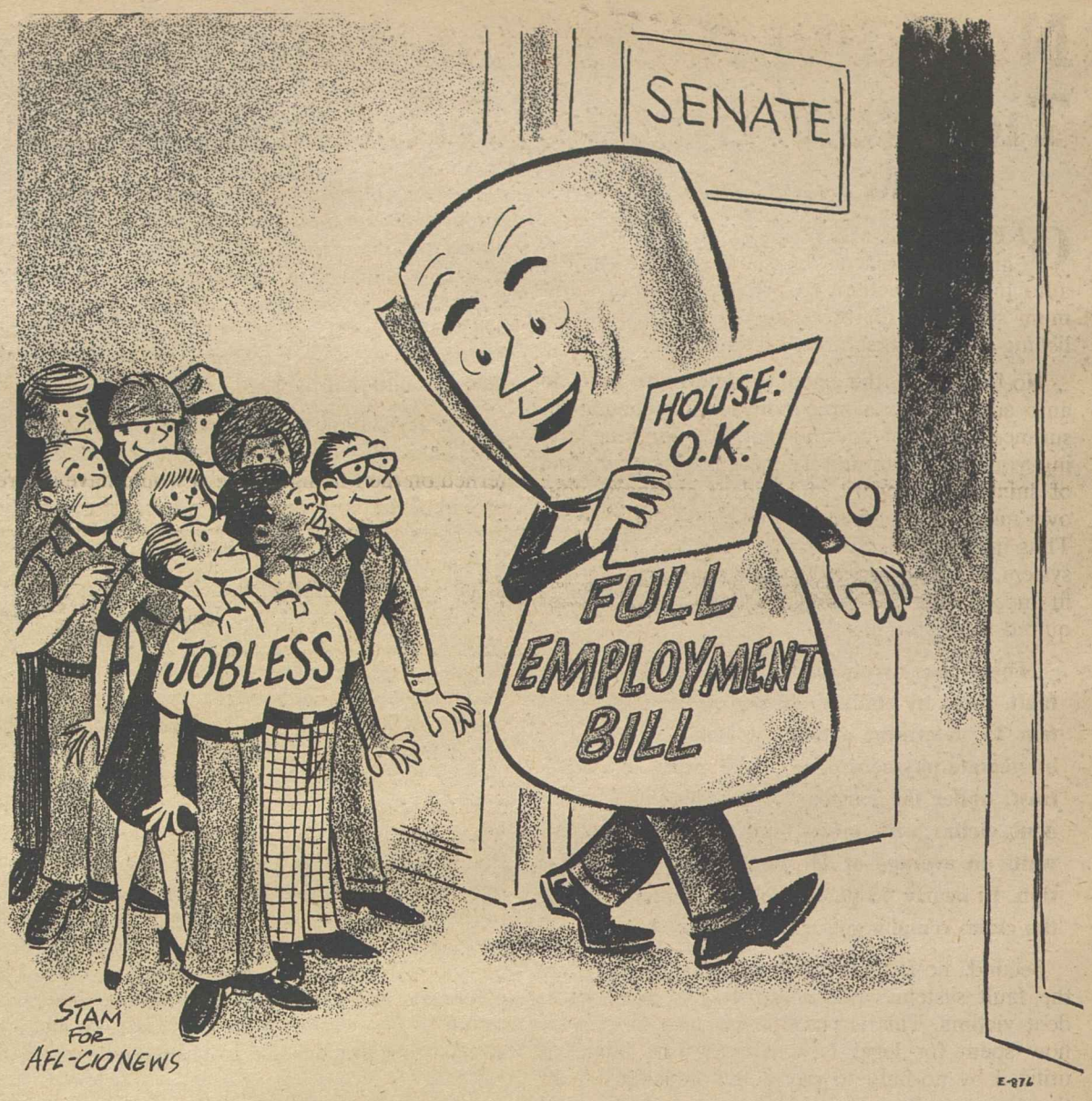

Investing in Jobs:

Right Kind of Federal Spending Helps to Reduce Budget Deficit

By Gus Tyler

THE FEDERAL DEFICIT for 1977 was $45 billion. At first glance this looks bad. It suggests that the Carter Administration has been spending too much money and that, unless he and his like stop their spendthrift ways, our federal government will one day go bankrupt.

A second glance, however, offers evidence that quite the contrary is true.

To begin with, let's compare the deficit in fiscal 1977 (Carter's first year) with the deficit in 1976 (Ford's last year). Under the Republican president, the deficit was $66.4 billion—$21 billion more than the Democratic deficit of 1977.

This happened even though the expenditures in 1977 were greater than the expenditures in 1976—by a substantial 10 percent.

The obvious question: how is it possible to spend more and yet to end up with a smaller deficit?

The answer cannot be found on the expenditure side but in the column marked "receipts."

In any business, the bottom line—the total profit or loss—depends on the difference between what goes out and what comes in.

In 1977, more came in than in 1976—by a hefty 20 percent. Although outgo rose by 10 percent, income rose at twice that rate so that the budget deficit was trimmed by more than $20 billion.

Why did the income grow? In large part, Uncle Sam was able to increase his income because he spent money—11 percent more—to stimulate the economy, to put people back to work to earn money to pay taxes. The increased expenditures were less "spending" than "investing," laying money out to bring in even more money.

When the federal government lays out money to bring the unemployment rate down from 7 to 6 percent, Uncle Sam saves billions of dollars in costs and gains many times more billions in income.

Until recently, I have noted that every time the jobless rate comes down one point, the savings to our federal government comes to $16 billion.

In the light of recent estimates by the Office of the Congressional Budget, that figure must be revised to $19.5 billion—$15 billion in added tax receipts and another $4.5 billion in such costs as unemployment insurance, welfare, food stamps, etc.

This does not include additional savings to state and local governments for whom 1 percent of unemployment means another $5 billion. Nor does this figure include added income to the families of the jobless themselves.

Obviously the way to balance the budget is not to slash costs, especially if doing so will cut jobs, but to finance programs that will put people to work and thereby increase federal income.

For the federal government to lay out several billion in order to save and recoup many times that sum is just plain common sense.

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Jobs Would Solve A Lot of Problems

If we had full employment, it would solve an awful lot of problems, and that's the reason I can't understand some of our economists who are influential in government and outside of government who keep talking about what they say is an "acceptable rate" of unemployment.

To me, there's no such thing as an acceptable rate of unemployment. . . .

We have a situation in this country where there are tens of thousands—hundreds of thousands, perhaps—of young people who get to the age of 20, 24, 25, 26 who have no idea what a job is. They have no job habits. They don't know what it means to have to get up at 6:45 or 7 to go to work. I think that's a terrible waste and a very dangerous situation.

All these things could be cured by a policy to provide jobs for anybody able and willing to work. If we don't, we're facing ultimate disaster down the line.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany in an interview by Hugh Downs on the Public Television program "Over Easy."

Consumer Group Rallies Support:

No-Fault Auto Insurance Hopes Tied to National Standards Bill

By S. Lynn Sutcliffe

ONE OF THE MOST important bills in Congress this year is legislation to reform the auto insurance system to provide national minimum standards for the states to follow in establishing no-fault insurance systems.

No-fault ends the need to determine fault in auto accidents as a precondition to receiving insurance benefits. Under no-fault you continue buying your own automobile insurance, but instead of suing for recovery of accident expenses, your own insurance company compensates your losses. Thus instead of a third-party, liability, or "fault" system, auto insurance becomes a first-party benefit mechanism. No-fault insurance would be required to drive a car.

There are two primary advantages of no-fault. First, by ending reliance on the legal system to determine blame, no-fault guarantees immediate payment of accident losses. By contrast, under the existing fault system, an accident victim with more than $2,500 in losses waits an average of 19 months for compensation. In nearly 43 percent of all accident cases, the claim remains unsettled after six months.

Second, no-fault provides higher benefits than the fault system while compensating more accident victims. This is possible because the money now spent for legal fees to determine blame is utilized by no-fault to pay better benefits. Under the present system, small claims are overpaid and large ones underpaid. With no-fault, all claims are paid the amount of actual economic loss. This is especially important to the victims of serious injury who now receive less than half their expenses. No-fault will also benefit victims of single car accidents who now receive very little, if anything, from the present system.

In 1970, Massachusetts enacted the first state no-fault law. Since that time additional states have also approved some form of no-fault. All are providing better benefits to more victims more promptly. Yet, no two of these laws are alike in insurance benefits and most have inadequate weak restrictions on lawsuits. The coupling of higher no-fault insurance benefits with slight limitations on lawsuits has increased insurance costs. Such bogus no-fault laws, unfortunately, were designed by state legislatures as "lawyers' no-fault," not true "consumers' no-fault."

The exception is the Michigan law which provides high levels of insurance benefits and a tight restriction on lawsuits. A 1977 review by Michigan's Insurance Bureau of its three-year, no-fault experience concluded that the ". . . no-fault law has been a success. . . . It has compensated injured persons adequately and promptly . . . reduced or eliminated nuisance liability suits for minor or nonserious claims . . . and increased the portion of premiums paid out to accident victims as benefits." It has also significantly reduced congestion in Michigan's court. And between 1972 and 1976, Michigan insurance rates went up 10 percent less than the national average.

The legislation to set national standards for state no-fault laws now before Congress is patterned on the Michigan law. It would have insurers provide each auto owner with a package of minimum insurance benefits including: at least $100,000 for medical and rehabilitation expenses; a one-year wage loss benefit of at least $12,000; at least $20 a day for replacement services; and at least $1,000 for survivors' loss. States could adopt higher benefit levels and consumers could purchase more insurance protection. Lawsuits would be permitted only in cases of death, when losses exceed the medical and wage loss benefits and in the cases of serious and permanent injury or disability in excess of six months duration where legitimate pain and suffering has occurred. Benefits must be paid within 30 days of proof of loss or an interest penalty must be paid by the insurance company. When a claim is contested and an accident victim secures additional compensation from an insurance company, the company must pay the legal fees. The legislation also restricts the non-renewal, cancellation and rate surcharging practices of insurance companies.

SINCE 1970 when the first no-fault bill was introduced in Congress a number of labor, consumer, senior citizen, insurance and other groups have worked for its passage. These groups have formed the Committee for Consumers' No-Fault to lobby for national standard legislation—S.1381 and HR. 6601.

If no-fault is to be given a chance to work in all states, national minimum standards legislation must be approved. Without it, states will continue either to take no action at all or to enact a patchwork system of no-fault laws that benefit lawyers at the expense of accident victims.

Within the next few weeks no-fault will be entering a critical stage in Congress. If this legislation is to pass, then Congress must hear from consumers who buy auto insurance. Without constituent action, no-fault will be doomed to failure under the crush of opposition by the trial lawyers.

—S. Lynn Sutcliffe is president of the Committee for Consumers No-Fault, 1220 19th St. N.W., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Due Process Rights:

Employee Safeguards Pressed In Civil Service Overhaul Plan

CONGRESS SHOULD take a close, hard look at President Carter's Civil Service reorganization plan to assure that due process rights of federal workers are strengthened, President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees urged.

While the AFGE supports the reorganization proposal in principle, Blaylock said, the union has maintained throughout negotiations with the Administration "the right to take exception to specific portions of the plan." He said that the AFGE will be "working hard with the Congress, as the legislation moves along, to assure that due process is met."

Blaylock told reporters in an interview on Labor News Conference that AFGE is as concerned as the Administration is about the "time-consuming appeals system" that applies in discipline and discharge cases, although they approach the issue from different points of view. He rejected the contention that the present system makes it "too difficult" to fire federal employees.

"It's really no problem to get an employee off the rolls," he stressed. He said that the real problem is that it now "takes two, three, four years to get a final decision," and during all of that period, the employee is off the payroll and without a job. He said that the experience over the years has made it clear that the current appeals system is weighted in the favor of management. A closer balance should now be shaped in a simpler and speedier method of due process for federal employees, he asserted.

Blaylock said that Congress should also act on legislation that would provide statutory collective bargaining rights for federal employees. He said that measure would dovetail with Civil Service reorganization, by recognizing the right of federal employees to organize into unions, setting up the mechanism for negotiations and creating a separate federal service labor relations authority, along the lines of the National Labor Relations Board, which functions in private sector employment.

Reporters questioning Blaylock on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Joseph Young of the Washington Star and Michael Arian of the Bureau of National Affairs. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have heard much in recent years about the threatened bankruptcy of the social security system. Thanks to the action of Congress late last year, the system will be on a sound financial basis through the rest of this century, although the nature of the financing may be reexamined.

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the original Social Security Act in 1935, he said:

"We can never insure 100 percent of the population against 100 percent of the hazard of the vicissitudes of life, but we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age. This law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete."

Amendments to the Social Security Act through 1977 have borne out Roosevelt's statement that the structure is still being built. The emphasis then and now has been on "protection" for those in need.

Today, social security contributions pay for four major kinds of benefits and not merely for old age. These types of protections are old age benefits, benefits for those disabled prior to age 65, monthly survivors' benefits for women and children, and Medicare benefits for the aged and disabled.

Only 55 percent of the total contributions are for cash old-age benefits. The other 45 percent goes for disability, term life insurance and Medicare.

Recently, Nelson Cruikshank, counsel to the President on aging and an authority on social security, pointed out some of the values of social security to the younger worker. He took the case of a younger worker, age 30, who might be representative of those now prompted to complain about higher social security taxes.

He described the young worker's family to the actuaries of the Social Security Administration. This worker has a wife, age 30, and two children—ages 1 and 3. He has been paying since he was 25 years old on the maximum wage base. This is $17,700 in 1978.

"Now," says Cruikshank, "our worker dies at the age of 30. Under the economic assumptions that the cost of living would increase at an annual rate of 4 percent and wages would increase at a rate of 5.75 percent, here is what this man's surviving family—his widow and children—would receive: $15,225 per year initially, increasing with the cost of living. At the age of 60—if the widow were not remarried or working—she would receive approximately $6,300 in annual benefits. We also assume she lives to 80.

"The total benefit paid out to this family over the period of years until both of the children become age 18 and until the widow dies would be roughly $960,000."

WHILE, AS CRUIKSHANK acknowledges, this may not be a typical case, the example vividly illustrates the prime purpose of social security and that is protection.

What is important is that inflation will not eat into the benefits. Once on the rolls, benefits are kept up to date with the Consumer Price Index. This is in contrast to most private pension benefit programs, which seldom index benefits to the cost of living.

Robert M. Ball, commissioner of social security from 1962 to 1973, notes that today 93 percent of people 65 and older are eligible for social security benefits and 95 out of 100 young children and their mothers are protected by life insurance (survivors' insurance) features of social security. Four out of five people in the age groups of 21 to 64 have protection against loss of income caused by disability.

Wilbur J. Cohen, former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Social Security Funds, makes another significant point about the system: "in its 37 years of operation, the program has collected and disbursed $500 billion at an administrative cost of only about 2.5 percent."

CONGRESS MUST LOOK close and hard to assure that the rights of federal employees to due process are strengthened in any legislation President Carter proposes to implement his Civil Service reorganization plan, President Kenneth T. Blaylock, center, of the Government Employees declared on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO vice president was questioned by Joseph Young, left, of the Washington Star and Michael Arian of the Bureau of National Affairs.

House Votes on Full Employment Bill

These four key rollcalls on the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill show how House members voted in terms of the AFL-CIO position.

Column I *shows the 223-198 defeat of a labor-opposed amendment that would have weakened the full employment goal by making it dependent on bringing the inflation rate down to 3 percent or less at the same time. Right votes against the amendment were cast by 221 Democrats and 2 Republicans; voting wrong were 56 Democrats and 142 Republicans.*

Column II *is the 215-205 defeat of another politically motivated attempt to weaken the bill, this time by linking full employment to the goal of a balanced budget. Voting right were 206 Democrats and 9 Republicans; voting wrong were 71 Democrats and 134 Republicans.*

Column III *marks the 216-194 defeat of an amendment that would almost mock the intent of the bill by imposing the national goal of a permanent 30 percent reduction in federal income taxes and a cut in corporation profit taxes. Voting right were 214 Democrats and 2 Republicans; voting wrong were 54 Democrats and 140 Republicans.*

Column IV *shows the 257-152 vote for final passage of the bill on Mar. 16, 1978. Right votes for passage were cast by 233 Democrats and 24 Republicans; voting wrong were 41 Democrats and 111 Republicans.*

Symbols: *R—voted right; W—voted wrong; √—paired right; X—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.*

	I	II	III	IV
ALABAMA				
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	W	R	R
5. Flippo (D)	W	W	R	R
6. Buchanan (R)	A	X	X	A
7. Flowers (D)	R	R	R	R
ALASKA				
AL Young (R)	W	W	W	A
ARIZONA				
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Stump (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Rudd (R)	W	W	W	W
ARKANSAS				
1. Alexander (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Tucker (D)	A	R	A	A
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Thorton (D)	A	A	A	A
CALIFORNIA				
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	X	W	A
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Burton, John L. (D)	R	W	W	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R	W	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	√
12. McCloskey (R)	W	R	R	R
13. Mineta (D)	R	R	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	R	R	R	R
16. Panetta (D)	W	W	R	R
17. Krebs (D)	R	W	R	W
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	W
23. Beilenson (D)	R	R	R	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W
27. Dornan (R)	W	W	W	W
28. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	R	R
31. Wilson C. H. (D)	R	R	R	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	W	W	W	W
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R	R	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R	W	W
36. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	W	W	W	W
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W	X	W
40. Badham (R)	W	W	W	W
41. Wilson, B. (R)	W	W	W	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	W
COLORADO				
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	W	R	R	R
3. Evans (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT				
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	A	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	W	R	W	W
5. Sarasin (R)	W	W	W	R
6. Moffett (D)	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE				
AL Evans (R)	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA				
1. Sikes (D)	R	W	R	X
2. Fuqua (D)	R	W	R	W
3. Bennett (D)	R	W	R	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Ireland (D)	R	W	W	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W	W	A
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	W	R	W	W
12. Burke (R)	W	W	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA				
1. Ginn (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	W	W	R
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	W	R
4. Levitas (D)	W	W	W	R
5. Fowler (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	W	W
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Evans (D)	W	W	R	R
9. Jenkins (D)	W	W	R	R
10. Barnard (D)	W	W	W	W
HAWAII				
1. Heftel (D)	W	R	W	R
2. Akaka (D)	R	R	R	√
IDAHO				
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W
ILLINOIS				
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	√	√	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Russo (D)	R	W	W	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Fary (D)	√	R	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	√	√	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	X
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	X	W
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	A	A	A	A
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	W	R
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	R
21. Madigan (R)	W	W	W	√
22. Shipley (D)	R	R	R	R
23. Price (D)	R	R	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R	R
INDIANA				
1. Benjamin (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	W	W	R	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Quayle (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Hillis (R)	W	W	W	R
6. Evans (D)	W	W	W	R
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Cornwell (D)	W	R	R	R
9. Hamilton (D)	W	W	R	R
10. Sharp (D)	W	W	R	R
11. Jacobs (D)	W	W	R	R
IOWA				
1. Leach (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Blouin (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	W	R	R	R
6. Bedell (D)	W	R	R	R
KANSAS				
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Keys (D)	R	W	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W	X
4. Glickman (D)	W	W	R	R
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY				
1. Hubbard (D)	R	R	W	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W	W	R
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	W	R	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R
LOUISIANA				
1. Livingston (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	R	W
5. Huckaby (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Long (D)	R	R	R	A
MAINE				
1. Emery (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Cohen (R)	W	W	W	W
MARYLAND				
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	R	R	R
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W	R	R
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Steers (R)	R	R	W	√
MASSACHUSETTS				
1. Conte (R)	W	R	W	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Markey (D)	R	R	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)			Speaker	
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	W	W	W	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R
MICHIGAN				
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Pursell (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Brown (R)	W	W	W	X
4. Stockman (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Sawyer (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Carr (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Kildee (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	W	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W	W	W
12. Bonior (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W
MINNESOTA				
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W	W	X
4. Vento (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI				
1. Whitten (D)	R	W	X	R
2. Bowen (D)	R	W	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Lott (R)	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI				
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Young (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Gephardt (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Skelton (D)	W	W	R	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Coleman (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	R	W	W	W
9. Volkmer (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	R	R	R
MONTANA				
1. Baucus (D)	R	R	R	A
2. Marlenee (R)	W	W	W	W
NEBRASKA				
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Cavanaugh (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W
NEVADA				
AL Santini (D)	W	A	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY				
1. Florio (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	R	W	R	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	W	W	W	R
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	A	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Hollenbeck (R)	W	R	W	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R	W	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	W	R	W	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R	R
14. LeFante (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R	√	R
NEW MEXICO				
1. Lujan (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	W	W	W	W
NEW YORK				
1. Pike (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	W	R	R	R
4. Lent (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	√	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	W	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	W	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	W	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	√	√	R
18. Green	W	R	W	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R
20. Weiss (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Garcia (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	√
23. Caputo (R)	W	W	W	R
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R
25. Fish (R)	W	W	W	R
26. Gilman (R)	W	R	W	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	R	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	W	R	R	R
29. Pattison (D)	R	R	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	W	W	W	R
32. Hanley (D)	R	R	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	W	W	W	R
34. Horton (R)	W	W	W	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	W	R	R	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	W	W
39. Lundine (D)	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA				
1. Jones (D)	R	W	W	R
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	R
3. Whitley (D)	W	W	W	R
4. Andrews (D)	R	W	W	R
5. Neal (D)	W	W	W	R
6. Preyer (D)	R	R	R	W
7. Rose (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Hefner (D)	R	W	W	R
9. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Gudger (D)	R	W	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Andrews (R)	W	W	W	W
OHIO				
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Luken (D)	R	R	W	R
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W	R
7. Brown (R)	A	W	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	W	W	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W
13. Pease (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W	W
16. Regula (R)	W	W	W	R
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W
18. Applegate (D)	W	W	W	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R
20. Oakar (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	W	W	W	R
OKLAHOMA				
1. Jones (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Risenhoover (D)	A	R	√	W
3. Watkins (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Steed (D)	R	R	R	W
5. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W	W	W
OREGON				
1. AuCoin (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	A	√
3. Duncan (D)	R	R	R	W
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA				
1. Myers, M. (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Lederer (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	W	R	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Kostmayer (D)	A	W	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	W	W	W	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	√
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W	W	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R
16. Walker (R)	W	W	W	W
17. Ertel (D)	R	W	R	R
18. Walgren (D)	W	R	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R
23. Ammerman (D)	R	R	R	R
24. Marks (R)	W	W	W	R
25. Myers, G. (R)	W	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND				
1. St Germain (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA				
1. Davis (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Spence (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Mann (D)	W	R	R	W
5. Holland (D)	R	R	A	R
6. Jenrette (D)	R	R	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1. Pressler (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE				
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	R	W	W	R
4. Gore (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Allen (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	W	R	R
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R
TEXAS				
1. Hall (D)	R	W	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	W	W	W
5. Mattox (D)	R	R	W	R
6. Teague (D)	A	X	X	X
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	R	R	W
11. Poage (D)	R	W	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Young (D)	R	A	A	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W	W	R
16. White (D)	R	W	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	A	W	A	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	X	X	X	X
22. Gammage (D)	W	W	W	R
23. Kazen (D)	W	R	W	R
24. Milford (D)	R	R	W	W
UTAH				
1. McKay (D)	R	R	R	W
2. Marriott (R)	W	W	W	W
VERMONT				
AL Jeffords (R)	W	W	W	W
VIRGINIA				
1. Trible (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	A	W	W	W
4. Daniel, R. (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Daniel, D. (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	X	X	X
8. Harris (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	W	R	R	R
WASHINGTON				
1. Pritchard (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	R	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	√	R	R
6. Dicks (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	W
WEST VIRGINIA				
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Slack (D)	A	R	R	R
4. Rahall (D)	R	√	√	√
WISCONSIN				
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W	W	W
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R	A	R

Lack of Data Criticized:

Energy Plan Impact On Jobs Questioned

When a national energy plan is finally formulated by the Congress, it must seriously consider the impact on employment. That's the consensus of witnesses who appeared before the Subcommittee on Energy of the Joint Economic Committee headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Kennedy said testimony before the subcommittee "was so challenging" that he believes both Congress and the Administration must respond to it when considering energy, employment and tax policies.

Principal union witnesses were Machinists President William W. Winpisinger, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Vice President Anthony Mazzochi and Sheet Metal Workers President Edward J. Carlough.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall presented his views on the necessity to "consider the employment consequences of a particular energy strategy before committing ourselves to that strategy."

Kennedy said it was clear that "in writing the national energy plan, the Dept. of Energy did not calculate the employment impact of its decisions." He also charged that the DOE "still has not done this calculation" and "has not worked closely with the Dept. of Labor in making its decisions."

Winpisinger told the subcommittee that it is nearly impossible for organized labor or anyone else in the nation to get a true picture of the energy situation. He said this is so because the energy companies control all the information. Yet, Winpisinger said, "the nation's energy policies, or lack of them, directly impact on the jobs, incomes and security" of working Americans.

As for analyzing the relationship of energy policy to employment, Winpisinger said, no one has made a study.

"What we have," the Machinists' leader said, "is the evolvement of a national energy policy . . . that concerns itself with control, allocation, prices and profits, but utterly fails to take into consideration its impact on the human factor of production.

"We can develop the most profuse energy production and utilization program conceivable, but if it results in widespread displacement of human labor, what good will it do?"

He urged that Congress order employment impact analyses and reliable data on reserves and private costs. Working people, Winpisinger pointed out, "are not concerned only with their jobs; they are also concerned with the prices they pay for home energy use."

If consumers are asked to pay for energy development and conversion projects, he said, they should be given information that comes from sources other than the energy companies and utilities. He recommended that Congress order the Dept. of Energy, the Securities of Exchange Commission or the Federal Trade Commission to compile such information and make it available to the public.

Mazzochi took a similar approach, observing: "Until energy policy stops being made in an information vacuum concerning employment impact, we are not going to create jobs through energy policy."

He said an energy technology should be judged on the basis of three criteria: Is it safe? Is it reasonably priced? Is it a fruitful source of jobs? He charged that there is currently a tremendous "job drain" because of America's dependence on foreign oil. OCAW calculates that oil imports "are the equivalent to the export of as many as 150,000 American jobs."

Carlough particularly emphasized the Sheet Metal Workers' interest in the development of solar energy. And he agreed with Winpisinger and Mazzochi that "we can't solve the energy crisis until we first determine the labor impact of the various energy alternatives around us."

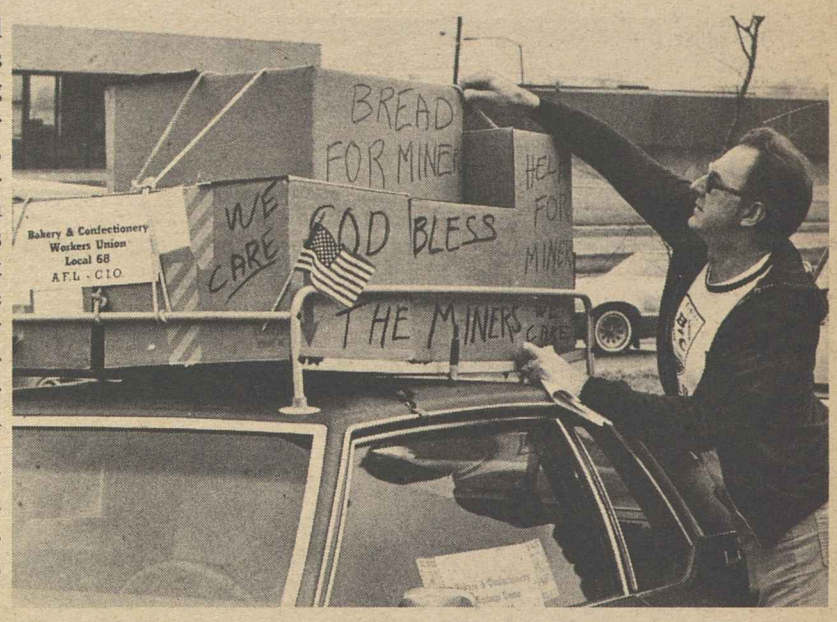
Carlough said "no major energy legislation should be adopted until its employment impact has been determined."

Fire Academy Board Headed by McClennan

President William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters has been named chairman of the board of visitors for the National Fire Academy.

A strong supporter of the academy, McClennan was appointed by Commerce Sec. Juanita M. Kreps. He will serve a four-year term.

The eight-member board will function as an advisory committee to the academy, which is charged with improving the professional status of the nation's fire services.



FOOD CARAVAN of several hundred cars, vans, campers and trucks destined for striking Mine Workers and their families in Martinsburg, W. Va., assembles on Interstate 70 outside Baltimore. More than $12,000 worth of food was collected in the weekend effort sponsored by the Baltimore AFL-CIO and transported by union volunteers to the hard-pressed coal mining community. Tieing down the load on his car top is Henrey Koellein, Jr., of Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 68. Similar efforts are being made by AFL-CIO unions and central bodies in other regions.

Aid Pours in to Miners' Families As Unionists Respond to Appeals

The labor-coordinated effort to provide needed assistance to striking Mine Workers is gaining momentum—and with it, additional contributions of food, money and clothing.

Many of the donations are being shipped directly to UMW districts in Appalachia and midwestern states by local unions or state and local central bodies. Other contributions are being channeled through the AFL-CIO headquarters or international unions to the UMW for distribution.

During the past week, the Communications Workers pledged a contribution of up to $1 million from the union's defense fund for the UMW relief campaign.

CWA President Glenn E. Watts said the union's executive board authorized the financial aid following the urgent appeals for assistance from AFL-CIO President George Meany and UMW President Arnold Miller.

Earlier, the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers announced contributions totaling $3 million—$2 million from the UAW and $1 million from the USWA.

Other unions chipping in with contributions include the United Transportation Union, $300,000; Meat Cutters, $5,000, and the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, $1,000. The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has also sent a check for $1,000.

Hundreds of smaller contributions are pouring into the federation's headquarters from unions, groups and individuals.

Within 10 days after Meany issued the appeal for contributions, more than $27,000 was received for the AFL-CIO's "Food for Miners" campaign, Community Services Director Leo Perlis reported.

Much of the money is coming from individual union members, but Perlis noted that contributions are also being made by persons with no ties to the labor movement.

They include a $500 donation from the New York Post chapel of the Typographical Union that identified itself as the "Lobster Shift Coffee Club"; a physician from Oregon, who praised the show of solidarity by labor, and a housewife from Maryland who cited labor's humanitarian efforts.

Deliveries of food and clothing continue to be shipped to the hard-pressed UMW districts from union groups in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and other states bordering the soft coal regions.

Meanwhile, as the strike entered its 15th week, UMW members were preparing for a ratification vote on an agreement that had been worked out by union and management negotiators after two earlier proposals were rejected.

The temporary back-to-work order issued after the Taft-Hartley Act had been invoked expired and Federal District Judge Aubrey Robinson refused to extend it.

Building Trades Launch Drive on Open Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

through a special committee of organizing directors from each of the 17 member unions, Georgine said.

Organizing strategy and specific targets will be determined by the committee at regularly scheduled meetings, he added. The target areas will be either a particular problem industry or contractor or a designated geographic region.

Georgine also anounced the appointment of Thomas H. Owens as the department's first organizing director.

Owens, who has been national director of the building material and construction drivers division for the Teamsters since 1961, will join the BCTD staff Apr. 1. Owens also had been an organizer and a field representative for the IBT.

Georgine said that an immediate target under the new organizing program is the Los Angeles area, where 35 full-time organizers have been working for the past month.

The organizing platoon is made up of 17 local union organizers and 17 national organizers sent to the area by their parent unions. Cornelius O'Shea, a vice president of the Plasterers, has been assigned to direct the campaign.

Georgine said the Los Angeles effort was locally initiated as unions from the area raised $100,000 to launch the drive, which is focusing on residential projects as well as heavy construction.

BCTD unions in Los Angeles took the initial action after the anti-union Associated Building Contractors designated the area as a prime target to purge union representation from the construction industry.

Georgine said the Los Angeles campaign may not necessarily be a prototype for future BCTD organizing efforts.

"But with Los Angeles being the first, we are going to learn a lot," he observed. "We may learn the way to do it, or the way not to do it."

He warned, however, that results of the Los Angeles campaign may not be immediately apparent and that it would take time before there is recognizable progress.

As an inducement to nonunion workers in the area, Georgine reported that a number of the Los Angeles locals have either lowered or waived initiation fees.

But the prime inducement for joining comes from the basic improvements in wages, benefits and working conditions that union membership provides for all workers, Georgine said.

DINNER SALUTING union building trades craftsmen who are completing a Washington area hospital expansion far below estimated costs and well ahead of schedule is addressed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The all union addition to Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Md., was programmed to cost $25.3 million. But members of unions affiliated with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. helped hold costs $3 million below original estimates, are finishing the project months ahead of schedule, and saved more than $1 million in construction loan charges. Seated next to Kirkland is AFL-CIO Vice President John H. Lyons, president of the Iron Workers.

Below Age 70:

Bill Cleared to Curb Forced Retirements

(Continued from Page 1)

will continue to be binding until the contract is renegotiated but not longer than two years after the legislation is signed into law.

Nothing in the new law will require any worker to postpone retirement or stay on the job longer than he or she would have done otherwise. The historic trend has been in the direction of voluntary early retirement—at least where private pensions plus social security provide an adequate income. Likewise, nothing in the law will prevent a worker over 70 from staying on the job if, as is often the case, there is no mandatory retirement requirement in his place of employment.

During congressional hearings last year, the AFL-CIO took the position that an employer should not be able to impose an age limit, but that workers and employers should be free to negotiate an age ceiling through collective bargaining. Congress compromised by allowing the extra time to bring negotiated plans into compliance with the new law.

Federal and postal employees generally now can work until age 70 if they wish, except in certain high-hazard occupations where earlier retirement and improved pension benefits are provided. The exceptions will remain. But for the great bulk of federal workers, there will be no mandatory retirment age.

After Sept. 30, 1979, a federal worker cannot be forced to retire at age 70 so long as the employee can continue to do the job.

The federal service experience may be some sort of a guide to the portion of non-federal workers who may choose to stay on the job after 65. A Civil Service Commission survey in 1973 found that less than 2.5 percent of federal employes were 65 or over.

Under a House-Senate compromise, tenured college professors will not be covered by the new law until July 1, 1982.

Fully exempt from coverage are executives who on retirement are entitled to an immediate pension of at least $27,000 a year, not including social security. Apart from the high pension, they must have been employed in a "bona fide executive or high policy-making capacity."

In other action before Congress began an Easter Week recess, the House balked at two bills supported by the AFL-CIO, and put off final action on a third.

● Administration supporters sought to bring to the House floor, under a no-amendment procedure, a bill expanding college tuition grants and loans for middle-income as well as low-income families. The AFL-CIO had termed this plan "more effective than a tuition tax cut" in making college education affordable.

But the House voted 218-156 against letting the bill come up without the opportunity to vote on granting a tax credit for tuition, a step that would benefit high-income families the most.

● A campaign reform bill that would have put stricter limits on political contributions and fund-raising mailings was blocked from the House floor on a 209-198 procedural vote. The Democratic leadership had agreed in advance to concessions modifying the bill in response to Republican protests, but House Republicans still voted solidly against it and picked up some Democratic allies. Refusal to take up the bill also prevented consideration of an amendment to provide public financing of general elections for House seats, comparable to the presidential campaign fund.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said such big-contributor organizations as the American Medical Association and corporation political action committees had lobbied strongly against the bill.

"I worry about this Congress," O'Neill said.

● The House debated a postal service bill backed by postal unions and important to the trade union press and other non-profit organizations. But voting on its provisions, and on an assortment of amendments, was postponed until after the Easter recess.

U.S. 'Black Hebrews' To Get Histadrut Aid

Tel Aviv—Israel's trade union federation will extend full membership and special assistance to approximately 1,000 "Black Hebrews" who emigrated from the United States.

Histadrut's Central Committee acted on recommendations made by a delegation that visited Dimona, where most of the black religious group settled. Yaacov Cohen, Histadrut representative in the United States, was in the delegation. A Histadrut committee will also recommend government assistance programs for the settlers in such areas as education, social welfare and health.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

3-25-78

ERIN GO BRAGH greeting is extended to AFL-CIO President George Meany on St. Patrick's Day by Mairead Corrigan who, with another Irish woman, Betty Williams, was awarded the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize. They were cited for their efforts to end hostilities in Northern Ireland by helping found the Community of Peace People.

Grass Roots Lobby Pushes Law Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

to invoke cloture and cut off a filibuster against the bill.

Williams's statements came at a Washington debate on the legislation sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, where he was joined in support of labor law reform by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Donahue pointed out that although the National Labor Relations Act spells out that "it is the policy of the United States to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining," the current law falls far short of accomplishing that objective.

To do so, Donahue said, the Senate "ought to deal with speeding up the process"—since delay is the anti-union employer's best friend—and to provide "effective remedies to make sure that the law is enforced."

Williams, too, stressed the purpose of labor law reform is simple: "This bill takes employee rights—the right to decide to have a union and the right to collective bargaining—and tries to remove the impediments to that process."

Opponents of the bill were represented in the debate by Peter Nash, general counsel to the National Labor Relations Board under Presidents Nixon and Ford, and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), a leading foe of the measure in the Senate.

But the opposition in the debate seemed divided against itself. Hatch said again and again that the bill would be so "effective" that union membership would increase by "50 percent" and that business—particularly small business—would be strangled by the measure.

Nash, however, took a different tack, contending that passage of the bill would result in a massive growth in litigation, thus slowing down NLRB procedure.

Nash said that 90 percent of the unfair labor practice cases are resolved by the NLRB within 45 days, and that 80 percent of elections are held in that period. He claimed that, if the bill passes, every consent election would be challenged in federal court by the loser.

Hatch said that the legislation was not reform, but a "blatant overreach by one segment of our society for outright control over the Congress, the President, the bureaucracy and business."

He repeated conservative claims that the bill would force unionism on workers who didn't want it, would be a backdoor repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits states to outlaw the union shop, and would make the NLRA punitive instead of remedial.

Donahue pointed out that 3,110 employers were found guilty of violating the labor law last year—not merely a handful—and that the bill seeks only to provide workers with a "free, fair, unfettered choice" concerning unions.

Williams stressed the essential even-handedness of the bill, pointing to provisions that employers favored, such as those outlawing "stranger picketing."

The debate was highlighted by exchanges between Hatch, on the one side, and Donahue and Williams on the other. At one point, Hatch claimed that current law already favors unions over employers in the conduct of a union representation election. Donahue responded that he would be willing to trade the rights of unions in an organizing drive for those guaranteed to employers.

Magazine's Legalisms Bar Ad for Labor Law Reform

U.S. News & World Report magazine resorted to what Americans for Justice on the Job termed "laughable legalisms" in rejecting a full-page advertisement for the labor law reform bill.

The Justice on the Job coalition of groups supporting labor law reform twice revised the advertisement in an effort to meet the magazine's concerns. But the publication balked at each version, according to Victor Kamber, treasurer of AJJ and director of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

Apparently the stickler was the term "guilty," as used in both the headline and body of the advertisement. It cited the hundreds of corporations found guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act, and the large number of "repeater" offenders, including J. P. Stevens & Co.

The magazine said its law firm took the position that the term "guilty" implies a criminal offense while proceedings against Stevens and other law-breaking firms were civil cases.

Kamber retorted that there is no way to "wash out the record of J. P. Stevens in order to make guilt appear as innocence." The "real issue," he suggested, is whether supporters of the bill have the opportunity to counter "the false and misleading propaganda" against the bill circulated through advertisements and other means by big business, right-wing and anti-labor organizations.

4th Quarter Profits Post New Record

Corporate profits zoomed to a record level in the last three months of 1977, rising 15.4 percent above the like period a year earlier, the Commerce Dept. reported.

At the same time, the government said that economic growth in last year's fourth quarter came at a slower rate than was previously estimated.

After-tax corporate profits rose to a $104.9 billion seasonally adjusted annual rate during the October-December quarter, surpassing the previous record rate of $104.3 billion in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, real gross national product—the nation's output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—rose at a 3.8 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate in fourth-quarter 1977, the government said. Earlier, the Commerce Dept. had estimated that real GNP grew over the quarter at a 4.2 percent rate. It revised that figure to 4 percent last month. The main reason for the new downward revision was that consumers and businesses spent a combined $2.1 billion less than originally thought, the government said.

The government said that real GNP in last year's final quarter was at a $1.36 trillion adjusted annual rate.

Economists generally agree that a 4 percent gain in real GNP is needed just to keep pace with the nation's labor force growth rate. The 3.8 percent pace for the October-December quarter was the slowest of the year. By comparison, real GNP rose 5.1 percent in the third quarter, 6.2 percent in the second, and 7.5 percent in the first three months of 1977.

The Commerce Dept. revises the GNP figures twice each quarter on the basis of data that are not available when the original estimate is made public.

The department also noted that its GNP inflation index, which is considered the broadest measure of inflation, rose at a 5.9 percent rate during last year's final quarter, compared with the 6.1 percent previously estimated.

Redwoods Bill Provides Aid For Workers

Congress sent to the President legislation that will nearly double the size of the Redwood National Park in California—and provide up to six years of income protection for lumbering and sawmill workers who might lose their jobs because of the takeover of commercial timberland.

The income-protection feature had been added by the House to a Senate-passed bill at the strong urging of the AFL-CIO and the Carpenters, the principal union whose members are affected. Senate conferees accepted the added section of the bill virtually intact and the full Senate agreed, 63-26.

Under the bill, an assortment of programs are authorized to help displaced workers find other jobs, including preferential hiring within the national park system.

It provides a number of options for workers left without jobs. One choice would be a lump-sum severance payment tied to length of service with a maximum of 72 weeks pay. Another option would be government payments to prevent loss of income to workers through Sept. 30, 1984, and to continue pension and health insurance rights as if they were still employed.

Real Earnings Decline for Third Month

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Food Leads Consumer Price Rise

By James M. Shevis

Workers' buying power dropped in February for the third month in a row as living costs rose at an annual rate of 7.2 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The jump of six-tenths of 1 percent in the government's revised consumer price index for February more than offset increases of three-tenths of 1 percent in average weekly hours worked and two-tenths of 1 percent in average hourly earnings.

The result was a drop of two-tenths of 1 percent in real spendable earnings, or take-home pay expressed in constant 1967 dollars. The average married worker with three dependents took home real wages of $92.70 a week in February, 23 cents less than in January.

Buying power has dropped steadily since last November, when real spendable earnings averaged $96.16 a week. The fall-off is even more startling when compared with the $96.64 a week average in the 1972 calendar year.

Over the year, real spendable earnings were up 1 percent but the increase was due entirely to the income tax reduction that went into effect last summer, BLS reported.

The unrelenting rise in prices sent the revised CPI to 188.4 percent of its 1967 base in February, meaning that goods and services costing $10 in 1967 sold for $18.84. Inflation over the past three months has spurted at a compound annual rate of 7.8 percent.

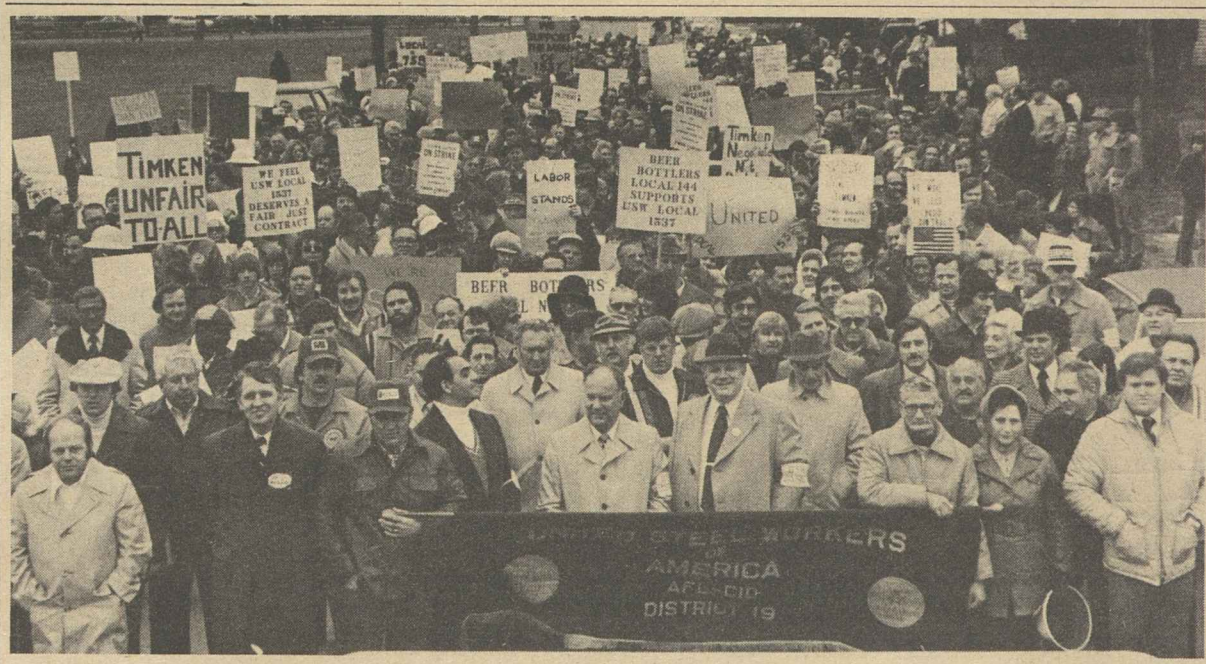
BLS's new all-urban consumers CPI, released for the first time with its report on January price changes, showed the same six-tenths of 1 percent rise in prices in February as the revised CPI. The all-urban CPI reflects the spending patterns of a broader segment of the national population, but the revised CPI is more closely keyed to the spending patterns of wage earners.

The old CPI, which BLS will abandon in June, showed February prices rising at seven-tenths of 1 percent. All figures are adjusted for price variations due to seasonal factors.

February's rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in the revised CPI, which

(Continued on Page 2)

Carter's Urban Program Welcomed as 'First Step'



MARCH SUPPORTING striking Steelworkers in Latrobe, Pa., is joined by members of all of the unions in the area—more than 100 different locals. USWA President Lloyd McBride and District Director James Coyne lead the demonstration after a rally attended by more than 2,500 supporters. The strike against the Latrobe Steel Co. began Aug. 1, 1977, when the company refused to accept the basic steel contract it had subscribed to for more than 30 years.

Plan Seeks New Vitality For Cities

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO welcomed President Carter's commitment to the nation's distressed cities and will support the bulk of the Administration's urban program in Congress.

Carter called for a partnership of all levels of government, the private sector and community groups to make cities "better places in which to live and work."

His proposals to halt urban decay and bring jobs to the unemployment-ravaged central cities include a labor-sought urban development bank and federal funds to rehabilitate deteriorated and abandoned housing.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed Carter's program "a good first step." He said the AFL-CIO will seek some modifications and additions when it testifies at House and Senate hearings. But its overall thrust is "sound and solid."

Carter called for "a comprehensive, long-term commitment to the nation's urban areas," and Meany contrasted this to the approach of the two previous occupants of the White House. Presidents Ford and Nixon "were content to let the cities waste away," Meany said.

The President's program calls for additional federal spending—above the budget level sent to Congress last January.

It asks for $4.4 billion additional funding, although only $742 million of that amount would actually be spent in the fiscal year starting

(Continued on Page 8)

Bargaining Rights Set:

Union Wins Ruling On Stevens Election

The Clothing & Textile Workers won another round in its long struggle to organize J. P. Stevens & Co. as a National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge declared ACTWU the bargaining representative for the company's 1,000 workers in Wallace, N.C.

NLRB Judge Joel Harmatz, in a 128-page opinion, found that Stevens's "pattern of unlawful conduct" in the weeks preceding the election made a fair vote impossible and led to the union's defeat. He said that the company's unfair labor practices "occasioned a serious and irreparable disruption of the election process, and contributed to the union's loss of majority."

Harmatz said that the authorization cards signed by a majority of the workers prior to the election designating the union as their representative formed "a more reliable measure of employee choice than the results of the Feb. 19, 1975, election," and he named ACTWU as the bargaining agent.

In a remedial order, Harmatz included a broad cease-and-desist provision and directed top Stevens officials to post notices of his findings at the firm's plants and warehouses in Wallace. The order also requires that the highest management official in each plant assemble the workers at mandatory meetings on company time and read the notice to them.

The company's anti-union activities in Wallace were "nothing short of outrageous," said Harmatz, who noted that the labor-law violations occurred even though the union's organizing campaign was conducted under the safeguards of a 1972 contempt decree imposed by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals.

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Asks Extension of Aid to Miners

Even though the Mine Workers have ended their 110-day walkout against the nation's coal operators, "the needs and suffering of individual mine workers and their families that have accumulated over the long strike remain," AFL-CIO President George Meany reminded the federation's affiliated unions and their members.

"The entire labor movement, which strongly supported the miners while they were on strike, should continue to help their fellow trade unionists who still face severe financial needs," Meany said in a statement.

(Continued on Page 8)

Danny Kaye to Receive '78 Murray-Green Award

Performer Danny Kaye has been selected by a unanimous vote of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to receive the 1978 Murray-Green Award, labor's highest honor for humanitarian service.

In announcing the council's selection, AFL-CIO President George Meany said, "Danny Kaye's humanitarian efforts are recognized throughout the world, particularly his untiring work over many years for the United Nation's Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)."

Besides his various cultural, civic and philanthropic endeavors, Kaye has made an outstanding contribution to the international world of music, Meany noted.

Kaye also regularly conducts symphony orchestras to benefit the Musicians' pension funds. Through such appearances in the United States and Europe during the past 20 years Kaye has raised more than $5 million.

The award, which carries a $5,000 check, will be presented in Washington May 18 at the Murray-Green banquet held in conjunction with the AFL-CIO's national Community Services conference.

Curb on Imports Seen Keeping Prices Stable

Import restraints can help stabilize prices in the U.S. market rather than having an inflationary impact on the economy, as a report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress had claimed, President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said.

In disputing the findings of the committee report, Clayman warned that the failure to set import curbs could actually trigger future inflation.

These points were made in a letter to the committee leadership sent by Clayman and Allen W. Dawson, co-chairmen of the labor-industry coalition, COMPACT.

Clayman and Dawson noted that prices of television sets in the U.S. market declined in the fourth quarter last year after an Orderly Marketing Agreement was initiated to limit the Japanese imports.

A similar trend was cited in specialty steel after import quotas were imposed in June 1976, they pointed out.

"Instead of generating inflation,

(Continued on Page 3)

ROBERT GEORGINE, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., spoke at groundbreaking ceremonies for construction of a 110-unit high-rise building for the elderly in North Miami Beach, Fla. Sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens and its affiliates, the project is the first of three in Florida to be built under provisions of the National Housing Act.

Senior Citizens Launch 1st of 9 Housing Projects

Miami Beach—The National Council of Senior Citizens began construction here on three high-rise buildings that will provide 362 housing units for the elderly, part of a nationwide program that the council has launched under the Section 202 program of the National Housing Act.

Nine senior citizens' housing developments—all built by union labor at a cost of over $45 million—will be put up. Other units will be built in Steuben County, N.Y.; Brooklyn, N.Y., Claremont, N.H., Jersey City, N.J., Chicago, Fontana, Calif., and Jacksonville, Ark.

All units are subsidized through Section 8 of the Housing Act. Although the market rentals average about $350 per unit for a one-bedroom apartment, project residents will pay a maximum of 25 percent of their adjusted income for rent.

The balance of the unit rent will be paid by the federal government through the Section 8 program. For example, if a tenant has a monthly adjusted gross income of $400, the tenant contribution will be $100 a month.

The units will be open to anyone over the age of 62 or the disabled, without regard to race, color or national origin.

The National Council of Senior Citizens fought for five years to get the Section 202 senior citizens direct-loan housing program restored to the housing law following a moratorim imposed by President Nixon. It provides for low-interest loans to nonprofit organizations to create housing designed to meet the special needs of older people.

The council's nine projects make the organization the largest operator of Section 202 housing jointly with its local affiliates. Applications for funding of projects in other areas are now being submitted to the Housing & Urban Development Dept. for consideration.

President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., who was the key speaker at the Miami Beach groundbreaking ceremony, said the new Section 202 of the housing law gives promise of opening a new area of cooperation between nonprofit sponsors and HUD in building housing for the elderly.

The council's project here, located in North Miami Beach, will be called Robert Sharp Tower after the octagenarian president of the North Dade Chapter of the American Federation of Senior Citizens, NCSC's local affiliate, which shares the sponsorship.

Sharp, attended the ceremony along with elected city officials, officers of the building trades unions, and government officials.

Liberals Slated For Eastland's Senate Posts

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), who is dean of the Senate in length of service as well as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has announced that he will not seek re-election in November.

The Mississippi senator, for many years the symbol of adamant opposition to civil rights legislation, will be succeeded by northern liberals in the powerful post of Judiciary Committee chairman and in the largely honorary role of president pro tempore of the Senate, which traditionally goes to the senator from the majority party with the longest service.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts is next in seniority among Judiciary Committee Democrats and almost certainly will succeed Eastland next January at the start of the 96th Congress. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) will be the senior senator when Eastland leaves and in line to take over as presiding officer in the absence of the vice president.

Eastland, 73, was appointed to the Senate in 1941 and elected the following year to the first of six terms. His COPE voting record shows 37 "right" votes by labor's standards and 149 "wrong votes." By contrast, Kennedy's record is 130 right and 13 wrong votes and Magnuson has 184 right to 12 wrong votes.

54 HMOs Listed As Meeting Standards

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has now listed 54 health maintenance organizations in 22 states and the District of Columbia as meeting federal standards under a law that requires employers to offer workers membership in a qualified HMO as an alternative to traditional health insurance.

Twelve HMOs have ben added to the department's approved list since last September, including Kaiser Foundation health plans in California, Colorado and Ohio.

Real Earnings Down as CPI Keeps Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

unions generally are expected to switch to when figuring cost-of-living wage adjustments, compared to an increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent in January. Higher food prices, especially for meats and beverages, once again were largely responsible for the rise in the index. Food prices in February increased 1.2 percent, or at an annual rate of 14.4 percent, about the same as the previous month.

Beef prices continued to advance rapidly, while prices for pork, poultry, cereal and bakery products, sugar and sweets, fats and oils, processed fruits and vegetables, and fresh fruits also rose.

Prices declined, however, for fresh vegetables, fish, eggs, and coffee. The cost of restaurant meals and snacks rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, while prices of alcoholic beverages increased eight-tenths of 1 percent over the month.

Along with the rapid increase in grocery-store prices, entertainment costs went up 1.2 percent in February. Medical-care expenses increased eight-tenths of 1 percent and housing and transportation costs rose six-tenths of 1 percent.

Among other categories, charges for utilities—especially electricity and natural gas—rose sharply, and charges for housekeeping services continued to increase, BLS said.

$32,000 in Back Pay:

'Whistle Blowers' Win Job Safety Suit

A construction firm was ordered to pay more than $32,000 in back wages and benefits to two members of the Carpenters who had been fired unjustly after they blew the whistle on the company for its unsafe work procedures.

Federal Magistrate Henry H. Kennedy, Jr., of the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., issued the award against P&Z Co. of San Francisco which had contracted for construction work on the Metro subway in the Washington area.

The legal action was initiated by the Carpenters and its Washington district council on behalf of union members Robert Elliott and Frank Coady, who were discharged by P&Z in November 1975.

The company contended that Elliott, a pile driver foreman, and Coady, a journeyman pile driver, were discharged because their work crew had been involved in a Metro construction site accident.

The Labor Dept. took over the suit when it was brought to the attention of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration that Elliott and Coady were fired after they had filed complaints about the firm's job safety violations.

The 1970 federal safety and health act expressly forbids such retaliation by employers.

A section of the law provides that "no person shall discharge or in any manner discriminate against any employee because such employee had filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceedings under or related to this Act . . . ."

The law also provides that employers may not intimidate a worker testifying in any proceedings related to job safety protections.

In his ruling, the federal magistrate noted that Elliott and Coady had been described by P&Z supervisors as "troublemakers" because of their complaints about safety hazards at the underground construction site.

Kennedy cited the testimony of one worker who said the site superintendent once commented that he'd "rather have workers more concerned about work than safety."

According to District of Columjob safety statistics, 15 workers were killed and 10,250 injured or disabled on Metro construction jobs between 1972 and 1976.

The accident that Elliott and Coady were fired for occurred Nov. 20, 1975, when a crew using a crane dropped a piece of steel on a live high voltage line. The resulting short circuit electrified a steel network at the underground station site.

But Kennedy determined that Elliott was not in charge of the maneuver and Coady was not even at the site at the time. Thus, he concluded that the accident was not the real motive for their discharge.

Coady was awarded $16,435 for lost wages, plus 6 percent interest, $1,754 for lost benefits and $268 for travel expenses while looking for a new job. Elliott was awarded $11,241 in lost wages plus interest, $1,216 for lost benefits and $120 for travel expenses.

The union said that reinstatement of Elliott and Coady in their old jobs was not pursued because P&Z had completed the Metro project before the magistrate's award was issued.

Teachers Ask Rejection Of Plan to Split HEW

The American Federation of Teachers has asked Congress to turn down an Administration proposal to break up the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in order to form a new Dept. of Education.

AFT President Albert Shanker acknowledged a "surface appeal" in the proposal for a separate Cabinet department. But he said there are better ways to upgrade federal education programs.

Mere "shifts in bureaucratic structuring" won't bring more money for education or better leadership, Shanker told the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. Regardless of the administrative structure, Shanker said, education "will get the dollars it needs" if it enjoys "the confidence of the American people."

As an alternative to a new department, Shanker proposed consolidating the presently separate positions of Commissioner of Education and HEW Assistant Secretary for Education. He suggested that the post might then be raised to the under secretary level, with under secretaries of equal rank in charge of HEW health programs and welfare administration.

Shanker cited the overlapping concerns of education and welfare programs involving child care and job training as indicating the need for closer coordination of government policies rather than greater compartmentalization.

He noted also that higher education groups have been "less than enthusiastic" about a separate Dept. of Education because their support comes from a broad range of government programs.

A proliferation of Cabinet departments, Shanker warned, will make coordinated approaches more difficult and could result in diverting needed program funds into new layers of administrative costs.

Convention List Addenda

The following are additions to the list of conventions scheduled in 1978 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies.

DATE	ORGANIZATIONS	PLACE
April 11	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
April 24-28	American Radio Association	Los Angeles
May 1-4	New Jersey	Atlantic City
June 7-9	Indiana	Indianapolis
June 12-14	Hatters	Stroudsburg, Pa.
June 20-22	Ohio	Cleveland
July 24-29	Professional & Technical Engineers	Honolulu
Aug. 20-24	Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Finishers & Shopmen	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 10-13	Missouri	Kansas City
Sept. 20-22	North Carolina	Charlotte
Sept. 20-22	Connecticut	Hartford
Sept. 20-22	Utah	Salt Lake City
Sept. 22-24	Vermont	Burlington
Oct. 25	Georgia	Savannah
Nov. 6-9	Flight Engineers	San Francisco

Bargaining Rights Set:

Union Wins Ruling On Stevens Election

(Continued from Page 1)

The judge also ordered Stevens to reimburse the union for expenses incurred during its 1974-75 organizing campaign in Wallace. Harmatz noted in his ruling Stevens's continued efforts "to destroy the union through persistent violations of the law, board orders, court decrees and contempt citations."

"No end appears to this unrelenting effort to exhaust the resources of this union in the hope that eventually it will be left with no alternative other than complete withdrawal," Harmatz said.

He also ordered the company to pay litigation costs of both the union and the NLRB's general counsel in bringing forward the unfair labor practice charges. "It is only reasonable that the general tax-paying community be relieved from shouldering the expenses entailed in protracted litigation at the hand of Stevens's lawlessness," he said.

The ruling comes at a time when ACTWU is intensifying its worldwide boycott of Stevens products.

Harmatz's action marked the second time that ACTWU has won legal recognition at a Stevens plant after losing a representation vote. The same thing happened at the company's Statesboro, Ga., facility, which the company subsequently closed.

The company, which now is required to bargain with the Wallace workers, can appeal Harmatz's decision to the five-member NLRB itself and then to the courts.

Harmatz noted that the union held validly executed authorization cards from 561 employees at the time of the Wallace election, a clear majority of the workforce. The union lost the election by a 144-vote margin out of 1,014 eligible voters.

The judge accused Stevens of attempting to interfere with the union's distribution of campaign literature, surveillance of employee union activities, and other violations of basic labor law. He also warned that the company's "pattern of disobedience" threatened the integrity of the NLRB and the courts, noting:

"As matters have stood for some time, the ability of the administrative-judicial system to withstand the Stevens assault upon its integrity is owing, in large measure, to the union's vigilance and unrelenting will to commit its legal resources to the fray.

"Were it to succumb, the exploits of J. P. Stevens would serve as a historic touchstone for those who would defy the law by subjecting employee organizations to the type of endurance struggle experienced here."

Import Curbs Seen Holding Prices Stable

(Continued from Page 1)

as the Joint Economic Committee report avers, there is additional evidence that import restraints actually help hold down inflation," Clayman and Dawson stressed.

They warned that "if foreign producers ever gain a dominant position in either the color television or steel markets in the United States, we can assure you that prices would rise sharply."

Clayman and Dawson cited two precedents:

- In England, the Japanese kept prices of their color TV picture tubes so artificially low that the primary British producer was driven out of business in 1976. With the competition eliminated, the Japanese raised prices 20 percent in a few months "and British consumers have been paying the piper ever since."
- During the world steel shortage of 1972-73, foreign producers jacked up prices as much as 200 percent on specialty steel products shipped to the United States. American users had to pay the inflated price because many U.S. producers had earlier been driven out of the market by the cut-throat pricing of government-subsidized foreign steelmakers.

There is a far wider impact on the nation from imports than just in the market place, Clayman and Dawson said in their letter to Rep. Richard Bolling, committee chairman, and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, vice chairman.

"Specious estimates of the 'inflationary effects' of import restraints never take into consideration the cost of unemployment compensation, adjustment assistance and welfare payments to American workers who lose their jobs to imports.

"Nor do they weigh the very real human costs—the traumatic effects of layoffs and plant closings on individuals, families and whole communities," Clayman and Dawson said.

Another element invariably omitted in the studies, the COMPACT officials noted, is the loss of tax revenues to federal, state and local governments from workers' wages and company profits.

The letter cited a report by the Congressional Research Service which showed that as much as $522 in taxes is lost for every $1,000 worth of foreign-made goods government agencies procure for domestic use.

This means that all levels of government lose when they buy imported products—"just as the American worker loses when he is deprived of his job by imports," Clayman and Dawson declared.

COMPACT doesn't advocate keeping foreign TV sets out of the American market, nor ending the flow of trade among nations, they said.

"However, when imports of certain products increase beyond all reason—as they did in the case of color television imports, which shot up 171 percent in 1976—we believe it is the duty of our government to provide relief in the form of some reasonable restraints on shipments from abroad."

The Orderly Marketing Agreement with Japan limits color TV shipments to the United States to 1.75 million sets per year through June 1980. But even this level is substantially higher than earlier when annual imports of Japanese TVs averaged 1.3 million—causing numerous U.S. plant shutdowns and thousands of layoffs, the COMPACT co-chairmen pointed out.

COMPACT is composed of the IUD, 10 unions and four companies that manufacture color TV receivers and components.

'You'd Think I'd Forgotten My Deodorant!'

E-881

Food, Theater Unions Oppose Carter Tax Plan

Unions in food service and entertainment-related fields have asked Congress to reject part of President Carter's tax reform package because it could lead to job losses.

Union witnesses who testified before the House Ways & Means Committee questioned Administration proposals to bar tax-deductible entertainment of customers and to allow only one-half of the cost of business-related meals to be deducted as a business expense.

Groups testifying to their concern over the job impact of such tax changes included the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, the Musicians, Actors' Equity and the Theatrical Stage Employees.

Their position differed in part from that adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting. The council supported an end to business tax deductions for such entertainment facilities as country club dues and expressed "basic agreement" with the President's effort to limit deductions for business-related meals to 50 percent of the cost. But the council said the cutback on meal deductions should be phased in over three years "to prevent job loss and hardship."

In testimony at the House hearings:

- Robert E. Juliano, legislative representative of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, said talk about the so-called "three martini lunch" has clouded the real issue—the loss of "thousands upon thousands of permanent job opportunities." Union members employed in table-service restaurants will be especially hard hit, he warned. A 5 percent loss of business would cost 135,000 jobs, the union estimates.
- Musicians President Victor W. Fuentealba said the added tax revenue will be "minuscule" if business deductions for theater and concert performances are disallowed. But "it will result in the loss of thousands of jobs for our members and for others." By contrast, he noted, other nations "encourage the arts" through substantial subsidies rather than new tax burdens.
- Donald Grody, executive secretary of Actors' Equity, also stressed the marginal existence of the performing arts and the importance of business entertainment in keeping shows going. Changing the tax rules, he said, could "precipitate a major retrenchment in the performing arts." Any real abuses, Grody urged, can be corrected under present law.

He also strongly opposed—as has the AFL-CIO—the Administration proposal to tax half of unemployment compensation benefits received by persons with a taxable annual income of $20,000 and to repeal the $5,000 tax exclusion for an employee death benefit. A sharp fluctuation of income for performers is common, Grody noted, but there are usually many more low-income years than good years.

- Barbara W. Robinson, testifying for the Theatrical Stage Employees, stressed that closing of shows as a result of the curtailment of customer entertainment would have an adverse impact on the cultural life of major cities and on the jobs of many more people than those directly employed by the theaters.

Seafarers Leader Paul Drozak Dies

Houston — Paul Drozak, vice president of the Seafarers for lakes and inland waters, died of lung cancer Mar. 9 at Methodist Hospital here. Drozak, who was 50, also had been Gulf Coast director of the SIU's United Industrial Union.

He was executive vice president of the Harris County AFL-CIO, which encompasses Houston, a vice president of the Texas AFL-CIO and a commissioner of the Port of Houston.

A member of the SIU since 1945, Drozak became a union organizer in 1951 and later was SIU's port agent in Houston. He was elected a union vice president in 1972 and had served as national director of the inland boatmen until 1976.

His twin brother, Frank, is executive vice president of the SIU.

I. Kaufman Dies, News Guild Pioneer

New York—A memorial service was held Mar. 16 at the local headquarters of the Newspaper Guild for I. Kaufman, one of the founders of the Guild. Kaufman, who was 86, died Feb. 28 at Beekman-Downtown Hospital following a lengthy illness.

Kaufman spent most of his 54 years as a newspaperman with the Brooklyn Eagle, now defunct, where he was the paper's only war correspondent during World War II. Before retiring in 1973, Kaufman was editor of the New York Guild's publication, Frontpage.

Labor Funds Help CARE Relief to India

New York—Initial contributions of more than $17,000 from the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions have been received by CARE to help finance relief operations in India to aid victims of cyclones and severe coastal floods.

The disaster that struck southeast India last November killed an estimated 20,000 persons and made about 2 million homeless.

Labor's contributions were made in response to an appeal issued by AFL-CIO President George Meany in February. They included checks from the Steelworkers for $10,000; the AFL-CIO Executive Council, $2,500; Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, $2,500, and the Transport Workers, $1,000. Additional donations were made by the Service Employees, Chemical Workers, Communications Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Lee W. Minton, vice president of CARE representing labor and a former AFL-CIO vice president, noted that the international relief agency has channeled millions of dollars worth of aid into India since November.

The funds are being spent for food, clothing, water purification, construction and agriculture.

CARE reported that 12,000 low-income dwellings have already been built to help house some of the homeless. To date, the agency said that $3.5 million has been programmed or spent in relief and recovery operations.

Among the various projects being financed by CARE are the purchase of more than 1,500 plow bulls to enable small farmers to work the land and contracts for the building of 1,500 fishing boats. CARE said that 500 of the fishing vessels have already been built.

The agency also reported that $100,000 has been raised for school construction from the sale of containers in which food and supplies had been shipped to the disaster areas.

Strike Gains Recognition For ILGWU

Miami — The Ladies' Garment Workers won recognition as bargaining agent for 1,400 workers at Bodin Apparel's four facilities in the Miami-Hialeah area, successfully concluding a three and a half month strike.

The strike formally ended Mar. 15 after the company's board of directors approved the recognition agreement and Bodin workers voted to return to their jobs. The workers began to go back to their machines the next day.

They struck the plants on Dec. 1 to protest cuts in piece rates and other management actions. They then turned to the ILG for assistance, voting on Dec. 13 to have the union help them in their strike activities.

ILG Vice President Nicholas Bonanno, director of the union's Southeast region, noted that the union had petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election prior to the start of the strike, but that the firm engaged in delaying tactics to frustrate the organizing effort.

The company's recognition of the ILG includes acceptance of certain basic union contract provisions. Thus, even while other contract details must be worked out, the parties will be able to handle grievances through arbitration, for example.

The Export-Import Bank

THERE IS A CRISIS of confidence in the world today. The deficits of developed and developing countries alike have become billion-dollar boomerangs in a changing world. Competition to subsidize exports will not solve that problem.

The AFL-CIO urges that the 1974 and 1977 legislative correction of the Export-Import Bank's abuses, the institution of congressional oversight and reporting of loans, and even further congressional supervision be maintained. The reason:

Some proponents want Eximbank to finance non-United States-made production, so-called "foreign content." That fact alone should cast doubt on claims that changes will benefit U.S. trade and U.S. employment.

It was the ultimate financing of foreign production—even production in the Soviet Union—that led to congressional action to curb the bank in 1974. Now the bank and the proponents of change want to finance foreign content; the AFL-CIO opposes this authority.

SOME RECENT OPERATIONS of the bank include examples of abuses of the kind that developed in the early 1970s. In November 1977, the Eximbank announced a loan to help finance steel production in Brazil. The amount of support was $11.4 million at 8 percent annual interest. November 1977 was a period when the steel industry, the Steelworkers union and people in steel towns across America were making headlines. Imports of steel were a major problem and a major difficulty for employment and production at home.

There is a worldwide surplus in steel and world over-capacity. Increasing exports of steel to the United States have already caused serious unemployment and dislocation. The bank should not be financing operations where such conditions exist. Yet the Brazilian loan, a silicon steel mill in Korea, an expansion of a steel works in Yugoslavia, and a heavy plate mill in Romania have all taken place in the period of surplus.

The earlier concerns about the deficits in the world should be heightened because Zaire was unable to meet its interest or fees on its $435 million debt to the bank between August and October and the prospects for repayment were not promising. But at the same time, Zaire had been making payments on its debts to commercial banks. Payment of debts to private lenders and public lenders should be shared equally.

Congress has already committed billions to bail out deficit countries—non-oil countries. Eximbank loans should take into account the amount of funding already given to support these countries.

The AFL-CIO believes that the Administration proposal for a $15 billion expansion of the Eximbank is too large. A more modest expansion of $5 billion would be more in line with a balanced approach. The AFL-CIO urges better monitoring of Eximbank policies to insure a healthy economy, a strong industrial base and improved employment opportunities at various skill levels for all Americans.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before House and Senate banking subcommittees.

AFL-CIO News

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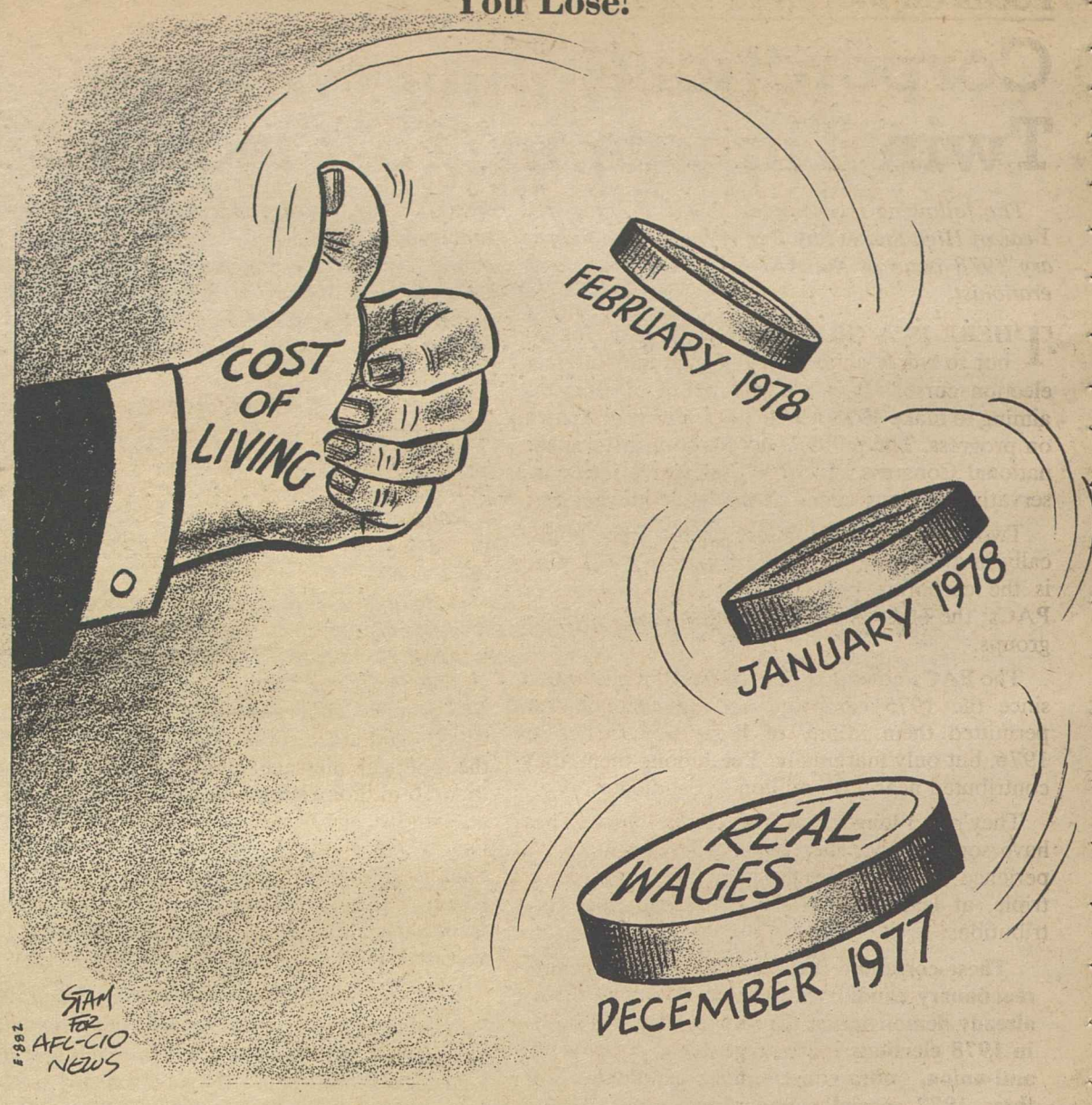

Divided School Systems:

Tuition Tax Credits Could Lead To 'Balkanization' of Education

By Gus Tyler

IF THE PENDING Packwood-Moynihan bill becomes law, America will start moving from "one nation indivisible" to a nation badly divided —along racial, economic, religious lines. That is not the intent of the Tuition Tax Credit Bill, but that's how it will work its woeful way on our democracy.

The intent of the bill seems decent enough. It is to give some relief to parents who place their children in private schools—whether parochial or non-parochial.

At present, such families pay regular taxes for the upkeep of the public schools and they pay again for tuition in the non-public school. The proposal of Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and of Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) is to give such parents a tax credit of 50 percent of tuition up to $500.

Opponents of the bill project a back-breaking cost. At present the federal government spends $128 a year per student in public school. Laying out as much as $500 a student for what is bound to be an expanding clientele of private school patrons would multiply federal costs many times over.

It is further objected that such payments would be unconstitutional. In effect, federal funds would be appropriated for the support of religious schools —breaking down the barriers between church and state.

Whatever the costs and the constitutionality, however, the greatest danger in the bill is that it would turn the American dream of "one out of many" (e pluribus unum) into a nightmare of "many out of one."

The poor would be segregated even more than they are today, as parents with a few hundred bucks to spend would seize the opportunity to send a child to a school of their own choice while parents who could not afford it would be stuck in the public school.

Also stuck with the poor kids will be those children whose low testing or performance will cause them to be rejected by the private school. The public schools will become the great dumping grounds and their graduates will be stigmatized as the ashcan alumni and alumnae.

With billions of dollars available for private schooling, the educational hucksters and the tribal chieftans of the land will go to work. They will advertise the greatness of one school as against another; they will guarantee good grades; they will pander and promise and peddle. To get the buck, they will tailor their appeal to racial, ethnic, religious, political, cultist, ideologic passion.

Store-front churches, ethnic societies, precinct bosses, and dollar-minded demagogues will spawn their separate little schools. To do so will be fashionable and profitable—both economically and politically.

In this pernicious process, the public school—the common ground on which our nation was to be erected—will be broken up into tiny, trivial turfs, breeding confined cultures in constant conflict.

Where the conflict does not exist, you may count on peddlers and pundits to create it to justify attendance at the "right" school.

However noble the purpose of the Packwood-Moynihan Bill, it will ultimately mean the Balkanization of America.

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'A Healthy Economy Helps Everybody'

Full employment is not inflationary. It is just the opposite.

A healthy economy helps everybody. A sick economy, one of low growth, high unemployment and idle factories, is inflationary. Unit costs rise. Incomes of those on welfare and unemployment compensation are maintained with zero output. Revenues fall, deficits and national debts increase.

Full employment helps the unemployed but it helps the employed as well . . . in the protection of their jobs, in the protection of their wages.

Full employment helps consumers get goods and services at reasonable prices. It helps taxpayers, because taxpayers are paying for welfare and unemployment programs.

It certainly helps all of us in the reduction of crime, disease and social instability.

—Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) during House debate on the full employment bill.

Focus on Marginal Races:

Corporations, Conservatives Twin Threats in '78 Elections

The following is excerpted from "Politics '78: Year of High Stakes" by Ben Albert in the February 1978 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL MORE for labor to worry about in 1978 than the "off-year election curse." It is a combination of elements aiming to make 1978 a year to turn back the clock on progress. The political goal is to transform the national Congress and state legislatures into conservative bastions aimed at the labor movement.

Two new major factors are on the scene politically in a big way for the first time in 1978. One is the corporate political action committees, or PACs; the other is the "new right wing" political groups.

The PACs now total more than 450, all formed since the 1975 campaign act amendments first permitted them. Many of these were active in 1976, but only marginally. Yet, among them, they contributed nearly $6 million to candidates.

They're no longer new kids on the block. They have some savvy. They have two years more experience in fund-raising. They are expected to triple, at least, their 1976 collections and contributions.

These corporate PACs will be a rich vein for reactionary candidates to mine. Many of them already demonstrated the impact they will have in 1978 elections by their generous support of anti-union, ultra-conservative candidates in three 1977 special congressional races. Many thousands of dollars were funneled into these campaigns by the corporations. In each case, their candidate won.

If corporate PACs were helpful to reactionary candidates in 1977 special congressional elections, "new right wing" political action groups were indispensable. This second new anti-worker grouping in the 1978 political picture is really the most potent.

Like the corporate PACs, they will have money. The "new right" figures to put $20-$25 million or more into campaigns of ultra-conservative candidates. Between it and the corporate PACs, there is a potential $50 million political war chest.

But the "new right" groups are one up on their corporate brothers in arms. While the business groups represent money-in-politics alone, about a dozen groups on the right formed within the past few years represent political organization as well as funding. And not just rudimentary organization.

The fact is, never before in our history as a nation has the far right been so well set up for political action. The new breed isn't yearning for a Barry Goldwater or a Ronald Reagan to emerge before it gets organized. It's there, in place—personnel, funding, computer mailing system and political apparatus all at the ready—to swing instantly into action behind candidates of its choice. Frequently it recruits its own ultra-conservative candidates.

There seems to be little understanding of just how stiff a punch the "new right" can pack politically. The press treats it, usually, in separate reports on any of the 10 or 12 groups, interviewing a leader here, a leader there, rarely drawing the lines from dot to dot to connect them and get the full picture.

Actually, these separate organizations constitute a conglomerate of the right with what amounts to a board of directors at the controls to make sure all the parts are heading in the same direction. The primary leaders are Richard Viguerie, the so-called "godfather" of the new right, who can flash the political message almost overnight to more than 10 million right-wing "true believers" on his mailing list, the best in the country; Howard Phillips, whom Richard Nixon selected several years back to dismantle the anti-poverty program; and Roger Stone, president of the national Young Republicans and an officer of the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

POLITICALLY, they are well-schooled. They have learned to adapt all the techniques the unions have developed over the years to reach and motivate their supporters. They have learned too, that to arouse their faithful to act quickly or to contribute generously, there is no substitute for a good, hotly worded, anti-labor message. It's their stock in trade, their bread-and-butter pitch.

They are translating this sentiment into political action on a grand scale in 1978. They will participate fully in the same 100-odd marginal House and Senate races the labor movement has a particular interest in this year.

From the Senate and the House through to the gubernatorial and state legislative races, the new right is going for broke in 1978. They divine a conservative tide building in the nation. They intend to exploit it.

They could be wrong in their reading of the public mood. But even if they are, the odds are in their favor. There is the off-year tradition, and as the past shows, it can bring losses to the "ins." There is the large Democratic majority in Congress. There is the heavy funding of the corporate PACs and the "new right." There is also the increasingly effective political operation the "new right" has developed to reach and activate the "true believers" on a broader scale than ever.

With Business Support:

New Right-Wing Coalition Steps Up Attacks on Unions

TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE business groups have made a "sudden marriage" with right-wing groups to mount a well-organized and financed campaign to weaken or destroy the American trade union movement, President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned.

He said that the new anti-union coalition is much better organized and equipped with more sophisticated technology than past "right-wing activities which were mostly bluster, sound and fury." Clayman, who heads an informal labor group monitoring anti-labor activities, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Clayman said that while there has long been "a right-wing that was anti-labor," the new coalition is seeking to take advantage of what it sees as a "conservative swing" in this country, and reflects "much more virulent anti-labor attitudes" than those of the past. He said that their basic concept is that "we are not our brothers' keepers . . . that individuals should not only be permitted to make their own way, but required to make their own way, without any serious help from the rest of society."

Clayman agreed that this assault on unions is lawful, protected by the U.S. Constitution, and that the right-wing groups are allowed to make "whatever arguments they wish and to try to make them prevail in the free marketplace of ideas." But even so, he said, "they are acting against the best interests of our national aims and our national institutions."

If the coalition patterns its attacks after past practices of the right wing, Clayman warned, it will attempt to paint the labor movement as a subversive organization and label the things that labor stands for as elements of a Communist conspiracy. The radical right attacked the Occupational Safety & Health Act as a Communist plot, he noted, and the same kind of attacks can be expected against the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill.

Recent claims that "organized labor is losing the support of some of its members to these extreme views of the right-wing" are really no more than propaganda, Clayman said. "Trade union people down in their guts understand that the right-wing is not at all representative of their personal points of view" and they will "stand up and protect their own interests."

Reporters questioning Clayman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOOD COSTS TAKE a big bite out of the average family's budget, and steadily rising prices have inspired a number of studies to find out who is—and who isn't—to blame.

While the government's overall Consumer Price Index has been rising an average of 7 percent a year during the 1970s, the average annual increase for food has been 9.5 percent. This statistic holds special importance for the four out of five American families who spend an average of 28 percent of their total income just on food.

There are any number of explanations for why the American people are paying more than they used to for this most basic need. According to a food industry group, the Food Marketing Institute, the blame lies with the workers in the industry. "Rising labor costs," FMI says. But the evidence points toward other villains.

The Retail Clerks International Union points out, for example, that labor costs as a percent of sales in the supermarket industry have remained virtually unchanged through the 1970s. In 1970, RCIU says, base pay in the industry accounted for 8.1 percent of sales; six years later, the figure was 8.3 percent. And, RCIU points out, sales per manhour—worker productivity, in effect—amounted to $36.37 in 1970. In 1975, it was up to $54.06.

The thrust of these figures is supported by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. According to this government agency, average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers throughout the food and related products industry rose at an annual rate of 7.7 percent. Over the same period, according to the Dept. of Agriculture, labor costs in food marketing—which includes the wages and salaries of all employees, payroll taxes, health insurance and other costs, included the earnings of proprietors, partners and unpaid family workers—went up about 10 percent a year. But over the same period of time, after-tax profits in food marketing increased at an annual rate of more than 20 percent.

According to the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, food and related industry corporations improved their rates of return on investment dollars from 10.8 percent in 1970 to 14.4 percent in 1975. In contrast, the average rate of return on investments for all manufacturing corporations rose from 9.3 to 11.6 percent.

A REPORT RELEASED last year by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, "The Profit and Performance of Leading Food Chains, 1970-74," says much fault lies with the big food chains.

The report, by members of the Food System Research Group at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, points out that big grocery chains have gained a steadily increasing share of grocery store sales—from 34 percent in 1948 to 57 percent in 1972. The 20 largest chains accounted for 37 percent of all sales in 1972.

Safeway, according to JEC figures, is the nation's largest food retailer, with $8.1 billion in total sales in 1974. Other big chains include A&P ($6.8 billion), Kroger ($4.7 billion), Winn-Dixie ($2.9 billion, and the target of a national boycott because of unfair labor practices), and Acme, Lucky, Jewel and Food Fair, all of which did at least $2 billion in business in 1974.

The study declares, in essence, that as the big chains control more and more of the food distribution network—as they put a "lock" on the consumer marketplace by eliminating the competition—their prices rise. On average, the study reports, the big chains "charged 12 percent more for 46 national brand products than for comparable store brands."

One of the authors of the JEC study, Willard F. Mueller, told the Consumer Federation Assembly this year that "during 1974, consumers paid about $700 million more in leading chain stores than if all metropolitan markets had been competitively structured."

"Fortunately," Mueller said, "most metropolitan markets are not yet highly concentrated. But if they should reach the point where four firms control 65 to 70 percent of sales (they now control about 50 percent), consumers would pay billions of dollars more annually in their supermarkets than they do today."

THE SUDDEN MARRIAGE of conservative business groups and right-wing groups has led to a well-organized and financed drive to weaken or destroy the American labor movement, President Jacob Clayman, center, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.

House Rejects Campaign Funding Bill

The House on Mar. 21 voted 209-198 not to consider a campaign financing reform bill that was supported by the Administration and the AFL-CIO and leading good government organizations.

All 198 right votes (R) for the bill were cast by Democrats. Wrong votes (W) against bringing the bill to the floor were cast by 69 Democrats and 140 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Flippo (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Tucker (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) A

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) PR
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) A
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) W
15. Sisk (D) W
16. Panetta (D) R
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) W
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Badham (R) W
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) W
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) A
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Ireland (D) R
9. Frey (R) A
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Fowler (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) W
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) R

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) R
2. Akaka (D) PR

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) PR
2. Murphy (D) W
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) A
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) PR
8. Rostenkowski (D) A
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) A
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) A
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) PW
17. O'Brien (R) A
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) A
21. Madigan (R) PW
22. Shipley (D) PW
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Quayle (R) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Cornwell (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Leach (R) W
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) R
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Huckaby (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Stockman (R) W
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Diggs (D) PW
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) W
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) R
4. Skelton (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Coleman (R) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Volkmer (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Marlenee (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. Cavanaugh (D) R
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) W
13. Meyner (D) R
14. LeFante (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) W
10. Biaggi (D) W
11. Scheuer (D) PR
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Green (R) W
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Caputo (R) W
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) PW
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) R
3. Whalen (R) W
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) W
19. Carney (D) R
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) PW
3. Watkins (D) W
4. Steed (D) W
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) A
2. Nix (D) W
3. Lederer (D) A
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) PR
12. Murtha (D) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Walker (R) W
17. Ertel (D) R
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) W
21. Dent (D) W
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Ammerman (D) R
24. Marks (R) W
25. Myers, G. (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) W
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) W
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Lloyd (D) W
4. Gore (D) R
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) W
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) PW
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Teague (D) PR
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) W
21. Krueger (D) W
22. Gammage (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Marriott (R) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Cunningham (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Rahall (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

German Buses, Russian Ships:

Marine Engineers Hit DOT on Imports

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the Marine Engineers convention called for renewed efforts to reserve a fair share of this country's foreign trade for American-flag ships and applauded their president's sharp attack on job-destroying policies of the Dept. of Transportation.

MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon denounced the Transportation Dept. for funding the purchase of 500 German-made buses for use in government-financed mass transit demonstration projects in various U.S. cities—and for compounding the impact by allowing them to be shipped to the United States on Soviet merchant vessels.

Calhoon told delegates to MEBA's 95th convention that the Soviets have been competing for shipping contracts with cut-rate charges far below any break-even level.

He quoted House Merchant Marine Committee Chairman John Murphy (D-N.Y.) as doubting whether the revenue from the bus shipments will even cover the cost of the fuel oil used.

As a result, Calhoon said, the Soviets are capturing a bigger share of freight traffic on both Atlantic and Pacific routes.

"It appears to me that the three things American taxpayers could very well do without," Calhoon said, "are German buses, Russian ships and Transportation Sec. Brock Adams."

In addition to renewed support for cargo equity legislation, MEBA delegates urged that Congress require that ocean-floor mineral mining within U.S. waters be done by "American-built and registered mining and processing vessels and ore carriers."

Such a policy, the union said, would result in the building of some 80 vessels in American yards.

Another convention resolution expressed the union's "direct interest" in legislation that will encourage imports of liquid natural gas as "an important new source of energy." It called for pricing policies that will give U.S. consumers and industries "an alternative source of gas."

On the foreign-built buses that will be brought in on Soviet ships, Calhoon told the delegates he will confer with other maritime union leaders to consider a multi-union protest demonstration.

Noting the Administration's commitment to reduce unemployment, Calhoon said he didn't interpret it as a commitment to reduce unemployment in other countries at the expense of U.S. jobs.

Under new constitutional procedures adopted at the previous biennial convention, the union's officers were for the first time chosen by convention delegates instead of a mail referendum procedure.

Calhoon was unanimously re-elected by the convention, to serve a four-year term.

C. E. De Fries of San Francisco and New Orleans was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Charles A. Black, who retired at the end of 1977.

Leon Shapiro of New York and Melvin Pelfrey of Toledo, O., were re-elected national vice presidents.

The only guest speaker at the three-day convention was Seafarers Executive Vice President Frank Drozak, who affirmed the cooperation between the two unions and praised MEBA's "exceptional achievements" in political education and action.

FOOD FOR COORS STRIKERS in Colorado was contributed by members of Bakery & Confectionery Local 37 in Los Angeles. The local's shop stewards and officers are shown with part of the collection, which included donations from retired as well as active members. At right is AFL-CIO Field Rep. A. David Sickler, coordinator of the Coors boycott campaign.

U.S., Japanese Labor Join in Call For 'Positive Approach' to Trade

Tokyo—The labor movements of Japan and the United States proposed "a new, positive approach" toward trade relations between the two countries, emphasizing the need for equity and fairness in each nation's trade and investment policies.

Following the 10th annual meeting here of representatives of the AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI), the two organizations issued a joint statement noting that a great deal of attention has focused recently on U.S.-Japanese trade relations.

Citing the serious trade imbalance that currently favors Japan, the two groups urged their respective governments to pursue policies which are "fair and fully consistent with each nation's domestic needs for jobs and economic growth."

"We recognize the fact that both countries are, and must remain, major manufacturing nations and maritime forces," the labor groups observed. "We cannot allow our producing economies to be destroyed by unfair trade competition.

"The AFL-CIO and DOMEI believe that our two countries should continue to share in each other's markets, and agree to establish benchmarks for market penetration. We believe in the expansion of international trade and its necessity.

"No country should isolate itself from the rest of the world in trade matters," the groups declared. "But international trade must be not laissez-faire but fair to all nations—and today it is unfair to the economy of the United States."

The U.S. has been flooded in recent years by imports from abroad that have virtually destroyed some American industries and seriously damaged others.

In other areas of mutual concern, DOMEI and the AFL-CIO called for:

- International action to solve unemployment first. "Reducing unemployment is also the key to fighting inflation," the joint statement noted. "Unemployment and poverty must be eliminated, not shifted from one country to another. This principle should be a cornerstone of all multilateral trade negotiations."
- Action to curb the expanding activities of the multinational corporations, which hurt both countries of origin and host countries by producing unemployment and violating trade-union rights.
- Continuation of fishing operations by members of Japanese unions within the U.S. 200-mile zone in accordance with U.S. fish conservation and management measures.
- An end to the politically motivated distortions, disregard of original aims and purposes, and lack of universal application of conventions in such bodies as the International Labor Organization. DOMEI expressed hope that the United States would return to the ILO and pledged its best efforts to create conditions within the organization that would facilitate such a return.

DOMEI also said that the return of the AFL-CIO to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was "indispensable" to the strengthening of the international free labor movement.

- Continued cooperation with Asian trade union organizations in preserving and strengthening human freedom, economic development and free trade unionism in the region.
- Support of DOMEI's campaign for the restoration of the Northern Islands to Japan. The labor groups demanded that the Soviet Union end its "illegal occupation" of the territories.

AFL-CIO representatives at the meeting were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Martin J. Ward, head of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and J. C. Turner, president of the Operating Engineers, and Ernest S. Lee, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

MUTUAL AGREEMENT on a number of issues, including U.S.-Japanese trade relations, highlighted the recent Tokyo meeting of representatives of the AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI). A handshake between President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and DOMEI President Seiji Amaike symbolizes the cooperation that marked the meeting.

Louisiana Labor Sets Key Legislative Goals

Baton Rouge, La.—Basic improvements in workers' compensation and unemployment benefits are high on the list of goals drafted at the Louisiana AFL-CIO's 23rd annual convention for the coming session of the state legislature.

Delegates also voiced strong support for measures sought by public employee unions, increased funding for state education programs and enactment of a post-card voter registration law.

But the convention warned unions that anti-labor forces are mounting an all-out effort to repeal hard-won gains in jobless benefits and prevailing wage protection.

The anti-labor campaign is being spearheaded by the Louisiana Association of Business & Industry, which pushed through the legislature a "right-to-work" law two years ago, the convention noted.

Delegates called for a consumer boycott by all workers of businesses that are members of LABI and other supporters of the association's legislative aims.

The state federation said it would make a list available of all merchants who aided the LABI in the enactment of the anti-labor law.

Emile J. Bourg, Sr., who has served as secretary-treasurer for the past 22 years, announced his retirement. By special action of the convention, Bourg was installed as secretary-treasurer emeritus and will continue to serve on the federation's executive.

Gordon Flory, who has been executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO since the 1956 merger and who earlier served as president of the Louisiana CIO, was elected to a one-year term as secretary-treasurer.

The convention re-elected President Victor Bussie and First Vice President A. P. Stoddard and elected 19 vice presidents. Bussie is serving his 23rd term.

Major speakers at the three-day convention included Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards, Sen. J. Bennett Johnston and Representatives Gillis Long and Corinne C. Boggs. Also addressing delegates were actor E. G. Marshall, who called for congressional action on the labor-backed National Health Security bill; Chairman John C. White of the National Democratic Committee, and Executive Director Charles Bradford of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Famous Brands Have It! UNION LABEL UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Meany to Chair Brotherhood Dinner

Religious leaders of three faiths will be honored by the National Council of Christians and Jews at an Apr. 11 dinner in Washington chaired by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

The council's 1978 national brotherhood citation will be shared by William Cardinal Baum, Catholic Archbishop of Washington; the Rt. Rev. John T. Walker, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, and Rabbi Joshua O. Haberman of Washington Hebrew Congregation. Meany was the recipient of the brotherhood award in 1975.

'Good First Step':

Labor Backs Thrust Of Urban Program

(Continued from Page 1)

Oct. 1, 1978. Most of the outlays would be in the second year.

Carter also proposed to redirect a number of existing federal aid programs to the areas of greatest need. Thus, he proposed to continue the counter-cyclical federal aid program that is due to expire in October—but with a big difference. At present, one-third of the funds go to state governments and the remainder of the money is widely dispersed. Carter's plan would give the full amount directly to communities with jobless rates above the national average.

The proposed development bank would provide a combination of grants and loan guarantees to businesses that locate or expand in designated depressed areas. The bank would be directed by a board composed of the Secretaries of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, the Dept. of Commerce and the Treasury.

Another new proposal calls for a $1 billion program of labor-intensive "soft" public works, spread over three years, to rehabilitate public facilities in distressed communities.

Private contractors bidding for these jobs would have to draw half of their workers from long-term unemployed and disadvantaged persons referred through the CETA program (Comprehensive Employment & Training Act). They would be paid trainee wages and their employers would also be given a tax credit for hiring them. The revenue loss from the tax credit is estimated at $1.5 billion a year.

Carter also proposed an additional 5 percent investment tax credit—on top of the regular 10 percent investment credit—for firms locating in distressed communities.

The President's program would more than double funds for HUD's subsidized loans—carrying a 3 percent interest rate—for rehabilitation of housing. It would add $150 million to the $125 million budget request. The program is intended to encourage neighborhood revitalization through rehabilitation by tenants, urban homesteading and "sweat equity."

Other portions of the urban package include federal grants for inner-city health programs, assistance to "troubled schools," crime prevention grants, transit assistance, and a "livable cities" program to foster neighborhood arts programs.

A White House background paper documented some of the problems the nation's cities are facing.

In the central cities in 1976, it noted, 16 percent of the population had income below the poverty line, and minority youth unemployment was above 30 percent.

Private-sector employment opportunities have dropped, middle-income families have left, eroding the tax base. "Yet a large dependent population requires significant and increasingly costly services. Tax increases or service reductions lead to further outmigration of business and people."

Carter acknowledged the difficulties in announcing his urban proposals.

"The deterioration of urban life in the United States is one of the most complex and deeply rooted problems we face," he said.

"From the experience of the 1970s, we learned that the federal government cannot retreat from its responsibilities and leave state and local governments to go it alone."

Carter said the program he was putting forth "marks a turning point" and a long-term commitment by the federal government even though "problems which have built up over generations cannot be reversed in a year or even in the term of a President."

GRASS ROOTS RALLY for Senate passage of labor law reform legislation held at San Antonio's city hall is aimed at Texas Senators Lloyd Bentsen and John Tower. The demonstration was co-sponsored by the San Antonio AFL-CIO and a unity committee of several locals of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Similar efforts were being promoted by labor groups in other states to lobby senators on the reform measure.

OSHA Calls for Sharp Reduction In Exposure to Hazardous Pesticide

The government has ordered a sharp reduction in worker exposure to the pesticide DBCP, a known cause of sterility and a potential cancer hazard.

A permanent standard issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration will limit workplace concentrations to one part DBCP to 1 billion parts air (1 ppb) averaged over an eight-hour shift.

This is the exposure ceiling that unions had sought in hearings last year before OSHA set an emergency temporary limit of 10 ppb in September. The final standard becomes effective Apr. 17.

DBCP, shorthand for dibromochloropropane, has been used widely in farming, gardening and on golf courses to control cutworms that attack the roots of plants. Industry also has been using the chemical as a fire retardant.

In announcing the permanent standard, Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said that OSHA took the action because "human and animal data demonstrate that DBCP causes sterility and that data indicate that exposure to DBCP presents a cancer hazard to workers."

Dr. Bingham noted that there is no way yet to determine what can be considered a "safe" level for exposure to DBCP, but that the 1 ppb average concentration was chosen "to minimize the hazard to the greatest extent possible within the confines of feasibility."

The temporary standard that OSHA issued last Sept. 9 permitted, in addition to the 10 ppb average level, a 50 ppb ceiling for any 15-minute period during the eight-hour span. There is no "surge" level ceiling in the final standard, since OSHA said it feels that the 1 ppb average is low enough to preclude any significant high temporary exposure.

Coverage of the standard is restricted largely to the manufacture of the chemical. Exempt are firms that handle DBCP in sealed, intact containers and in its application and use as a pesticide. But even the exempt firms must abide by provisions of the standard for labeling, the training of workers and emergency action.

Key provisions of the final standard include requirements for employee exposure monitoring, engineering controls, and work practices to reduce exposure, respirator use where engineering controls are not in place or feasible, personal protective equipment and clothing, worker training, medical surveillance, regulated areas, hygiene practices and facilities and record-keeping.

The standard specifically prohibits any eye or skin contact with DBCP because its toxic elements can easily be absorbed by the body, OSHA noted.

Employers will be required to provide workers an initial medical examination and annual followup exams that include a number of specified tests.

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, representing a number of workers affected by DBCP, noted that while OSHA did reduce exposure limits to 1 ppb, the final standard lacks key provisions that labor safety specialists had sought. These include:

- Medical examinations for workers previously exposed to DBCP but now in other jobs.
- Retention of wage rates for workers affected by DBCP exposure who are transferred to lower-paying jobs for medical reasons.

In another job safety development, two petroleum industry employer groups blocked a final standard on worker exposure to benzene from taking effect Mar. 13.

A federal appeals court in New Orleans issued a temporary restraining order at the request of the American Petroleum Institute and the National Petroleum Refiners Association. The standard would have lowered exposure limits to one part benzene per 1 million parts of air. Benzene is a known cause of leukemia and other serious blood disorders.

Congress Urged to Keep Close Tabs on Eximbank

Congress must keep a close watch over the lending operations of the Export-Import Bank, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged at Senate hearings.

Biemiller endorsed a proposed five-year extension of the bank's lending authority, but stressed the need for congressional guidelines and oversight.

The Eximbank was established to help spur U.S. exports through loans, loan guarantees and insurance when private financing is not available and when the nation's interests would be served. But during the early 1970s especially, Biemiller testified, the bank frequently "abused its responsibilities."

The result, he said, was that taxpayers "subsidized the export of jobs and technology," helped strengthen the Soviet Union and put U.S. industry at a competitive disadvantage.

Biemiller told the Senate Subcommittee on International Finance that restrictions since imposed by Congress have corrected some of the worst abuses, but some dubious financing is still being provided.

As he had in earlier testimony at House hearings, Biemiller said the Administration proposal to increase the Eximbank's funding authority from the present $25 billion to $40 billion is excessive. But the AFL-CIO would support "a more modest expansion of $5 billion."

As part of any extension bill, Biemiller urged, "the Eximbank should be specifically prohibited from financing loans to help the Soviet Union, Communist China and South Africa."

But with proper monitoring by Congress, he said, Eximbank can make a contribution to "a healthy economy."

Meany Presses Aid For Needy Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

Millions of dollars from individual unions have poured in to aid beleagured members of the UMW. But equally gratifying has been the overwhelming response to the AFL-CIO's grass-roots "Food for Miners" drive.

As of Mar. 29, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland's office reported, about $275,000 in donations have been made, mostly by individual union members but also from persons without ties to the labor movement. Kirkland's office has coordinated the "Food for Miners" campaign.

As Meany noted in his statement, the end of the strike did not bring automatic relief to the 160,000 miners and their families who endured the walkout. It will be weeks before many workers receive a paycheck and get back on their feet.

Contributions to help the miners should be sent to Kirkland's office in Washington, D.C.

Besides money, trade unionists have generously given clothing, food supplies, and acted in a variety of other ways to show their sympathy toward the miners:

- In Allen County (Fort Wayne), Ind., for example, two union bakeries donated 1,000 loaves of bread hot out of the oven to be distributed among striking workers and their families in the area.
- In Colorado, State AFL-CIO President Norman N. Pledger asked organized labor units to cooperate with the American Agriculture Movement in a statewide food and clothing drive for the striking miners. The farmers promised the trucks to deliver the food and clothing at mine locations throughout the state.
- AFL-CIO headquarters staff personnel collected $2,800, and donated a truckload of food and clothes that were distributed to members of UMW District 28 in southwestern Virginia. The Washington Central Labor Council matched the effort.
- The Hotel & Restaurant Employees, using the union's twin-engine aircraft, sent in 15 planeloads of food and clothing to needy mining communities in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Alabama.

Often the response was spontaneous, without the need for urging, as many union members said they "had been there before." John R. Hazel of Oregon City, Ore., typified the understanding of many donors, sending Kirkland's office a small contribution earmarked for the Mine Workers "in recognition of the benefits that you are accruing to us all through your steadfast perseverance in negotiating with the mine owners."

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Social Security Tax Slash Wins Democrats' Support

Postal Bill Approved By House

The House passed and sent to the Senate a postal service bill that the AFL-CIO termed "vitally important to the survival of all non-profit publications," including the labor press.

Postage rates for these publications—put out by groups such as churches, farm and veterans organizations as well as unions—have soared 700 percent since 1971. The publications that have survived are faced with another big round of postage increases unless Congress acts.

The House-passed bill sets guidelines for determining postage rates for non-profit organizations and adds more than $800 million a year to a public service subsidy that would allow continuation of six-day mail delivery and prevent closing of many post offices.

From labor's viewpoint, however, the House bill was marred by adoption of an amendment that will send parcel post rates sharply higher in an admitted attempt to channel more business to private delivery firms.

Postal unions will urge the Senate to overturn the House action, which they warn will cost jobs, force reductions in service and impose the biggest increase in costs on households that have no practical alternative to the postal service for sending and receiving packages.

The House voted for the higher postage rates by adopting, 292-112, an amendment by Rep. Paul M. Simon (D-Ill.) to bar any subsidy of parcel post rates. Earlier, it rejected a compromise amendment, 257-147.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had warned that the Simon amendment would give the profitable portion of the parcel post system to the private United Parcel Service and "leave to the postal service only the unprofitable suburban and rural parcel post."

The House did, however, reject several amendments by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) that would have gutted the portion of the bill that will protect non-profit organizations against destructive rate increases.

A fact sheet issued by the International Labor Press Association pointed up the damage done by the heavy postage increases of recent years.

In the past four years, the ILPA said, the number of copies of labor publications mailed each year has declined by more than 50 million.

The House-pased bill also includes some reforms in the operations of the U.S. Postal Service.

Thus, the bill provides for presi-

(Continued on Page 3)

33,000 Vote On Transit Agreement

New York—City subway and bus workers will receive a 6 percent wage increase plus cost-of-living guarantees over the next two years if they approve a new agreement with the city government.

Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan said that the pact, which averted a transit strike, is a "good settlement" and added that he would recommend it to the union's 31,000 members covered by the agreement. The settlement also covers another 2,000 workers represented by the Amalgamated Transit Union. The 33,000 workers are scheduled to vote on the contract by mail ballot during the next week.

Mayor Edward Koch, who announced the settlement on Apr. 1 just hours after the old contract expired, called the agreement "responsible and reasonable," and said that it would prevent an increase in the 50-cent subway fare through 1979.

Koch said he expected approval of the agreement by the city's Emergency Financial Control Board overseeing New York's efforts to regain fiscal stability.

Meanwhile, the city resumed negotiations with a coalition of unions representing some 200,000 municipal employees whose contracts expire on June 30. The unions, which include the State, County & Municipal Employees and the Teachers, went back to the bargaining table on Apr. 4.

Another potential Apr. 1 strike was headed off as the United Transportation Union reached tentative agreement with the MTA on a new contract covering 1,400 conductors, brakemen and bartenders on the

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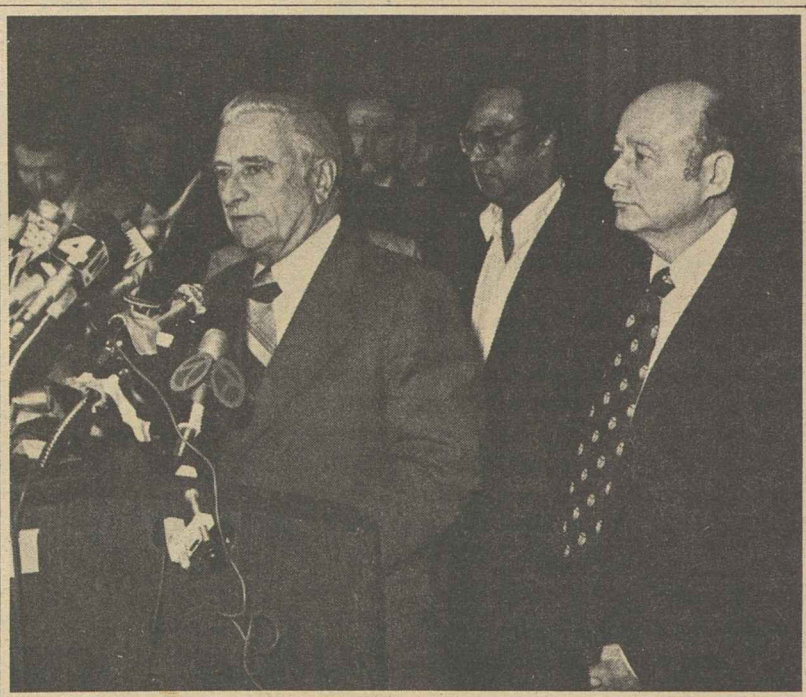

TRANSPORT WORKERS President Matthew Guinan, addressing reporters after a settlement had been reached covering New York bus and subway workers, said the pact was a good one and that he would recommend it for ratification. New York Mayor Edward Koch, right, joined Guinan at the news conference.

Labor Tells Congress:

'Buy American' Act Needs Improvement

A 1933 law directing government agencies to "Buy American" when U.S. products are available at "reasonable cost" should be updated and strengthened, the AFL-CIO urged.

The intent of the law has been largely thwarted by weakening interpretations and regulations, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testified at Senate hearings in Washington.

Earlier, when the Governmental Affairs subcommittee held hearings in Pittsburgh, Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride told the panel that workers can't understand why their tax money should be used to add to unemployment in industries already hard hit by job losses.

The bill that the subcommittee is considering would apply the domestic preference law to purchases by state and local governments in programs in which the federal government has provided at least half the funds.

At present, unless a specific law contains a Buy American requirement, states can use federal money for foreign-made products even if the price differential is minimal.

Oswald noted that the state of Minnesota recently passed its own Buy American law in response to public protests against the purchase of structural steel for bridge construction at less than four-fifths of 1 percent under a U.S. bidder.

The "savings" was only a tiny fraction of the lost wages and lost taxes, Oswald testified.

McBride noted that the federal guideline before 1951 held that a domestic price would be "unreasonable" only if it exceeded an import price by at least 25 percent. But the cost differentials were narrowed by the Eisenhower Administration and complicated by being applied differently in localities of high unemployment. Further confusion was added, he said, by a comptroller general's decision involving "public interest determination."

The legislation before the subcommittee, with bipartisan sponsorship, would define American products as those in which foreign components do not account for

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Rollback Endorsed By Caucus

By David L. Perlman

A decisive majority of House Democrats called for a rollback of social security taxes and the use of general revenue funds to supplement the payroll tax that is levied on workers and their employers.

The policy statement, which is in line with the position taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this year, was adopted by a 150-57 vote of the House Democratic Caucus.

It does not spell out the details of the proposed legislation. But it calls on the House Ways & Means Committee to draw up a bill and bring it to the House floor.

Even before the caucus met, the House Budget Committee in effect voted to substitute a social security tax cut for part of the income tax reduction proposed by President Carter.

The Budget Committee is in the process of putting together overall spending and revenue targets that the House will act on not later than Apr. 15. The budget resolutions, subject to later modifications, in part reflect and in part determine the spending levels of various government programs for fiscal 1979—the 12 months starting Oct. 1, 1978.

In making its spending and revenue assumptions, the committee voted to project a $7.5-billion reduction in social security payroll tax collections for 1979.

Last year, the payroll tax on workers and employers was 5.85

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Trade Deficit Widened By Import Surge

America's trading position in the world slumped further in February as imports exceeeded exports by $4.52 billion. It was the largest monthly deficit in history and the 21st consecutive month that the U.S. trade balance has been in the red.

The Commerce Dept. reported that February imports increased 16.5 percent from January to a record high of $14.44 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis. The previous record for imports was $14.4 billion last June.

Exports in February slipped nine-tenths of 1 percent to an adjusted $9.92 billion from $10.01 billion in January.

While oil again accounted for a large share of the imports, the

(Continued on Page 6)

Wage-Hour Law Backpay Won For 80,000 in Postal Service

By James M. Shevis

The U.S. Postal Service has entered into settlement agreements with some 80,000 present and former employees to reimburse them for wage underpayments in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act over the past four years.

The settlement, which would benefit members of the Postal Workers, Letter Carriers and the Mailhandlers division of the Laborers, could well result in recovery of the largest amount of money ever obtained under provisions of the 40-year-old statute.

Under the settlement, USPS agreed to establish a fund of up to $56 million to be distributed among the plaintiffs as compensation for so-called "suffer-and-permit" FLSA violations. Such violations occur when an employer allows a worker to perform work but does not pay him for such work.

An example of such a violation would be the window clerk who is supposed to clock out at 5 p.m., but stays on half an hour or so longer to handle waiting customers.

USPS permitted clerks to work overtime but refused to pay them on grounds the work had not been authorized by a supervisor.

Other violations involved letter carriers returning late from their routes when extra-heavy mail loads, bad weather or other conditions prevented them from completing delivery during the normal shift. In submitting overtime requests, they were denied payment because USPS said the work was unauthorized.

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CONTINUING EFFORTS of Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, right, in the battle against occupational health hazards of asbestos are noted in a plaque presented by President Frank D. Martino of the Chemical Workers at the union's legislative and safety and health conference in Washington. Selikoff heads environmental sciences at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

Unionists Join Appeal For Indochina Refugees

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland heads a list of top trade union leaders who have joined with more than 130 distinguished Americans in calling for immediate U.S. aid to relieve the plight of refugees from Indochina.

The appeal, which is sponsored by Social Democrats, USA, calls for the adoption of a long-range, open-ended policy for admitting all Vietnamese "boat people" and refugees from Cambodia and for adopting a more flexible procedure for admitting Laotian refugees. It also urges the United States to "appeal to all maritime countries to let no ship pass people in danger of drowning, to close no ports to them, and to let no ship be penalized for bringing refugees to port."

A similar appeal was issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting when it called on the United States to adopt a generous policy to save the lives of those fleeing oppression in Southeast Asia.

Federation President George Meany cited the council's action in a letter to President Carter urging him to take a "humanitarian approach" when he reaches a decision on U.S. policy affecting refugees.

Signers of the appeal sponsored by the Social Democrats include Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.); Bayard Rustin, national chairman of Social Democrats, USA; Roger Baldwin, honorary president of the International League for Human Rights; Leo Cherne, honorary chairman of Freedom House, as well as a host of prominent intellectuals and liberal leaders.

The AFL-CIO vice presidents signing the appeal are Kenneth T. Blaylock, president of the Government Employees; Sol C. Chaikin, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Lloyd McBride, president of the Steelworkers; Frederick O'Neal, president of the Associated Actors & Artistes; Albert Shanker, president of the Teachers; J. C. Turner, president of the Operating Engineers; Martin Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters; William Winpisinger, president of the Machinists, and Murray Finley, president of the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Rustin recently visited the refugee camps in Thailand as part of a 12-member citizens' commission sponsored by the International Rescue Committee. He emphasized that it is essential that the Carter Administration adopt a "generous open-ended" refugee policy, both for the sake of the refugees and for the "moral credibility" of the Administration's human rights policy. "We can't very well speak about human rights and expect to be believed," Rustin said, "if we are prepared to let refugees from totalitarianism drown in the South China Sea."

Other trade unionists signing the appeal are Shelley Appleton, secretary-treasurer of the ILGWU, and Wilbur Daniels, the union's executive vice president; Jacob Sheinkman, secretary-treasurer of ACTWU; Robert Porter, secretary-treasurer of the AFT; Jacob Clayman, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Tom Kahn, assistant to the AFL-CIO president; and Joyce Miller, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and a vice president of ACTWU.

New Members Dept. Set Up By Steel Union

Pittsburgh — Richard H. Davis has been appointed director of a special department that the Steelworkers created to serve new members, USWA President Lloyd McBride announced. Davis had been education director of District 50 before it merged with the USWA in 1972.

Noting that the USWA membership includes a large number of new and young members who may not be aware of the gains made through the struggle of organized labor, McBride said the New Members Dept. would acquaint them with the roots and aims of industrial unionism.

McBride also announced the appointments of Russell W. Gibbons as public relations director and John Carney and Jack Eckman as assistant directors of the union's Education Dept.

Gibbons succeeds Raymond W. Pasnick both as PR director and editor of the union's newspaper, Steel Labor. Pasnick, who has held the posts since 1965 and is a former president of the International Labor Press Association, will remain on the department's staff.

Davis, Carney and Eckman have been with the union's education staff for a number of years and Gibbons has been assistant editor of Steel Labor since 1967.

Steel Companies Rebuffed:

Appeals Court Backs OSHA On Coke Oven Standard

By John R. Oravec

Philadelphia—A three-judge panel of the U.S. 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals rejected an attempt by steel industry employers to kill key sections of a federal health standard reducing worker exposure to cancer-causing coke oven emissions.

Union safety specialists see the unanimous ruling as the biggest victory for labor since the courts upheld the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's vinyl chloride standard a few years ago.

The coke oven standard was scheduled to take effect Jan. 20, 1977, but the steel industry won a court-ordered delay. Certain sections of the standard went into effect a month later while the court reviewed the industry's challenge.

Provisions of the standard are being phased in gradually. When they are fully implemented by 1980, coke oven emissions will be limited to 0.15 milligrams of benzene-soluble particulate matter per cubic meter of air during an eight-hour shift.

The court totally rejected the industry argument that OSHA's exposure limit was invalid because "there is no substantial evidence of health need" and because it was not economically and technically feasible.

At hearings prior to the implementation of the standard, the Steelworkers cited medical studies showing that coke oven workers are 10 times more likely to contract cancer than other groups of workers.

The court held that the Secretary of Labor's determination was based on adequate evidence that coke oven emissions are carcinogenic, and "therefore, we have no difficulty in concluding that the Secretary's effort to meet a perceived health need by establishing an exposure limit to coke oven emissions was proper."

In writing the decision for the panel, Judge Max Rosenn also noted that there was clear evidence to support the OSHA finding that the exposure limits are technically feasible through the installation of engineering controls.

Rosenn noted that readings taken by the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health at U.S. Steel Corp.'s coke oven batteries in Fairfield, Ala., showed emissions on certain days were below the exposure limit even though the company "had not implemented all of the specific engineering controls that are now required in the standard."

The court also held that the employers have to prove on their own that the costs of installing controls would trigger "massive dislocations" within the industry. The companies claimed it would cost them from $240 million to $1.3 billion to install the equipment.

"Although we are very sensitive to the financial implications of the standard," the court said, "we are not persuaded that its implementation would precipitate anything approaching the 'massive dislocation.'"

The decision cited a report showing the steel industry is both stable and profitable, since after tax earnings of seven major and five smaller firms exceeded $857 million per year.

"We also attach significance to the United Steelworkers' strong support of the standard," the court added. "If the standard turns out in reality to be economically infeasible, their members will perhaps suffer as much, if not more than, any other interested party."

The court did accede to one argument advanced by the employers group by striking out a section of the standard that would have required companies to commence research and development activities to meet exposure limits.

But George C. Cohen, the labor attorney who represented the USWA before the court, pointed out that this does not eliminate the obligation of all coke oven employers to comply with the mandatory engineering controls and work practices required by the standard.

The court also reviewed a provision of the standard that would make it applicable to employers other than coke producers.

"It would make little sense to apply a health standard to only one group of employers," the court said in noting that "employees of independent contractors suffer the effects of carcinogens as well."

There are about 22,000 workers in the United States directly involved in the production of coke and several thousand others who are periodically exposed to coke oven emissions during maintenance and repair work.

The court noted, however, that OSHA's notice on the implementation of the standard was not clearly directed at non-coke oven employers and held that OSHA should resolve certain questions through further proceedings.

In another job safety development, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati lifted a stay on an OSHA standard lowering workplace exposure to acrylonitrile.

OSHA had issued an emergency temporary standard on the cancer-causing agent, commonly referred to as AN, in January. But after an industry group challenged the action, the appeals court ordered a moratorium Feb. 15 pending judicial review.

After hearing arguments presented by the Labor Dept. and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the court concluded that further postponement of the standard "would have an extremely adverse effect upon the health and safety of thousands of exposed workers."

The government estimates that at least 10,000 workers are exposed to high levels of AN and about 125,000 other workers are exposed to some degree.

AN is a highly toxic liquid used widely in the production of man-made fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics and other materials.

Airline Unions Denounce Proposal To Deregulate International Traffic

Unions in the airline industry have warned Transportation Sec. Brock Adams that a proposed new U.S. policy aimed at deregulating international air traffic would work to the disadvantage of American carriers in competition with foreign airlines, result in the loss of U.S. jobs and damage the overall interest of the nation.

AFL-CIO President George Meany forwarded to Adams a nine-page analysis of the proposed policy by the AFL-CIO Air Line Coordinating Committee which described the plan as "outright madness" that would "assure the bankruptcy of our carriers and the supremacy of foreign-flag carriers in international skies."

The committee urged a moratorium on implementation of the new policy until its effects can be studied by the Senate, "for we are not at all convinced that economic agreements of this kind fall solely under the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch. We believe that the policy underlying bilateral agreements, at the very least, is subject to review and to the advice and consent of the Senate."

The full text of the policy is still secret, the committee noted, ostensibly to assure that the "final" policy will be "responsive to comments." But the document on which comment was invited, the committee said, appears to be no more than a topic outline of the full statement.

Nonetheless, it said, recent negotiations with foreign countries have made it clear that "the policy is being implemented, that a de facto deregulation of international aviation is in full swing, and that such a commitment is unlikely to be stemmed or altered."

The committee conceded that there is a superficial appeal in the purpose stated in the policy: "To provide the greatest possible benefit to travelers and shippers . . ." through the "preservation and extension of competition between airlines in a fair market place . . ." based upon "greater competitive opportunities for U.S. and foreign airlines."

But it pointed out that "if a foreign country is . . . committed to a protectionist economic policy and insists on capacity or fare restraints in order to preserve its market advantage, we are at a decided disadvantage. We cannot impose similar restrictions on the foreign carrier; for the policy prevents the U.S. from imposing restrictions and accepting 'the self-defeating accommodation of protectionism.'"

The committee illustrated the dangers inherent in such a policy by detailing the results of agreements recently made with Mexico and the Netherlands, which gave far-reaching concessions to the national airlines of those countries while severely injuring U.S. carriers.

"This application of so-called free trade principles is dangerous to our economic balance of payments and harmful to our labor force," the committee said.

Reductions Through Attrition:

Rail Union Reaches Crew Size Accord

Chicago—The United Transportation Union and the Milwaukee Road have reached a breakthrough agreement on the touchy issue of train crew reduction.

The terms of the agreement, which became effective on Apr. 1, provide for reducing present three-member road and yard ground crews to two members solely through attrition.

No employees will be laid off or transferred, UTU General Chairmen T. J. McGuire and L. M. Hanson stressed in announcing the plan. The crews, consisting of a conductor and two brakemen, will be reduced only as present workers die, retire, resign, are promoted or leave for other valid reasons.

McGuire and Hanson estimate the current attrition rate at 5 to 8 percent annually. The carrier, which operates between its headquarters here and the West Coast, has over 3,000 crews that will be affected by the agreement.

When crews are operated in the "reduced" status, each member will receive a special $4 allowance "as compensation for the additional service and responsibilities consistent with the operation of a reduced crew," the agreement stipulates.

In addition, each time a reduced crew is used, the company will deposit $48.25 into an employees' productivity fund. At the end of each year, the fund will be split among eligible participating employees according to the number of tours of duty they have worked in road freight or yard service that calendar year.

Employees may leave their individual "bonus" or "share" money in the fund to draw interest as a savings fund or a pension supplement, or they may elect to withdraw it at the time the pot is split.

The Milwaukee agreement, which could spread to other lines, reportedly caused shock waves among negotiators for the nation's major railroads currently bargaining with the unions over proposals for new labor agreements.

Labor, the national newspaper published by 14 railroad unions, said that a spokesman for the carriers complained that the productivity bonus was too generous and that the clause limiting the agreement to 70 cars or less was too restrictive.

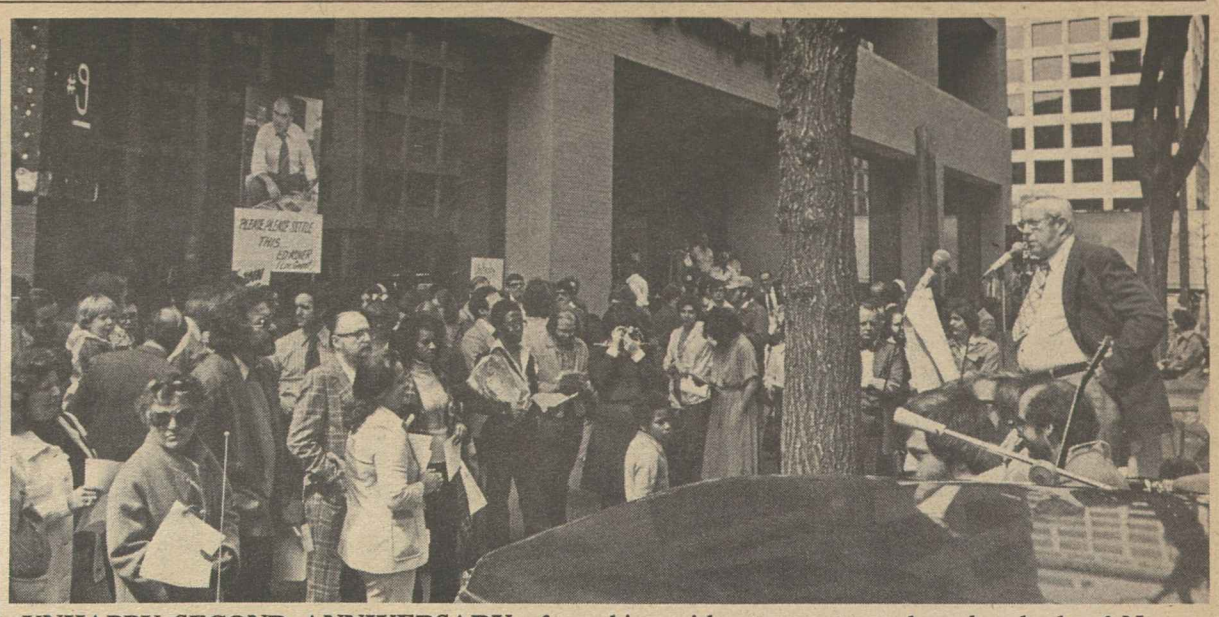
UTU Vice President Fred Hardin, who is the union's top representative in the national bargaining, said he was "astounded" at such an attitude.

Hardin pointed to findings by judicial bodies and other panels showing that where employees were required to handle higher work loads and responsibilities they are entitled to a fair share of the savings that result.

The Milwaukee pact is of further significance since it was reached separately with UTU outside of national negotiations. Crew consist has been a prickly subject since the National Railway Labor Conference Committee, representing the major carriers, attempted to force UTU into handling the matter on a national basis last June.

UTU President Al H. Chesser had insisted that crew consist, according to a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling, is an issue for local negotiations with individual carriers and not a national issue.

Meanwhile, railway unions pressed their bargaining with the railroads on wages, rules, and other conditions on two fronts. While four unions still were meeting with the carriers, seven others sought results through mediation.



UNHAPPY SECOND ANNIVERSARY of working without a contract drew hundreds of Newspaper Guild members to a protest rally outside the Washington Post building. Addressing the demonstration is Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Postal Bill Wins House Endorsement

(Continued from Page 1)

dential appointment of the Postmaster General for a four-year term, subject to Senate confirmation.

At present, the Postmaster General is chosen by a largely autonomous governing board.

It would also allow either the House or Senate to block any cutback in service or post office closings by a resolution of disapproval.

The original bill drawn up by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee had some more far-reaching changes, including congressional veto power over rate increases. It was modified in consultation with the White House in a move to head off overt Administration opposition.

The White House backed off from apparent opposition to the bill after House Post Office Committee Chairman Robert N. C. Nix (D-Pa.) cancelled scheduled hearings on President Carter's government reorganization proposals.

A subsequent letter of clarification from presidential aide Stuart E. Eizenstat declared that although the Administration "cannot support" the bill, "we will not oppose" its passage by the House.

Even if the House provisions are kept intact as the bill moves through the Senate, postage rates for non-profit publications will increase over present levels. But the rate of increase will be less and the extra cost more easily absorbed.

One effect of the big postage hikes for publications, the ILPA has contended, has been a damaging limit on the free flow of information.

Guild Rally Hits Stalling By Washington Post

Newspaper Guild members at the Washington Post staged a lunch hour protest rally outside the Post building to observe an "unhappy second anniversary" of working without a contract.

The old agreement expired Mar. 31, 1976, and in 49 collective bargaining sessions the Post management refused to submit an offer to Guild negotiators. Then a week before the second anniversary of the contract's expiration, the Post came up with a proposal.

But leaders of the Guild's Post unit, which represents about 1,000 news and commercial employees, found the offer unacceptable.

Unit Chairman Eugene Meyer told rally participants that the economic package was insufficient to keep pace with inflation. In addition to falling short on wages, Meyer said it was inadequate in benefits and would undermine the union's security provisions.

The proposal includes a no-strike clause that provides for the suspension or discharge of Guild members honoring picket lines of other unions at the Post.

In a message to the rally, AFL-CIO President George Meany said it was essential for all workers at the Post to stick together to win a fair settlement.

"The Washington Post's editorial opposition to labor law reform is more understandable in the light of the Post management's unwillingness to bargain fairly with its employees," Meany said.

"Two years without a contract and 50 fruitless bargaining sessions mean that, more than ever, Post workers must stick together to achieve an equitable agreement.

"Only your unity will convince the Washington Post to put its preachments about fairness into practice and to fulfill its responsibility to bargaining collectively with its employees."

In the past several years, the Post has taken a hard line against its unions. It sought to weaken the Typographical Union in a 1973 contract dispute and succeeded in breaking a pressmen's unit in a strike that started in 1975. Rally speakers warned that the Post is now attempting to break the Guild.

Training Act Expansion Urged to Take Up Slack

The nation's key public jobs program—the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act—should be expanded to take up the continued slack in the private economy, the AFL-CIO urged.

Associate Legislative Director Kenneth Young asked a House subcommittee to scrutinize the Administration's proposals for CETA programs "in the context of this nation's persistent, high unemployment."

As he had at earlier Senate hearings, Young objected to a premature shift in emphasis away from assistance to those unable to find private-sector jobs because of the weakness of the overall economy.

He said the AFL-CIO agrees on the need for special programs to deal with structural unemployment—the problems of persons who lack the skills or training to hold down a job if it were available.

Such people need and should get special help, Young said. But their training won't be of any use if the unemployment rate stays high, he warned.

Young, accompanied by Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten, presented the AFL-CIO's proposal to raise the present ceiling of 725,000 CETA public service jobs to 1.1 million in fiscal 1979.

This can and should be done, he stressed, without substituting federally-funded workers for permanent employees and without undermining employment standards.

The Administration plan would set a flexible ceiling on public service jobs, keyed to the national unemployment rate.

Young termed inadequate the proposal for 100,000 jobs when unemployment is 4.75 percent or less, with an additional 100,000 jobs for every additional one-half percent rise in the jobless rate. Instead, he said, the formula should be made more consistent with the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment goals. The AFL-CIO plan would start with 300,000 jobs at an unemployment rate of 4 percent and 100,000 for each half-percent above that.

While labor accepts the need for a ceiling on the maximum federal payment for each CETA job, Young expressed concern that the present $10,000 limit—first set in 1973—is becoming inadequate. He suggested that it be raised automatically in future years on the basis of annual increases in the consumer price index.

The AFL-CIO testimony also reiterated labor's concern over rigid limits on the length of time a person may stay in a CETA-funded job. The Labor Dept. should have flexibility in this area, Young said, and the time limits should be suspended in areas of substantial unemployment.

Veteran Labor Editor Justin McCarthy Dies

Arlington, Va.—Justin G. McCarthy, an editor with Press Associates, Inc., since 1975 and earlier a public affairs representative and editor with the Mine Workers for 25 years, died Apr. 2 of a heart disorder at his home here. He was 62.

A native of Chicago, McCarthy became a reporter with the Chicago Daily News in 1935 and later covered labor news for the News and the Chicago Sun. He won a Nieman fellowship at Harvard University for his news work in 1947. He joined the UMW the following year and remained there until 1973.

McCarthy had been a member of the Newspaper Guild since 1937, serving the Chicago Guild in a number of elective offices including president. He is survived by his wife, Laverne, a son and daughter, two stepchildren and five grandchildren.

McBride Cites Problems Common to U.S., Canada

Quebec City—Corporate greed, monopoly in the market place and consumer gouging "respect no international boundaries," Lloyd McBride, president of the Steelworkers, told the Canadian Labor Congress biennial convention here.

McBride, speaking as the AFL-CIO's fraternal delegate to the convention, noted that high interest rates, runaway inflation and energy shortages are stifling economic growth in both Canada and the United States.

And he made a strong plea to the 2,500 convention delegates for solidarity between the organized labor movements of the two countries. McBride listed some of the common problems facing American and Canadian workers:

"The captains of industry still demonstrate too little concern for human life and limb when it comes to making a profit.

"The international cartels, conglomerates and multinational corporations are inventing new, heartless ways to exploit cheap labor, bottle up inventions, rig prices and gang up on the consumer and union members.

"All over North America, many companies are trying to prevent the unionization of workers and then, after they organize, to put every conceivable roadblock in the way of normal collective bargaining."

McBride also noted that the "right to work committee had crossed the border into Canada" and is being used to attack Canadian unions under the guise of its "sweet, innocent-sounding" name.

"I'm sure you won't be deceived by this," he said.

In the common fight against all forms of exploitation, "we need all the understanding and cooperation that it is possible to generate between us," he warned. "As long as we stand fast, no outside power can deter us."

Three Unionists Named To Social Security Unit

Three labor representatives have been appointed to the new Advisory Council on Social Security.

They are Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, Velma Hill, vice president of the Teachers, and Melvin A. Glasser, director of the Auto Workers' social security department.

The council will conduct a comprehensive review of the nation's social security system, submitting its findings to Sec. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. by Oct. 1, 1979.

'Right-to-Work' Deception

THE LENGTH TO WHICH anti-union advocates will go to defeat the pending Senate bill on labor law reform was shown by the blatantly distorted advertisement run by the National Right to Work Committee in several newspapers, including the Des Moines Register.

Even the newspaper itself editorialized that the ad "was misleading." The ad was addressed to Iowa Senators Dick Clark and John Culver and asked why they are undecided "about forcing unionism on Iowa workers."

The term "forced unionism" is a favorite phrase of the right wing in referring to the union shop, in which workers are required to join the union once they are hired.

As the Des Moines Register subsequently editorialized, there is nothing in the proposed bill that would modify existing state right to work laws or "force" unionism.

Basically, all the law does is provide protections so that workers, exercising their free rights of secret ballot vote, can choose whether or not they wish to have a union represent them. The law really puts back some reality into the promise of the 1935 Wagner Act which gave workers the right to form unions.

It is typical, of course, that the bill has been parroted as something for "labor bosses," but if any fairminded person ever watched what happens to working people when they seek to organize into a union in a plant in this country, and face threats and harassment and possible loss of jobs without any real penalty facing the employer, they would realize the true need for the passage of this measure.

No, the labor law reform bill won't be a panacea for all of the problems of working people, but it will help bring greater fairness into labor-management situations.

Sadly, the ad referred to by the Des Moines Register is popping up in the 20 right-to-work states carrying the misleading message in the hope to get the 40 senators from those states to vote against the bill and to filibuster it into oblivion. We feel these ads ought to be refused by the newspapers involved, as an outright case of failing to follow "truth in advertising" principles.

—From the March 1978 Allied Industrial Worker.

An Effective Stimulus

SOCIAL SECURITY is now on a sound actuarial basis into the next century. But social security financing remains regressive. Despite this nation's commitment to the principle of progressive taxation based on ability to pay, low and middle-income workers contribute a higher proportion of their income to social security than do the wealthy.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly stated that the payroll tax should be supplemented by general revenues, since that revenue is based on a more progressive tax system. We urge Congress to adopt a rollback in the 1979 payroll tax to 5.85 percent, with all scheduled future tax rate increases replaced by general revenues.

The rollback in the social security tax rate would provide an effective stimulus to consumer buying power.

—From an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement.

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'We're Ready to Go!'

The Victim as Villain:

Japan Blames U.S. Business For Heavy Trade Imbalance

By Gus Tyler

THE JAPANESE HAVE invented a new American word: "exportize." This word may be defined as the process whereby a commodity is prepared, packaged, and presented to make it attractive in a foreign market.

The word was coined at the conclusion of a joint U.S.-Japan Trade Facilitation Committee meeting held in New York.

The object of the meeting, as its very title suggests, was to facilitate trade between the United States and Japan. Americans have been pressing for such talks because many American companies have come to feel that the movement of goods between the two countries has been very much a one-way passage—from Japan to the United States.

Japan has been running a total trade surplus of several billion—although the tight little Asiatic island has to import all of its fuel from other countries.

The United States has been running the heaviest trade deficit in its history—close to $30 billion—although we are not totally dependent on outside sources for our petroleum or natural gas. More significantly, in the direct trade between the United States and Japan, we ran a deficit of about $7 billion last year.

American companies have been complaining bitterly that this immense imbalance is due to exclusionist policies by Japan.

American goods are barred not simply by tariffs but also by non-tariff barriers—hundreds of little pieces of red tape, consciously and cleverly designed, to slow down and stop the movement of foreign goods on to the Japanese market.

To make matters worse, Japan has been dumping its products on the American market by selling them here below production costs in Japan. So to open up the closed island, America has been engaging in talks with the Japanese. And now the Japanese have come up with their solution.

According to Mr. Ryohei Suzuki, chief executive director of the Japan Trade Center in New York, "our two countries should try to revolutionize the U.S. businessman's thinking about exports."

Please note who is at fault. It is the American businessman, whose thinking must be revolutionized by the joint efforts of the United States and Japan. In the words of Suzuki, "There's a tough question on the American side of how interested U.S. companies are in exporting."

American companies must become more export-minded, he advises. "Potental exporters should try to 'exportize' their products, shifting their emphasis away from only the domestic market, through, for example, changes in long-range planning, personnel selection and training, and research and development."

In short, if we have not penetrated the Japanese market it is not due to Japan's protectionist attitude but to the merchandising ineptitude of our Yankee traders. A perfect case of charging the victim with being the villain.

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'Human Rights Are Absolute Qualities'

From its founding the Jewish Labor Committee has stood for justice, freedom, equality and human dignity. That phrase is now popularly known as "human rights."

To us, human rights are absolute qualities, not relative quantities. They cannot be measured in degrees or percentages. They cannot be quantified in terms of some political victims released—so long as any remain in jail. Human rights cannot be considered a body count of emigrees or as an empty basket in a diplomatic agreement.

Human rights have not prevailed over state power simply because the Soviet Union has not yet imprisoned or exterminated Andrei Sakharov. As a symbol of the yearning for freedom, he represents hundreds of millions. The triumph for human rights will only come when Sakharov and the others are truly free to speak, to assemble, to associate together — in their own country without fear, without harassment, without punishment.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the Jewish Labor Committee Human Rights Award dinner, New York, Mar. 29, 1978.

Economic Afflictions Persist:

Struggle Continues to Fulfill Martin Luther King's Dream

By Bayard Rustin

LAST WEEK, I WAS TALKING to a young man who—at the time of Dr. King's assassination in 1968—was in 10th grade. He recalled that evening in early April when the shocking news of Dr. King's murder was broadcast to the world. But he had few, if any, meaningful recollections of the great civil rights struggles of the 1950s and the 1960s. Names and places like James Meredith, Birmingham, "Bull" Connor, and Little Rock, were blurred in his mind, vaguely remembered but not fully comprehended. He was, unlike his parents and older neighbors, untouched by the bitter reality of racial segregation. For him, the very concept of segregation seemed alien and peculiar, indeed unthinkable.

The attitudes of this young man, I think, testify to Dr. King's greatest accomplishment: racial segregation, whether de jure or de facto, has become politically and morally untenable in modern America. He showed America, through the beauty of non-violent witness, the true face of racism, a face which was hideous and inhuman.

But Dr. King's social dream consisted of two intimately linked components: first, the realization of civil and political rights (an area in which we have made substantial progress); and, secondly, the achievement of economic and social equality by black Americans. In short, Dr. King proposed what might be called "a package deal" for black liberation. Freedom, according to Dr. King, would not—and could not—come piecemeal; nor would it come through the sheer benevolence of the white power centers. It would come only as the result of a social revolution, non-violent to be sure, but a revolution, nevertheless, in the true sense of the word.

During the 10 years since Dr. King's death, phase two of the civil rights movement—the economic phase—has produced a spotty and somewhat disappointing record. Although most blacks have improved their economic position, at least marginally, since the 1960s recent years have seen repeated setbacks for black people.

After years of a slow, but steady, narrowing of the white-black income gap, the gap is now becoming wider. And unemployment rates among black workers remain at intolerably high levels. For certain categories of black workers—teenagers, for example—the unemployment rate is double that of white workers. But perhaps even worse, the labor force participation rate for black men of prime working age has fallen drastically since 1958—from 96 percent to 88.5 percent. This bleak statistic indicates that thousands of black workers have abandoned all hope of "making it" in contemporary America.

These disheartening trends are easily traced to the disastrous economic policies so stubbornly pursued by the Nixon and Ford Administrations. And now even with a Democratic president elected with the overwhelming support of black voters, the situation looks only slightly better. Many politicians—and here I include some liberals—fail to grasp the concept that economic policy has become, in a very real way, the civil rights policy of the 1970s.

THERE ARE, however, viable and time-proven strategies for attacking the economic afflictions that continue to torment the black community. For one thing, Dr. King—who died while aiding a union of sanitation men—recognized the necessity of uniting black workers and white workers in their common struggle for economic security and advancement. But black workers, no matter how well organized, cannot resume the slow march toward economic and social equality within the context of a chronically ill economy.

We must continue to press for a firm commitment to full employment (the recent House vote on the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is an encouraging sign.) We must move ahead in the uphill battle for quality integrated education. And we must reaffirm our support for America's urban centers, so often the depressing havens of America's poorest and most dejected people.

No, Dr. King's dream has not been realized after 10 long and sometimes cruel years. Nor do I really think that he expected us to see the dream fulfilled in 10, 20, or even 50 years. He knew that endurance and perseverance are the distinguishing marks of any worthwhile movement for justice.

"The hard truth," he told us in 1967, "is that neither Negro nor white has done enough to expect the dawn of a new day. While much has been done, it has been accomplished by too few and on a scale too limited for the breadth of the goal. Freedom is not won by a passive acceptance of suffering. Freedom is won by a struggle against suffering. By this measure, Negroes have not yet paid the full price for freedom. And whites have not yet faced the full cost of justice." Dr. King's words still ring true today.

No Trade-Off:

Curbs on Inflation Attainable Without Retreat on Jobs Goal

PRESIDENT CARTER doesn't have to abandon his commitment to full employment as his No. 1 goal in order to shape effective curbs on renewed inflationary pressures, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said on Labor News Conference.

"Combatting inflation is not a trade-off for meeting unemployment," Oswald stressed. "Experience proves that putting people back to work" often cuts the costs of both business and government through "higher levels of use of operating capacity" and reduction of welfare and unemployment insurance outlays.

The American public has normally been more concerned with inflation that unemployment, Oswald pointed out in referring to the findings of a recent opinion poll, because everybody feels the effects of rising prices.

He noted that the large majority of Americans have jobs, "but for those who are unemployed, the tragedy of unemployment is substantially worse than the pressures and the impact of inflation on buying power. Both of these problems—unemployment and inflation—need to be corrected."

He said that the Administration and the Congress can develop specific policies that address the basic elements that have been underlying our inflation without cancelling the drive to reduce persistently high unemployment rates.

Oswald said that the inflationary pressures are coming "from food, which has had big increases in the past year; from medical care, which has increased much more rapidly than the overall rate of inflation; from fuel price increases, which have rocked the economy ever since the OPEC crunch; and from the high interest rates that get built into our economic system—into the houses that people buy, into the automobiles that they purchase on time."

Those areas, he stressed, can be curbed without braking the drive for full employment.

Wage increase have had less impact on price increases than other market factors, Oswald observed. Using the recent coal industry settlement as an example, he noted that the price of coal quadrupled in the last eight years—rising from $4.99 a ton to $21 a ton. But during the same period, wages of mine workers less than doubled.

"When alternative fuel prices went up, coal prices followed," he said. "They went up not because labor costs involved in coal mining went up, but because the coal companies were able to charge more for the product."

Reporters questioning Oswald were Fred Frailey of U.S. News & World Report and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICA'S ONCE-GREAT CITIES are in deep trouble. President Carter's new urban policy recognized this in committing the federal government to a long-term leadership role in reversing the deterioration of the cities.

"Today marks the turning point," Carter declared, and it was said none too soon. The President's "new partnership" calls for an alliance of all levels of government with the private sector and with all the citizens down to the neighborhood level.

Before reversing the deterioration of the cities, there first had to be a reversal of attitudes and policies.

The Urban & Regional Policy Group set up by Carter a year ago discovered that the cities were in a worse condition than they imagined.

After the efforts of the Great Society program during the Johnson Administration, the cities were virtually abandoned during the Nixon and Ford Administrations. During the prolonged Nixon-Ford recession, state and local governments fell into heavy deficits. They laid off employees wholesale, cut back public services and raised taxes to their constitutional limits. Business moved out and took the jobs, too.

"The cities in the '70s have become disproportionately the residence of the poor," observed Patricia Roberts Harris, secretary of Housing & Urban Development, who chaired the Policy Group.

Harris said the declining urban economy was not something that became acute in the 1960s and dragged on, but rather was a phenomenon of the last few years. It was obvious, she said, that the federal government required a comprehensive urban policy to deal with this "new reality."

Carter's program, though modest in funding, is comprehensive in concept and program. It undoubtedly will be up to urban supporters and Congress to beef up the financing and strengthen certain details. But few can object to the range of his approach: the rehabilitation of the physical facilities of the cities; the revitalization of the urban economies; the enhancement of the social and cultural attractions of city life.

For its part, the federal government has been called on to lead. And this influence should not be underestimated, since federal programs send $80 billion a year to state and local governments.

THE MOST DECISIVE action the federal government will be taking will be to apply an "urban impact" test to all federal programs. This initiative will reorient 38 existing programs in ways to help rather than hurt the cities.

For example, the Environmental Protection Agency will exercise its control over water and public sewer facilities to shift away from the new construction that aided urban sprawl and back towards the rehabilitation of existing facilities in the city.

HUD, which in past years financed billions of dollars of construction of middle-class housing outside the cities and consumed farmland in the process, will now focus that aid on the cities.

The Dept. of Transportation, which for so long helped people flee the cities over new highways, will now shift to the rehabilitation of city facilities and bridges.

As broad as Carter's program is, it contains a serious flaw. It relies on private companies to move back to the cities, attracted by investment tax credits, job subsidies, air pollution concessions, grants, loan guarantees and other lures.

However, a survey of 352 of the nation's largest corporations by the House Subcommittee on the City is not too reassuring. The survey found that many companies that left the city are unlikely to return. Service-type companies seem best suited for the kind of workforce remaining in the cities.

The barriers that business sees in the cities include high land costs, poor-quality schools, crime, congestion, environmental regulations, heavy taxes and lack of an experienced workforce.

It seems apparent that the federal government may have to exercise stronger leadership to rebuild and revitalize the cities and not wait on the private sector.

EFFECTIVE CURBS on new inflationary pressures can be instituted without President Carter retreating on his commitment to full employment, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Fred Frailey, left, of U.S. News & World Report and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun.

Trade Deficit Widened By Import Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

sharp jump in the trade deficit in February resulted from a surge in overseas purchases of a wide range of other goods, including iron and steel products, machinery and transport equipment, and crude and manufactured materials, the government said.

The February deficit was almost twice as much as the adjusted $2.38 billion trade deficit in January, and considerably more than the previous record deficit of $3.62 billion in October.

The nation's trade deficit for the first two months of 1978 exceeds the deficit for the entire year of 1976, when the trade gap was $5.88 billion. Last year, the deficit reached $26.55 billion and the full-year deficit in 1978 is expected at least to match that.

The greater volume of imports in February ranged across a variety of goods from French wines to Japanese cars and television sets. Some consumer-ready items, including coffee and sugar, were imported at a lesser rate, the Commerce Dept. said.

The drop in coffee and sugar reflected both lower prices and less consumption, the government said. Oil continued as the chief import problem, however. Petroleum imports increased $347 million in February to $3.6 billion, the Commerce Dept. said.

Labor Urges Buy American Act Extension

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 25 percent of the cost.

It would extend the law to cover any contract financed by at least 50 percent federal grants or subsidies.

It would allow a flexible range for determining when the cost of a U.S. product is reasonable, to take into account such matters as export subsidies given by various foreign governments. The price differential could range from 15 to 50 percent.

Oswald illustrated the need for legislation with this example:

"Last year, the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority gave a bid for $17.8 million to Hitachi Electric Co. against U.S. bids of about $24 million. But the foreign bidder receives benefits from his government that makes the differential unfair. Furthermore, every $1,000 of spending by the U.S. government reaps $500 in tax dollars according to the Congressional Research Service. Thus, instead of saving $6 million in Massachusetts, the nation lost jobs, production and nearly $9 million in returned tax revenue."

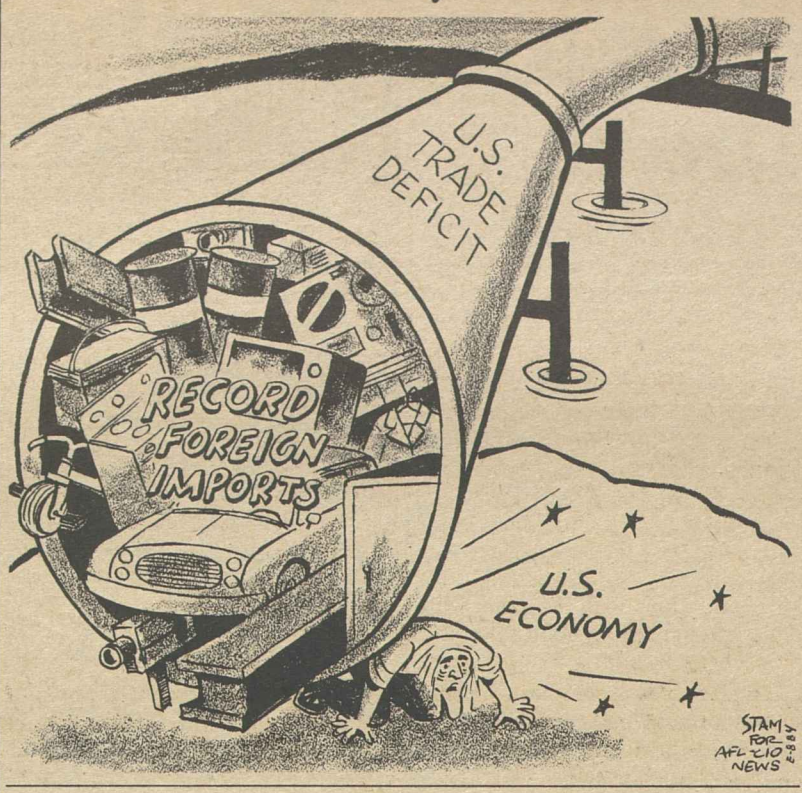
McBride emphasized a similar point—that the price paid for a product should take into account "the social consequences of unemployment" if the jobs created by the purchase are denied to American workers.

Air Line Union Okays North Central Accord

Chicago—The Air Line Employees Association approved a new 33-month contract with North Central Airlines covering some 1,600 ticket and reservations agents and office workers.

The settlement, ratified by better than a 4 to 1 ratio, provides substantial wage increases and fringe benefits. The contract is retroactive to last September when the old agreement expired.

'Get Off My Back!'



House Democrats Ask Payroll Tax Rollback

(Continued from Page 1)

percent on earnings up to $16,500 a year.

This year, the tax rate is 6.05 percent of all earnings up to a $17,700 ceiling.

In 1979, the rate is scheduled to rise to 6.13 percent and the wage ceiling to $22,900.

Under the House Budget Committee projection, the tax rate would drop back to 5.85 percent next year on a wage ceiling of $18,900. To avoid enlarging the projected budget deficit, the committee adopted an assumption that both the individual and corporation tax cuts enacted will be less than the President is seeking.

House Budget Committee Chairman Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) and Rep. Jim Maddox (D-Tex.) had pressed for use of general revenue funds to replace two-thirds of the revenue lost from the payroll tax. The committee tentatively agreed to list this as one possible means of dealing with the problem.

In the House Democratic Caucus, the social security tax rollback and injection of general revenue funds was pressed by Rep. James A. Burke (Mass.), second in seniority on the Ways & Means Committee, but opposed by Committee Chairman Al Ullman.

The Carter Administration, which last year supported a plan under which general revenue funding would be injected into the social security system during years of heavy unemployment to make up for the lost payroll taxes, has been cool to the approach endorsed by the caucus.

Ullman, while opposing the general revenue concept, has suggested the possibility of using revenues from the proposed crude oil tax for the social security fund.

Treasury Sec. Michael Blumenthal left open the possibility of some linkage between the two in testimony before a Senate Finance subcommittee.

The oil tax, however, has been tied up in a House-Senate conference committee for months and the prospects of its enactment are considered quite slim.

The crude oil tax was proposed by Carter as a means of encouraging conservation by raising the price of domestic oil to the higher world prices. The AFL-CIO has opposed such a tax, declaring that it would have a "devastating" inflationary impact on the economy without significant conservation of resources.

On social security financing, the AFL-CIO has urged a rollback in the payroll tax rate to last year's 5.85 percent, with all scheduled future tax increases replaced by general revenue contributions.

On N.Y. Subways, Buses:

33,000 Due to Vote On Transit Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

Long Island Rail Road, a commuter line hauling 115,000 persons daily into New York.

The LIRR agreement, which union members are voting on this week, provides a 2.5 percent wage increase retroactive to July 1, 1976, 4 percent retroactive to July 1, 1977, and 6 percent beginning this July 1. A cost-of-living increase also would begin July 1.

In its settlement with the city, the TWU succeeded in blocking every "give-back" demand put forth by Transit Authority. The union did agree, however, to some experimental cost-cutting measures, such as hiring 200 part-time workers to staff fare-token selling booths during rush hours.

Besides the 6 percent wage boost, which does not start until July 1, the transit workers will receive a one-time lump-sum payment of up to $250 each immediately upon ratification of the contract. Also, the cost-of-living adjustments of up to 62 cents an hour paid most transit workers since 1975 will be rolled into their base pay.

The present pay of a bus operator is $7.35 an hour; a motorman, $7.85 an hour; a clerk, $6.36 an hour, and a top-rated electronic equipment maintainer, $8.13 an hour.

In private-sector bargaining, another New York strike threat was diminished by an agreement between the Daily News and the New York Times and the Newspaper & Mail Deliverers Union of New York and Vicinity on a wage settlement.

The settlement provides wage increases totaling $68 over three years. In addition, the contract calls for increased company contributions toward the union's welfare and pension funds.

Strike authorizations have been voted, however, by five other newspaper unions at the Times, the News, and the New York Post. They are the Newspaper Guild, the Mailers, Machinists, Electricians, and the Photoengravers.

A strike of some 12,000 nursing home workers in the city got under way on Apr. 4 when talks between Local 144 of the Hotel, Hospital, Nursing Home & Allied Health Services Union and the Metropolitan New York Nursing Home Association collapsed over the issue of wages. The union is affiliated with the Service Employees.

The strike involves nurses, orderlies and kitchen helpers at 57 homes belonging to the Nursing Home Association, plus 15 independent nursing homes. Local 144 members presently receive an average base salary of $203 a week.

Ward Honored by JLC As Defender of Rights

New York—"Virtually every social and economic gain in our country bears the union label," Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, told over 900 guests at the 11th annual Human Rights Award Dinner here. "A vigorous labor movement is the best guarantee of human rights," he declared.

Ward, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on International Affairs, was the recipient of this year's award which is given by the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council on Human Rights.

Making the presentation on behalf of the council, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the guests that the "triumph of human rights will come only when all people in their own countries can exercise these rights without fear of harassment and punishment."

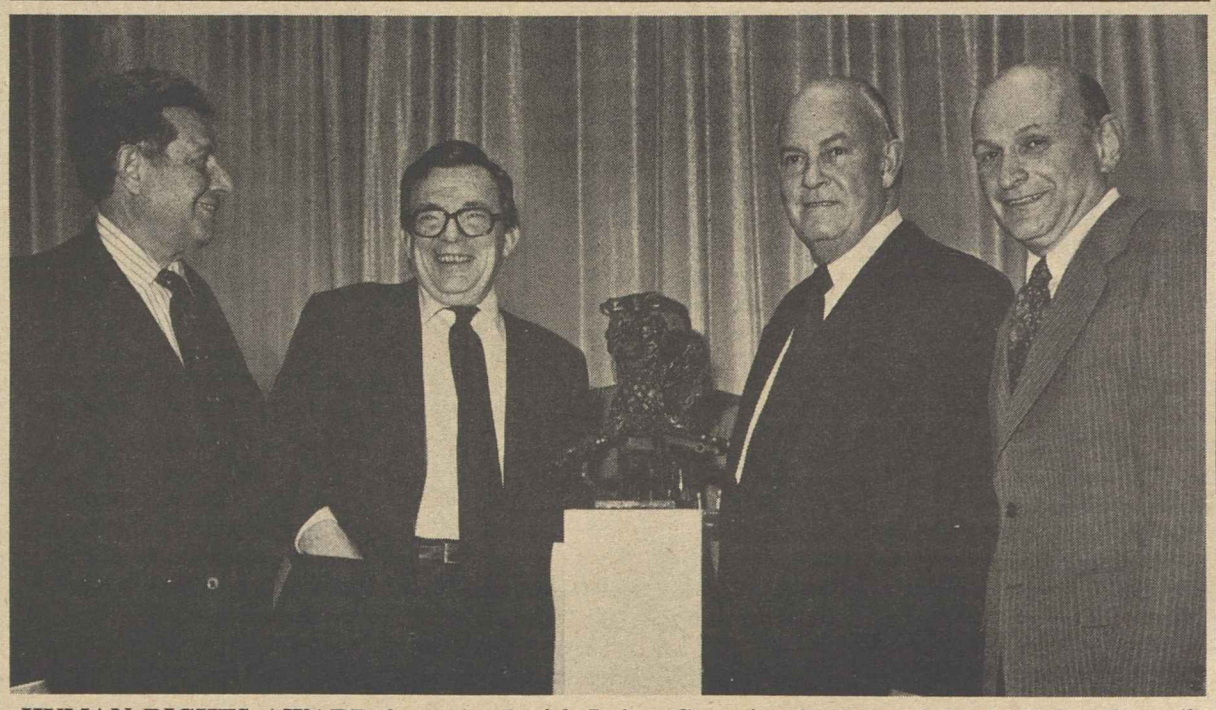
Ward and the Jewish Labor Committee were warmly praised in dozens of messages from government, labor and community leaders, including President Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Meany, who was the recipient of the first Human Rights Award, hailed both Ward and the JLC as defenders of the cause of human rights. "Both," he said, "can be relied on to stand up and be counted wherever, whenever, and however those rights are threatened."

JLC President Jacob Sheinkman, who is secretary-treasurer of the Clothing & Textile Workers, called attention to the danger to the rights of labor and minority groups inherent in the activities of the neo-Nazis, the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society, the Liberty League, and other ultra-rightist groups. He said that American labor would do well to adopt the slogan of German trade unionists in dealing with extremists: "Fight them in the very beginning."

Sheinkman called Ward "a sensitive, compassionate, and dedicated trade unionist. One of our best. A man who very quickly earns the respect and trust of his associates."

Edward Schneider, chairman of the Trade Union Council and a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, noted that previous winners of the award present at the dinner included Lane Kirkland, New York City AFL-CIO President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin, ACTWU President Murray Finley, and Teachers President Albert Shanker.



HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD from the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council on Human Rights was presented this year to Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on International Affairs. From left: Edward Schneider, chairman of the council and a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, a former award winner who made the presentation; Ward and JLC Chairman Jacob Sheinkman, who is secretary-treasurer of the Clothing & Textile Workers. The award, shown here, is a sculpture by Herbert Kallem, a noted contemporary artist.

$56 Million Fund Pledged:

80,000 in Postal Service Win Wage-Hour Act Claim

(Continued from Page 1)

The lawsuits, initiated in 1975, accused the Postal Service of the FLSA violations from May 1, 1974 —when Congress made the law applicable to USPS—through the present. Judge June L. Green of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled last year in favor of the plaintiffs and ordered USPS to conduct a strict accounting to determine the retroactive pay due them.

USPS has acknowledged that in some respects its timekeeping and payroll practices have been in violation of the law, and that many of its employees are entitled to back pay for such violations.

Some retroactive pay has been made to certain employees over the past two years, and the Postal Service is in the process of redesigning its payroll system to avoid future violations. The redesign is expected to be completed by September.

The Postal Service also agreed to compensate workers for previously unpaid "scheme" and other study performed at home, as well as for certain training and travel time. Backpay payments will be made under a claims procedure yet to be worked out by the parties involved.

In addition, USPS agreed to remedy its existing program of scheme study in accordance with FLSA provisions by June 3. A postal "scheme" involves the flow of mail. USPS also agreed to pay liquidated damages of 70 percent above and beyond back wages due.

Meanwhile, on behalf of more than half a million other postal workers who were not parties to the litigation, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall filed suit on Apr. 4—three days after the settlements—seeking backpay and liquidated damages for similar FLSA violations.

Marshall's class action is expected to result in much the same settlement as those already reached with USPS. Lawyers for the plaintiffs whose cases have been settled estimate that each of the approximately 80,000 workers should receive an average payout of at least $650 in back wages exclusive of scheme study violations. Employees who have been on the USPS payroll continuously through the last four years may recover as much as $1,300 each.

Letter Carriers President J. Joseph Vacca said that the FSLA violations were an indication of the Postal Service's ignorance of labor law and how far management is willing to go to uphold its position.

The case started out as a possible contract grievance involving some letter carriers in California, he noted. Further investigation revealed the extent of the violations and led to the court case.

"It's hard to believe that the people in charge of labor relations at USPS could not see from the start the violations that were involved," Vacca said. "The unions had advised management over a long period of time that its timekeeping and payroll practices were improper, unfair, unreasonable, and wrong."

APWU President Emmet Andrews said that "the settlement is fair to all concerned, although it is regrettable that pay honestly earned has been withheld for so long. At least the liquidated damages will help make up for this loss."

Andrews added: "Meantime, let no one deduce that this huge settlement can be used as an argument against an equitable pay increase in the next national agreement.

"These payments involve dollars earned as far back as 1974 which the USPS has long since covered in reserves put aside for just such a liability." The plaintiffs' lawyers estimate that up to $1 billion in recovered backpay could result with favorable action on the Labor Dept.'s class action since about 700,000 present and former workers altogether may be involved.

Lonnie L. Johnson, national director of the Laborers' Mailhandlers division, said he hoped that the settlement could be viewed "as a sign that newly appointed Postmaster General William Bolger will be approaching the forthcoming labor negotiations with the same willingness to bargain in good faith and to reach agreement."

USPS agreed to settle with the 80,000 original plaintiffs to avoid further costly litigation that would be involved in a detailed individual-by-individual accounting and possible subsequent appeals.

The Postal Service agreed to pay back wages "as soon as reasonably practicable" after implementation of its new payroll system redesign system.

The three postal unions, while not parties to the action, had urged their members to join in the suits by filing consent forms permitting them to be included in the litigation. The unions are scheduled to open bargaining on new contracts with USPS on Apr. 20. Their current agreements expire in July.

The settlements were negotiated by Washington, D.C., labor attorneys Jules Bernstein, Gerald M. Feder and Mozart G. Ratner. Under the settlement, USPS agreed to pay all legal fees and expenses.

AWARD HONORING AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis is presented at a testimonial dinner in New York given by Deborah Heart & Lung Center at Browns Mill, N.J., which is known as "the hospital that has never billed a patient." From left: Reuben E. Cohen, president of Deborah; Perlis, and Dr. Howard Rusk, director of the Institute of Rehabilitation at the New York University Medical Center.

Performing Arts Unions Push Case for Royalties

Los Angeles—Two performing arts unions pressed for congressional action on legislation that would require broadcasters to pay royalties to performers on phonograph records the stations play.

Musicians President Victor W. Fuentealba and Sanford I. Wolff, executive secretary of the Television & Radio Artists, were joined by members of their unions in the Los Angeles area at field hearings held by a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Professional musicians — "artists who have invested many years and many thousands of dollars to develop their talents"—object to having their work exploited commercially "without their consent and without compensation," Fuentealba testified.

Speaking for singers and actors—"the co-creators with the musicians of sound recording"—Wolff joined in urging "legislation that will require those who use our recordings for their own benefit to pay us something in return."

A change in the copyright laws to require performance royalties from broadcasters has long been urged by both unions but was not included in the 1976 copyright law revision enacted by Congress.

Fuentealba noted that a new study undertaken by the Copyright Office concluded that establishment of a performance right for sound recordings is a matter of simple equity. The study found "no persuasive arguments against it," Fuentealba testified.

Wolff refuted the arguments broadcasters have used against performance royalties—that radio performances sell records and advance the careers of the performers and that stations can't afford the cost.

In fact, Wolff said, more records probably would be sold if free music weren't available for listening —and often for home taping— over the radio. Further, most musicians and singers on a record featuring a star are anonymous and "do not find their careers enhanced by having their records sandwiched in between commercials."

ILPA Advises Members To Shun Mobil Oil Ads

The International Labor Press Association has advised member publications against running advertisements of Mobil Oil Corp., an outspoken opponent of the labor movement's position on national energy policy.

The ILPA advisory was issued in response to queries from labor editors about a series of ads that Mobil has offered to labor publications that accept advertising.

In a message to all members, ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack pointed out that Mobil has clearly opposed AFL-CIO energy policy, particularly its position against deregulation of natural gas.

"Mobil is not selling gasoline, it is selling political philosophy," Zack declared.

Although Mobil has the right to buy advertising in the commercial press opposing AFL-CIO policy, he observed, "the question remains should labor publications offer them a forum to continue these attacks?"

The thrust of one Mobil ad is against all government regulations, including those that were issued to make business responsive to national goals and priorities, such as protection of workers' lives on the job, Zack said.

Mobil has the resources to reach union members through other advertising media not easily available to unions, Zack noted.

"The basic fact remains," he stressed, "Mobil Oil's energy policy is quite a bit different from that adopted by the labor movement through its democratic processes. It is the role of the labor press to explain and promote the policies and programs of the labor movement."

Senate Asked to Save Metal Fastener Jobs

The AFL-CIO brought its case for job-saving tariff relief against imported metal fasteners to a Senate Finance subcommittee which is considering a resolution to override a presidential decision.

At stake are jobs of thousands of U.S. workers—many highly skilled—in plants making bolts, nuts and large iron and steel screws.

Last December, the International Trade Commission found by a 3-1 vote that the industry had been injured by imports and recommended higher tariffs.

President Carter rejected the recommendation, expressing concern that higher tariffs might lead to retaliation against U.S. products by countries affected.

A simple majority of the House and Senate can restore the Tariff Commision recommendation in a resolution that would not be subject to a presidential veto, and the AFL-CIO urged that this be done.

In mid-March, a House Ways & Means subcommittee voted 7-6 endorsement of such a resolution.

The statement submitted by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller cited continuing job losses and Labor Dept. certification of more than 4,000 workers as eligibile for trade adjustment assistance since 1975 alone.

Because of past shutdowns, Biemiller noted, the Office of Federal Preparedness has said that the present domestic capacity isn't enough to meet the demands of a national emergency.

He urged the subcommittee not to allow this industry to go the way of so many others that were first weakened and then entirely destroyed by "unrealistic trade decisions in the past 10 years."

To ignore the damage to the industry, he contended, "is a shortsighted and callous view that places vague international claims above the well-being of the people and industries who make up the United States."

Edmund Ayoub Named USWA Research Chief

Pittsburgh—Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride announced appointment of Edmund Ayoub as chief economist and research director of the union.

The 49-year-old Ayoub succeeds Otis F. Brubaker who retired on Feb. 28 after serving in the position since 1946.

Labor Studies Center Lists Schedule for April

Eight AFL-CIO unions and three AFL-CIO departments will sponsor leadership training programs at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md., during April.

The center offers its own programs on Effective Union Action in Civil Rights, April. 16-21, and Testing and Selection Procedures in Employment, Apr. 23-28. The latter program is at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Here's the center's April schedule:

Allied Industrial Workers, Apr. 2-7.
United Transportation Union, April. 2-7.
AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees, Apr. 6.
Machinists, Apr. 9-14.
Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO), Apr. 12-13.
Communications Workers, District 2, Apr. 16-18.
AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., Apr. 16-21.
Postal Workers, Apr. 3-8.
State, County & Municipal Employees, Apr. 23-28.
PATCO, Apr. 23-28.
AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., Apr. 23-27.
Service Employees, Apr. 30-May 5.
PATCO, Apr. 30-May 5.

More information about these and other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. Phone 301/431-6400.

Missouri R-T-W Fight:

IRS Urged to Probe Open Shop Groups

Jefferson City, Mo.—State Rep. Earl J. Schlef has asked the Internal Revenue Service to look into the financial affairs of three intertwined organizations supporting a proposal for a constitutional ban on the union shop in Missouri.

Schlef, who heads the committee that held hearings on the proposal last month, questioned whether corporate contributions to the Freedom to Work Committee, Missouri Council for Economic Development, Inc., and Missourians for Right to Work, Inc. should be deducted from taxable income.

Schlef's particular target is the Missouri Council for Economic Development established by some of the earliest supporters of the so-called "right to work" amendment.

The MCED was incorporated Dec. 5, the day the Freedom to Work Committee formally announced the open shop campaign. Last month MCED opened an office in downtown Jefferson City and, according to a newspaper account, entertained students at a motel with Rep. Paul Dietrich, who does polling for the Freedom to Work Committee, as featured speaker.

Schlef said the apparent purpose is to line up high school students to circulate petitions to place the open shop proposal on the ballot if the Missouri Legislature refuses to do so.

"I have a deep sense of outrage that these forces are, in effect, arranging for the taxpayers to foot the bill for the efforts to subvert our youth," Schlef said in a letter to John J. Foy, chief of intelligence for the IRS in St. Louis.

With the letter Schlef sent a memorandum from Richard Waters of the Legislative Service Bureau which questioned whether the council's activities are consistent with the purposes indicated in its incorporation papers.

Two of the three original MCED trustees were parties to a 1976 effort to establish a secret "freedom of choice" fund to be handled by the Missouri Chamber of Commerce, according to a memorandum from the United Labor Committee of Missouri which Schlef enclosed in his letter. These are Sam Landfather, executive director of the Sunnen Foundation in St. Louis, and John K. Bestor, an attorney for a contractors' association in Kansas City.

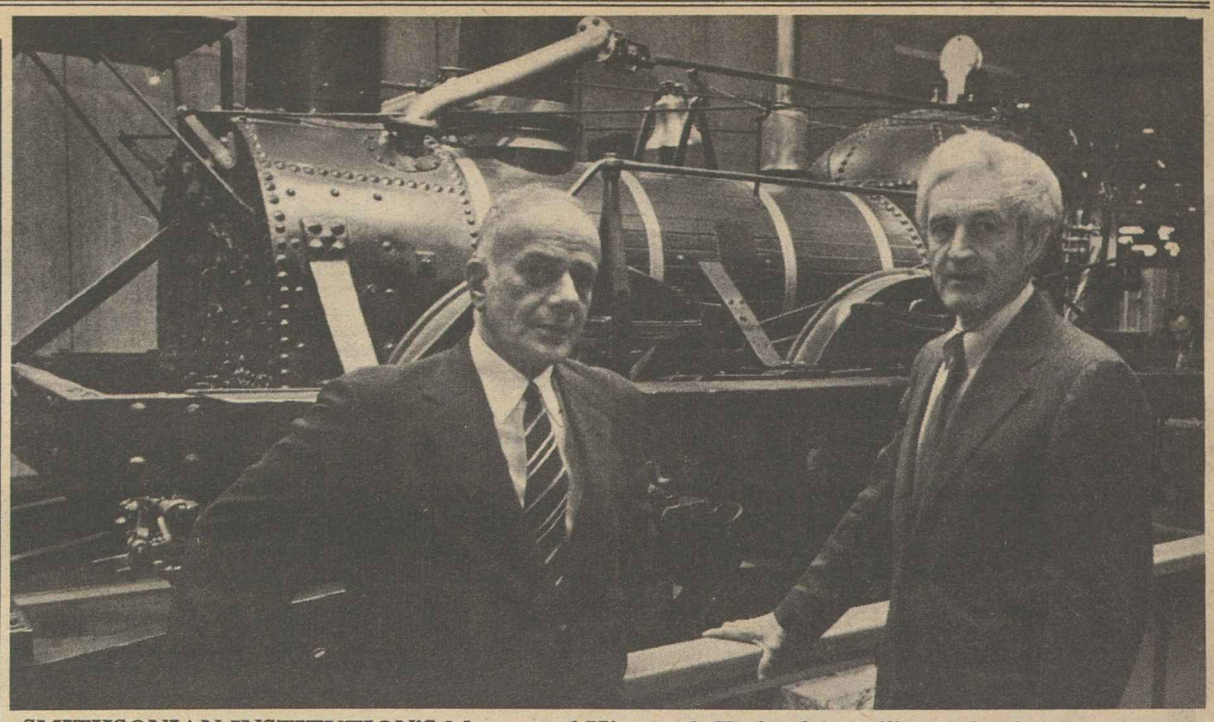
Landfather and Bestor with Dutton Brookfield, president of Unitog, and D. W. Gilmore, former general counsel of Kansas City Life, signed a memorandum on Chamber of Commerce stationery, dated November 1976, asking for contributions to a "segregated fund to help finance a proposed program to submit to the voters of Missouri at the general election of 1978," according to the ULC memo.

Brookfield, Gilmore and Landfather are now spokesmen for the Freedom to Work Committee.

A fund appeal letter put out by the latter, maintains that corporate contributions are "acceptable and legal" and the committee can guarantee their "confidentiality."

The ULC notes that there is considerable overlap between the campaign committee and Missourians for Right to Work, Inc., which advises potential contributors they can claim their donations "as a necessary business expense if it has a business related purpose."

Schlef asked the IRS to determine whether the campaign uses to which contributions are being put qualify for deductibility.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION'S Museum of History & Technology will one day house a permanent exhibit of labor history. Discussing the project, which will be built on historic donations from unions and union members, are Silvio Bedini, left, the museum's deputy director, and Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

Smithsonian Seeks Union Artifacts To Create Exhibit on Labor History

The Smithsonian Institution's curators are working with the labor movement to find artifacts for a permanent exhibit of labor history.

In consultation with the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Smithsonian officials are prepared to develop a major collection of American labor history. It will be part of the National Museum of History & Technology where it can be seen by the 6 million people who visit the museum every year.

To begin the long process of collecting objects that were significant in labor history, four Smithsonian staff members met recently at the George Meany Center in Silver Spring, Md., with representatives of 24 AFL-CIO unions.

Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., the center's executive director, arranged the meeting after an initial conference at the Smithsonian attended by Walter Davis, AFL-CIO education director; Reese Hammond, education director of the Operating Engineers; Lisa Portman, the center's assistant director, and Hoehler.

Silvio Bedini, deputy director of the National Museum of History & Technology, headed the Smithsonian task force for the labor project.

Union representatives came in response to an invitation from the center urging each national and international union to name one staff person as its "Smithsonian designee" to coordinate the hunt for historical articles among its locals. More than 40 union presidents have responded to the center's request so far.

Hoehler explained that every union is being asked to locate historical objects that relate to its own origins and history and to collect them for the Smithsonian's consideration. The center has furnished a list of appropriate articles for distribution within each union.

It includes early membership cards and books, buttons and badges, furniture, picket signs, political posters, voter registration kits, organizing literature, lithographs, engravings and photos, and motion pictures and phonograph records.

The process of collecting and culling the historical objects is expected to take three to six years. Genevieve Lutz will coordinate the program for the center.

Carl Scheele, curator of the museum's Division of Community Life, which will house the labor history collection, told the meeting that thousands of objects will be accepted. However, the museum cannot accept everything offered. It will be largely up to the unions to view and evaluate the objects before they are accepted.

The objects need not all be old, Scheele said. The museum is now interested in the 20th Century and even modern times.

When the labor exhibit has been organized, the Smithsonian will consider using some items for traveling exhibits that could be packed and shipped from city to city.

"Obviously, such a collection and exhibit can be an important asset to the entire labor movement," Hoehler pointed out, adding: "The program will be of special value to every union that participates. Moreover, it will be a ready source for historical studies of the labor movement for both the academic and popular media."

CORRECTION

The story in the Apr. 1 issue of the AFL-CIO News concerning the convention of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association inadvertently omitted a reference to the unanimous re-election of R. T. McKay of New York as executive vice-president.

Bukovsky's Tour of U.S. Brought Human Rights Message to Millions

By Jan Ziska

More than 16 million Americans and one dissident from the Soviet Union have had an opportunity to meet on common ground—human rights.

The Soviet dissident, Vladimir Bukovsky, visited more than a dozen major U.S. cities this past winter as a guest of the AFL-CIO. Bukovsky is an expert in the field of human rights by virtue of his long struggles against Soviet oppression that cost him 11 years in prisons and psychiatric hospitals in his homeland.

In his appearances, Bukovsky stressed that the human rights issue in the Soviet Union is not restricted to intellectuals but increasingly involves workers as well. This was reinforced in a recent New York Times story. Bukovsky himself recalled the Novocherkassk incident in 1962:

"There the workers went on strike because their pay was cut and prices raised on food simultaneously. The workers and their families went to the city Soviet building with a petition. This was a totally peaceful procession, but it was met with machine gun fire. Dozens of people were killed and wounded. The organizers, including the women, were later condemned to be shot or to 15 years imprisonment."

As for the Soviet labor unions, Bukovsky said "they are part of the party and governmental apparatus and they are occupied with carrying out party-governmental plans, not with workers' rights. . . . For many years the chairman of the Soviet labor unions was chairman of the KGB (Soviet secret police)."

Bukovsky's tour took him to the famed Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kan. There he argued against those who believe a psychological difference exist between the people of the Soviet Union and those of the West.

"It would be a mistake," Bukovsky said, "to think that the border between freedom and bondage coincides with the frontier between the Soviet Union and the free world. This border is lying inside of us—inside of all people."

Under the auspices of AFL-CIO central labor councils, lunches, dinners and other meetings were arranged during his tour. The audiences included union members, community leaders, activists in the dissident movement, students—a cross-section of the community.

The TV, radio and press coverage of the tour advertised AFL-CIO sponsorship of the visit, and press conferences were held in union halls or central labor council offices.

Cities visited included Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Topeka, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Houston Austin, Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

The 35-year-old dissident has finished an account of his experiences in the psychiatric "gulag," revealing the charlatanism and political bias that pervade many so-called mental health institutions in the Soviet Union, and the way psychotherapy is used as a tool for terror and suppression. The book is scheduled to be released in September.

Labor Law Reform Bucks Double Standard on Ads

There's a double standard for advertising, Americans for Justice on the Job has discovered.

Anti-union organizations apparently have no trouble placing advertisements in liberal publications. But conservative magazines and newspapers have almost uniformly turned down advertising supporting the labor law reform bill.

Victor Kamber, treasurer of Americans for Justice and director of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform, noted that such liberal publications as the New Republic and Commentary magazine have carried attacks on unions in ads inserted by the National Right to Work Foundation.

But such right-wing publications as the National Review and Human Events, along with U.S. News & World Report have refused advertising supporting labor law reform—in at least one case for the frank reason that the ad was not in line with the magazine's editorial policy.

The result, Kamber said, is that right-wing groups can get their message to liberal audiences while pro-labor advertising is barred from conservative audiences.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Unions Quit Federal Panel Protesting 5.5% Pay 'Cap'

Joblessness Edges Up In March

Unemployment crept up one-tenth of 1 percent to 6.2 percent in March, the first increase in the nation's jobless rate in seven months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The rise occurred because the number of people looking for work went up faster than new jobs were created. Total employment for the month rose 263,000 to 93.3 million, BLS said. The labor force grew even more rapidly, however, increasing by 321,000 to 99.4 million. As a result, the number of jobless workers rose 58,000 to 6,148,000.

While economists regard the one-tenth of 1 percent increase in the jobless rate as "statistically insignificant," BLS Commissioner Julius Shiskin warned that unemployment "isn't going to go down very rapidly" during the next several months. "It gets tougher every tenth," he said at a hearing of the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

The AFL-CIO figures that unemployment is much higher than the BLS statistics reflect since the government does not count as jobless those workers who have given up seeking employment believing that none exists.

If these so-called "discouraged" workers were added—there were over 900,000 of them last month—and if one-half the number of workers employed part-time for "economic reasons" were factored in, "a truer rate would be 8.7 percent unemployed in March with some 8.8 million workers out of

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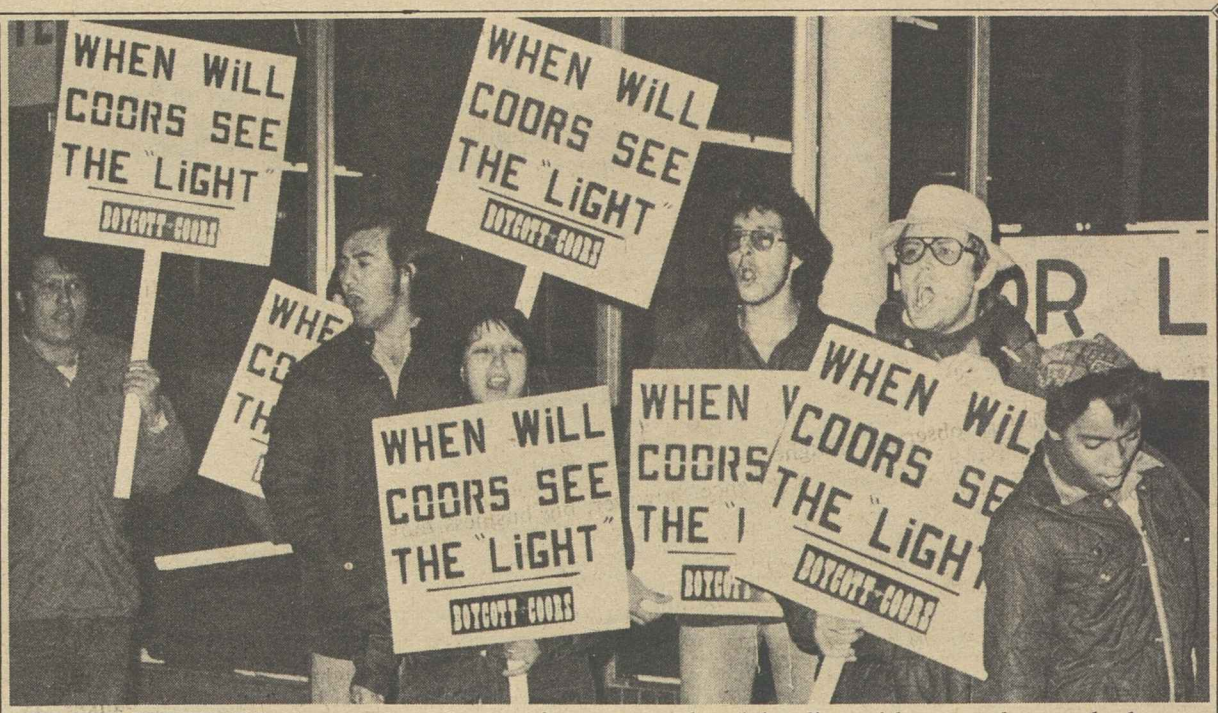

COORS STRIKERS observe their first anniversary on the picket line with a march past the brewery's main gate in Golden, Colo. Several hundred members of Directly Affiliated Local Union 366 have been on strike since April 1977 over the company's insistence on the use of lie detector tests and the elimination of seniority and grievance rights. The labor-backed boycott of Coors beer has caused a significant drop in sales in key market areas. **(See story, page 3)**

President's Action Hit As Unfair

By James M. Shevis

The five-member Federal Employees Pay Council, representing the nation's organized federal labor force, resigned in sharp protest to President Carter's proposed 5.5-percent limit on federal workers' salaries.

The council, which has an advisory voice in the pay-setting process, sent Carter a letter describing his decision as "totally reprehensible and unacceptable."

By imposing a mandatory cap on this October's scheduled "comparability" pay adjustment for the government's 2.8 million white-collar civilian workers and military personnel, the President has abrogated and undermined the Pay Council's authority and integrity, the advisory group charged.

"We cannot in good conscience remain a party to the current pay process, which is resulting in such unfair treatment for federal workers," the Council members said in a statement released at a Washington news conference.

Those who resigned are the three AFL-CIO members — President Kenneth T. Blaylock and Executive Vice President Joseph D. Gleason of the American Federation of Government Employees, and President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. —and the two representatives of unaffiliated organizations, President Vincent L. Connery of the National Treasury Employees Union and President James M. Peirce of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

(Continued on Page 8)

Victory for Coalition:

N.Y. Unit of 45,000 Swings to AFL-CIO

Albany, N.Y.—A coalition of two AFL-CIO unions has won bargaining rights for 45,000 professional-level employees of New York state, defeating a civil service association that previously represented nearly all state workers.

Sharing the victory were the Service Employees and the Teachers, who joined to form the Public Employees Federation (PEF). The same two-union coalition had challenged the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) two years ago, coming within 400 votes of winning.

This time around, the tally of mail ballots by the New York State Public Employment Relations Board showed 15,062 votes for the PEF to 12,259 for the CSEA. The 1,408 no-union votes and the 1,254 challenged ballots were not enough to affect the outcome.

Ballots had been mailed on Mar. 17 to the 45,544 persons in the bargaining unit—a group that includes scientists, engineers, teachers at state institutions, doctors, nurses, tax analysts and scores of other occupations in the professional, technical and scientific category. They are employed at offices and institutions in every part of the state.

Under New York state law, a union holding bargaining rights is entitled to an agency shop under which employees who choose not to join the union that bargains for them pay a service fee to the union comparable to dues.

The exact division of the bargaining unit membership between the two unions is still being worked out but is expected to be approximately equal.

Two years ago, in a comparable situation in Massachusetts, the Service Employees and the State,

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Urges Action to Spur Human Rights

The American government must show support for human rights by actions as well as words, AFL-CIO President George Meany urged.

Meany, presiding at a Brotherhood Award dinner honoring prominent clergymen of three faiths, said Americans properly applaud "when the President of the United States makes speeches and statements in support of human rights."

But he reminded his audience, guests at the annual Washington area award dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, that words are not always enough.

"A defense of human rights not

(Continued on Page 2)

Budget Panel Adds Public Works Funds

The House Budget Committee has approved a $2 billion expansion of the accelerated public works program—an important plank in the AFL-CIO's job-creating program.

The added funding, which was not sought by the Administration, would keep the recession-born program from running out of money and directly create an estimated 80,000 new jobs in private industry. As the economic stimulus spreads through the economy, more jobs would result.

Separate legislation will be needed to provide the additional spending authority, but inclusion in the budget set by Congress is an essential first step.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright (Tex.), a member of the Budget Committee, led the fight to add the $2 billion public works authorization and won on a 15-9 vote.

Most of the added funds would not be actually spent during fiscal 1979, but projects could be approved and work begun.

In addition to adding funds for the accelerated public works program—involving projects such as water systems and bridges—the Budget Committee approved the Administration's request for $1 billion in a separate program of "soft"

(Continued on Page 3)

Foes Mount New Attack On Labor Law Reform

Foes of the Administration's labor law reform bill are planning "one of the most massive and expensive propaganda blitzes in recent years" in a desperate effort to sway the Senate, the AFL-CIO charged.

The federation made public the detailed "battle plan" prepared by a Washington public relations firm, and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller sent copies to all 100 senators.

A 26-point memorandum by Fraser Associates, the public relations firm working to discredit the bill, makes it obvious that the opponents don't intend to deal with the merits of the legislation, Biemiller said.

The opposition strategy includes:

- A fundraising effort targeted at firms that have been involved in NLRB-supervised union representation elections over the past three years.
- An attempt to use the recent coal strike and its economic impact to defeat the bill.
- Choice of a polling firm on the basis of what Biemiller termed

(Continued on Page 8)

SEN. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS (D-N.J.) displays the Trumpeter Award given him by the National Consumers League for his legislative efforts over the past decade to improve conditions for American workers. With him at the 79th annual awards presentation were Esther Peterson, center, President Carter's consumer affairs adviser, and NCL President Erma Angevine.

Cost Controls Stressed Under Health Security

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and Max Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance, teamed up with Colorado attorney Patricia Butler to argue the case for the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill before a nationwide television audience.

Their position in the debate on the public television program, The Advocates, was that all Americans should have access to high quality health care as a matter of right.

Butler, the advocate for the health security bill, cited vast sums now being spent on a "wasteful, inefficient" system of delivering health services. Seidman and Fine, as expert witnesses, described how the health security concept would work and defended the bill in cross-examination questioning.

Opposing national health insurance were Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.), Walter McClure, introduced as a health care analyst, and their advocate, William Rusher, publisher of National Review magazine.

Seidman said the health security program would be "quite different" from the British socialized medicine pattern in which the government owns the hospitals and most doctors are employed by the government.

Under health security, he explained, "there would be a national budget for health care expenditures . . . allocated among the various states and localities, and also among the sectors of medical care," such as physician fees and hospital charges.

These budgets would be negotiated in advance with hospitals and groups of doctors, he stressed.

Fine said health costs under the present system "have escalated about twice as fast as other costs." And despite assumptions that most people have adequate private health insurance, "only about one-third of the health care costs" are covered.

Seidman gave the Canadian experience as an example of the ability of national health insurance to keep costs from getting out of hand.

Ten years ago, he said, both Canadian and U.S. health costs were approximately 7 percent of the country's gross national product.

Now, "with national health insurance in Canada, it's still 7 percent," he testified. But in the United States the health care percentage of the GNP has risen to 9 percent.

Butler concluded the case for the health security bill by declaring:

"It will administer to our sick economy by controlling costs through a national budget for health care and through incentives that will reward doctors and hospitals, not for extravagance but for good service and economy."

When it goes into effect, she said, "no one will ever again awake from needed surgery to the nightmare of being handed a bill he hasn't the means to pay."

Meany Urges Action to Spur Human Rights

(Continued on Page 2)

given in Iran speaks louder than a statement issued from the friendly confines of 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.," Meany suggested. Nor will "words alone" persuade "an international outlaw like South Africa to abandon its immoral apartheid policy," he said.

Because the trade union movement has always been for human rights, Meany said, labor has "no hesitation" about questioning a government policy that allows Soviet police agents "disguised as trade unionists" to travel around the United States while the Soviet Union refuses to let supporters of freedom come to the United States and return home again.

Meany, a previous award winner, introduced this year's recipients as persons who have exemplified commitment to freedom and human rights. Sharing the award were William Cardinal Baum, Catholic Archbishop of Washington; the Rt. Rev. John T. Walker, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, and Rabbi Joshua O. Haberman of Washington Hebrew Congregation.

Meany told the gathering that while one doesn't have to be a Christian or a Jew to appreciate human rights, "without such appreciation, you can be neither a Christian nor a Jew." Likewise, he said, "you don't have to be a union member to support the doctrine of human rights, but without human rights there can be no free labor movement."

Delegate Shape Broad Program:

McDermott Elected to Head Canadian Labor Congress

Quebec City—The 2,500 delegates to the biennial convention of the Canadian Labor Council elected a new president and adopted a wide-ranging program to deal with critical issues confronting Canadian workers.

Dennis McDermott, 55-year-old Canadian director of the Auto Workers, was elected by acclamation to the presidency. He succeeds Joe Morris of the Woodworkers who held the office for four years and was required to step down at age 65 under the CLC constitution.

At a news conference following his election, McDermott pledged to give vigorous leadership to the 2.3 million member CLC at a time when organized labor is under strong attack from governments at all levels.

The convention adopted policy statements that no longer wed the CLC to the principle of tripartism adopted at the 1976 convention—sharing of power with government and management in economic policy decision making, through a proposed labor market board.

The new position places more stress on influencing national policy through effective union organization, improved collective bargaining, and stronger support for the New Democratic Party.

A statement on national solidarity did not come down on one side or the other in the current debate over independence for the province of Quebec where the separatist Parti-Quebecois is in power. All but 250 of the 2,500 delegates supported the statement in a standing vote. It warns workers not to be deluded by "attempts of government to mask or obscure the seriousness of the economic problems with legalistic constitutional debate."

The statement affirms the right of Quebec workers to determine their own "political and constitutional future," and expresses the hope that a "continuing dialogue will lead to a restructuring of the relationship between us which will serve the interests of our two communities of people in a vibrant and new Canadian society."

In another standing vote, the delegates unanimously supported an emergency resolution authorizing the CLC to do "everything in its power" to defeat an amendment now before Parliament that would limit the bargaining rights of 300,000 federal government employees.

The amendment would provide a system of "average comparability of total compensation," which would, in effect, set maximum pay and fringe benefits for unionized federal public employees at the average of non-union employees in low-paying private industries. Public service delegates described it as "computerized bargaining." It would also outlaw strikes by federal employees during parliamentary election campaigns.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has warned that if the bill is not adopted before dissolution of Parliament he will introduce specific legislation to outlaw post office strikes during the coming election campaign.

Morris, in his final presidential address, said the whole thrust of federal and provincial government policies is to hold down wages.

After three years of anti-inflation controls, wage increases have been cut back but prices continue to escalate, he said, "and by tieing public sector wages to private sector wages the government's laying the groundwork for continuing wage controls after the current controls legislation has expired."

An economic policy statement adopted by the convention calls on the CLC and its affiliated organizations "to consolidate and expand their support for the New Democratic Party" to give labor stronger political influence.

It also notes that tripartite discussions held with business and the federal government to get rid of wage controls and extend labor's influence had been "fruitless."

A proposal for a "weighted roll call vote" at future conventions failed by 23 votes to win the two-thirds majority needed to amend the CLC constitution.

Voting has always been on the basis of one vote per delegate. Since each local is permitted at least one delegate, unions with a small average number of members per local have a voting advantage over unions with more members per local. The rejected proposal would have used total membership as a basis for voting strength when one-third of the delegates requested it.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates included calls for a 32-hour work week without loss of pay as a partial solution to current high unemployment, renegotiation of the Canada-U.S. auto pact, increased public ownership as an instrument for economic planning and industrial strategy, and major tax reductions for low and middle-income groups.

McDermott pointed out that anti-labor policies by the Trudeau government, which is trying to make public employees the scapegoats "to get the public to forget current high unemployment and economic chaos," have united organized labor more closely.

A policy statement on international affairs welcomed the United Nations' decision to convene a special conference on disarmament and the decision of the Canadian government to participate fully in it.

Executive Vice Presidents Julian Major of the Canadian Paperworkers and Shirley Carr of the Canadian Union of Public Employees were returned to office by acclamation. Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery of the Steelworkers easily turned back a challenge by Homer Stevens of the Fishermen & Allied Workers by a four-to-one vote.

McDermott's administrative assistant, Robert White, was elected by acclamation to fill the general vice presidency left vacant by McDermott's election to the presidency. The other five general vice presidents were re-elected by acclamation: Gerald Docquier, Steelworkers; Grace Hartmen, Public Employees; L. H. Lorrain, Canadian Paperworkers; C. Y. McGregor, Railway & Airline Clerks; Ken Rose, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Sheet Metal Union, Industry Join To Promote Solar Energy Systems

Labor and management in the sheet metal and air-conditioning industry have joined forces to promote consumer acceptance of solar air systems for home and commercial buildings.

"We can do it now" is the theme of the campaign sponsored by the Sheet Metal Workers, the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning National Association, and the National Training Fund, a joint employer-union organization that develops and supervises training courses for apprentices and refresher courses for experienced sheet metal workers.

"The harnessing of solar energy for heating and cooling of various types of buildings is practical and effective right now," the three groups said in a joint statement.

Both the contractors' organization and the union have urged Congress and the Energy Dept. to develop solar air demonstration projects and to make tax credits available that would encourage investment in solar air projects for new buildings and the adoption of older structures.

The contractors and the union are developing "drop-in centers" where interested citizens can get practical advice about the installation of solar air systems as well as information on costs, financing methods, and tax credits now awaiting congressional approval.

President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers recently told the energy subcommittee of the congressional Joint Economic Committee that "full employment and an effective energy plan go hand-in-hand." He spoke of the union's concern that the Carter Administration has "chosen to cut federal expenditures for solar energy at a time when funds should be doubled." The 1979 federal budget calls for $20.5 million cut in funds for solar heating and cooling, Carlough noted.

Carlough is a member of the board of directors of a coalition that is organizing Sun Day, a nationwide salute to solar energy scheduled for May 3. In his testimony before the congressional panel, he presented the following six-point program generally agreed to by the union and contractor groups:

- Creation of a National Solar Energy Task Force to "set solar energy objectives and recommend the policies necessary to achieve those objectives."
- A commitment for the maximum possible use of solar energy in new and existing buildings.
- Tax credits for the residential and commercial installation of solar equipment.
- Establishment of a governmental National Solar Development Bank to provide low-cost financing for installation of solar energy systems.
- Sizable increases in federal funds for further development and commercialization of solar power for heating and cooling.
- Equal status for both solar air and solar liquid systems in the allocation of federal funds.

First Anniversary:

Coors Strikers Vow To Step Up Boycott

Golden, Colo.—Several hundred striking members of Directly Affiliated Local 366 observed the first anniversary of their strike against the Adolph Coors Co. with an "illuminating" protest at the company's main gate.

Carrying gas lanterns and banners asking, "When will Coors see the light," the nearly three-block line of marchers assembled and heard from leaders of the AFL-CIO's nationwide consumer boycott of Coors beer.

Their procession had gathered some three blocks away in a park where the lanterns were lighted. Earlier in the evening at the union hall, the strikers heard a telegram of support from AFL-CIO President George Meany read by Region 4 Director Nick Kurko.

Colorado AFL-CIO President Norman N. Pledger told them that their strike had been effective and would continue to grow in the future. He said that organized labor, both in the state and across the nation, would continue to support a growing boycott until Coors returns to the bargaining table and negotiates a contract that recognizes the basic and human rights of the workers.

National Boycott Coordinator A. David Sickler reported that "wherever we've taken the cause, we've found support, we've found compassion, and we've found the boycott has worked."

He said that the boycott has cut Coors' share of the California market from 40 percent in 1976 to 23.9 percent in 1977 and estimated that the company's sales in Colorado have dropped by 25 percent.

Sickler, former business manager of Local 366, said the AFL-CIO plans to intensify boycott efforts in Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma. Ray Marcoullier, a Coors striker directing the boycott in Colorado, said informational picketing will begin shortly at selected Coors outlets.

A recent National Labor Relations Board decision that Coors hadn't violated any labor laws in its dealings with the strikers doesn't satisfy strike leaders. State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Zelda Bransted said that although the strikers at Coors have been denied justice through law, justice will be performed for the strikers through the boycott. She noted that other issues the strikers are protesting are polygraph examination of workers, elimination of certain seniority and grievance rights, and the brewery's demand for an open shop.

The telegram of congratulations from Meany called the strike "an inspiration to the labor movement and the cause of human rights."

"Coors has placed a price tag on human rights, and it is up to the labor movement to ensure there is no profit in denying Coors workers their human rights," Meany declared.

FIRST TICKET to the 1978 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show which opens May 12 in Los Angeles is presented to Mayor Thomas Bradley by Executive Sec. William Robertson, left, of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO. Jack Lutz, show manager, joins in the presentation ceremony.

Tax Credit for Tuition Trimmed by House Unit

The House Ways & Means Committee partially reversed itself and voted down a labor-opposed tuition tax credit for persons who send their children to private elementary or secondary schools.

Tax credit subsidies for private schools could do "irreparable harm to the nation's public school system," AFL-CIO President George Meany has warned, and would divert funds from "an already inadequate federal education support program."

A preliminary vote in the Ways & Means Committee appeared to foreshadow endorsement of a tuition credit plan that would include elementary and secondary schools. But a public education coalition the American Federation of Teachers helped put together lobbied effectively to muster a 20-16 majority against the proposal.

The committee did, however, approve a college tuition tax credit bill that the AFL-CIO and the Teachers oppose as wasteful and greatly inferior to the Carter Administration's bill to expand student assistance and provide education grants for students from middle-income as well as low-income families.

The battle over tuition tax credits will certainly be refought when the legislation reaches the House floor, probably in late April.

Carter told a news conference that his "present intention" would be to veto a tuition tax credit bill as costly and probably unconstitutional. But he said he would not make a firm decision until a bill was on his desk.

The House Education & Labor Committee tried last month to bring to the House floor under a no-amendment rule the Administration bill to expand tuition grants and loans for college students. But the House voted 218-156 against letting the bill come up without the opportunity to vote on a tuition tax credit plan.

The Senate has several times voted for a college tuition tax credit but bowed in conference to House opposition.

This year, the Senate Finance Committee has approved a bill that would provide an immediate tax credit for college tuition, but starting in 1980 would allow a tax credit of half of elementary and secondary school tuition, up to $500 a year. The Senate, still tied up on the Panama Canal treaties debate, has not yet acted on the legislation.

At the Senate hearings earlier this year, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis noted that the biggest tuition tax credit benefit would go to persons in the highest income brackets.

He stressed that labor's opposition to tuition tax credits should not be interpreted as opposition to non-public schools.

"We have consistently advocated that all eligible children should qualify for federal and state programs of assistance, whether they are enrolled in public or non-public schools," he said.

On the college level, labor is also concerned "that many moderate and middle-income children have been priced out of the higher education market," Davis said. But "we believe that specifically targeted aid to those groups most in need is a far more effective use of available federal funds" and less of an "open invitation to raise tuition charges" that would cancel out benefits of a tuition tax credit.

Jobless Rate Rise Reverses 7-Month Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observed.

Last month's increase in the unemployment rate was the first since August when the rate climbed from 6.9 to 7 percent. The March increase in joblessness was concentrated among black women and black teenagers, BLS said.

For all black workers, the jobless rate rose from 11.8 to 12.4 percent over the month. While the rate for black males over 20 years of age actually dropped a tenth of 1 percent to 8.5 percent, the rate for black adult women climbed from 10.1 to 11.4 percent and that of black teenagers went up a full percentage point to 39 percent.

Jobless rates for other major worker categories were either unchanged or virtually the same as in February. The rate for adult men was 4.5 percent; for adult women, 5.8 percent; teenagers, 17.3 percent; fulltime workers, 5.6 percent, and whites, 5.3 percent.

The number of new jobs pushed up nonfarm payrolls by five-tenths of 1 percent, or 445,000, to 84.5 million, BLS reported. Every major industry registered gains, particularly construction, manufacturing, trade, services, and government.

The bulk of the new jobs occurred in service industries, as has been the case in recent years. Growth in this sector over the past 12 months has totaled nearly 2.3 million, BLS said. Both construction and manufacturing posted increases of 75,000 jobs over the month.

BLS said the factory job total has risen by 725,000 since March 1977, with three-fifths of the increase occurring in the last four months. Two-thirds of the March manufacturing increase was in the durable goods sector.

The percentage of the total population with jobs in March reached a record 58.2 percent, eclipsing the prior record of 58.1 percent set in January and in February, BLS said. The ratio was 1.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

The government also reported an increase in the average number of hours worked. The average workweek rose from 35.8 to 36.1 hours, seasonally adjusted, primarily due to the advent of good weather.

Lowell Cultural Park Wins House Approval

The House voted 326-76 approval of a labor-supported bill to help finance a unique national historic park at Lowell, Mass.—a city identified with America's industrial revolution and with the efforts of a largely immigrant workforce to organize against the abuses of the factory age.

As sent to the Senate, the bill authorizes $40 million to help acquire and preserve for future generations abandoned textile mills, an industrial canal network and associated 19th Century structures of historic importance. State and local funds have already been committed to the project.

During House hearings, the Greater Lowell Central Labor Council urged the establishment of the nation's first cultural park as a portrayal of the role that the early factory workers played in the development of America. Lowell was the largest textile center in the nation in the mid-1850s and waves of immigrants replaced the original "mill girls" as factory hands. Many of the early factories continued to function until the textile industry largely abandoned New England for the South.

In a letter of endorsement last year, AFL-CIO President George Meany backed the historic park concept and noted Lowell's association with the early efforts of America's industrial workers to negotiate "for a fair share of the fruits of their work."

The bill first came before the House under a no-amendment procedure requiring a two-thirds vote, but the 228-132 majority on Apr. 3 was short of that mark.

On Apr. 11, the bill was brought to the floor under the normal legislative procedures and its supporters agreed to some modifications in language to spell out the uses to which the federal funds could be put. The 326-76 vote to pass the bill followed.

Budget Panel Supports Public Works Funding

(Continued from Page 1)

public works, such as rehabilitation programs in poor neighborhoods.

It also beat back attempts to cut down on public service jobs through curtailment of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act—the CETA program.

The budget resolution includes funds the Administration sought for expanding assistance programs for middle-income college students, but does not allow for the tuition tax credit public education groups the Administration oppose.

In other congressional developments:

- Congress gave final approval to an extension of the Overseas Private Investment Corp., an agency that the AFL-CIO contends encourages firms to shift jobs overseas by protecting foreign investments.

House members complained that the final version watered down or discarded safeguards the House had added to the bill. But the conference agreement was approved, 216-185.

- The House Science Committee rejected, 20-18, an Administration-backed proposal to put off construction of the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor in favor of a 30-month study of alternate breeder technologies.

Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wired committee members opposing the delaying proposal. He said the AFL-CIO still considers the Clinch River project "necessary to test the feasibility of the breeder reactor as a supplemental power source for domestic energy needs."

Congress last year voted $80 million to go ahead with construction, but the President vetoed the bill.

- The House prepared to take up a bill to reduce the basic workweek for firefighters employed by the federal government from 72 to 56 hours. In a letter to House members, the AFL-CIO urged its passage and noted that the legislation is needed to achieve comparability with the patterns for fire fighters elsewhere.

The 'Labor Question'

WHEN THE LABORERS union was formed in 1903, workers had to be very brave if they wanted to be free. For that was the time of the "labor question." To the employers there was only one answer to the "labor question." And that was the eradication of the labor movement.

Listen to their words from 1903: "The stronger (the labor movement) grows the greater the menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all the people have a voice. It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in the midst of a liberty-loving people."

It is interesting that in the same year this union was formed, the National Association of Manufacturers called for formation of a National Employers' Council to defeat legislation sought by organized labor.

At that time it was the eight-hour day and anti-injunction bills —two of the founding goals of the Laborers. This is what the NAM said about these bills:

"Organized labor, an army presumably two millions strong, feeling its strength and exultant over many victories it had won, concluded last winter that the time was ripe to make Congress engraft upon the statute books of the nation its sprigs of socialism, legalizing those denials of individual rights which it has heretofore sought to enjoin by force. It drew up and fathered the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills, the former of which could well have been entitled, 'An act to repeal the bill of rights guaranteeing the freedom of the individual,' and the latter should have been termed, 'A bill to legalize strikes and boycotts.' "

As part of its answer to the "labor question," the NAM in 1903 also called for employer associations to work together to make "it possible for thousands of men to shake off the shackles of unionism, which they now unwillingly bear."

ON THE OCCASION of this union's 75th anniversary—when you and the rest of the labor movement have proven that the trade unions of America are a responsible partner in democracy and free enterprise—the National Association of Manufacturers is once again calling on employers to join together. This time they call it the Council for a Union-Free Environment.

The battles your fathers and grandfathers fought to build this union are neither over nor are our memories dim. We are in a battle today against the professional propagandists coordinating a massive attack on the labor movement as part of its drive to defeat labor law reform. We are in a battle today against the industrial psychologists whenever we seek to organize.

Do they fight against us on the merits of the legislation? No. Because they can't win on the merits. They can present no conceivable and acceptable defense against the documented cases of employer abuse of workers' rights and direct violations of the law.

When we seek to help workers organize themselves, do the employers fight us on the merits of organization? No, because they can't win on the merits—the employees know the score. So they seek delay—delay the election, challenge the petition. Then they use intimidation—fire a few workers, threaten to shut the plant, "discipline" a few workers for non-existent violations of rules.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Laborers' Leadership Conference.

AFL-CIO News

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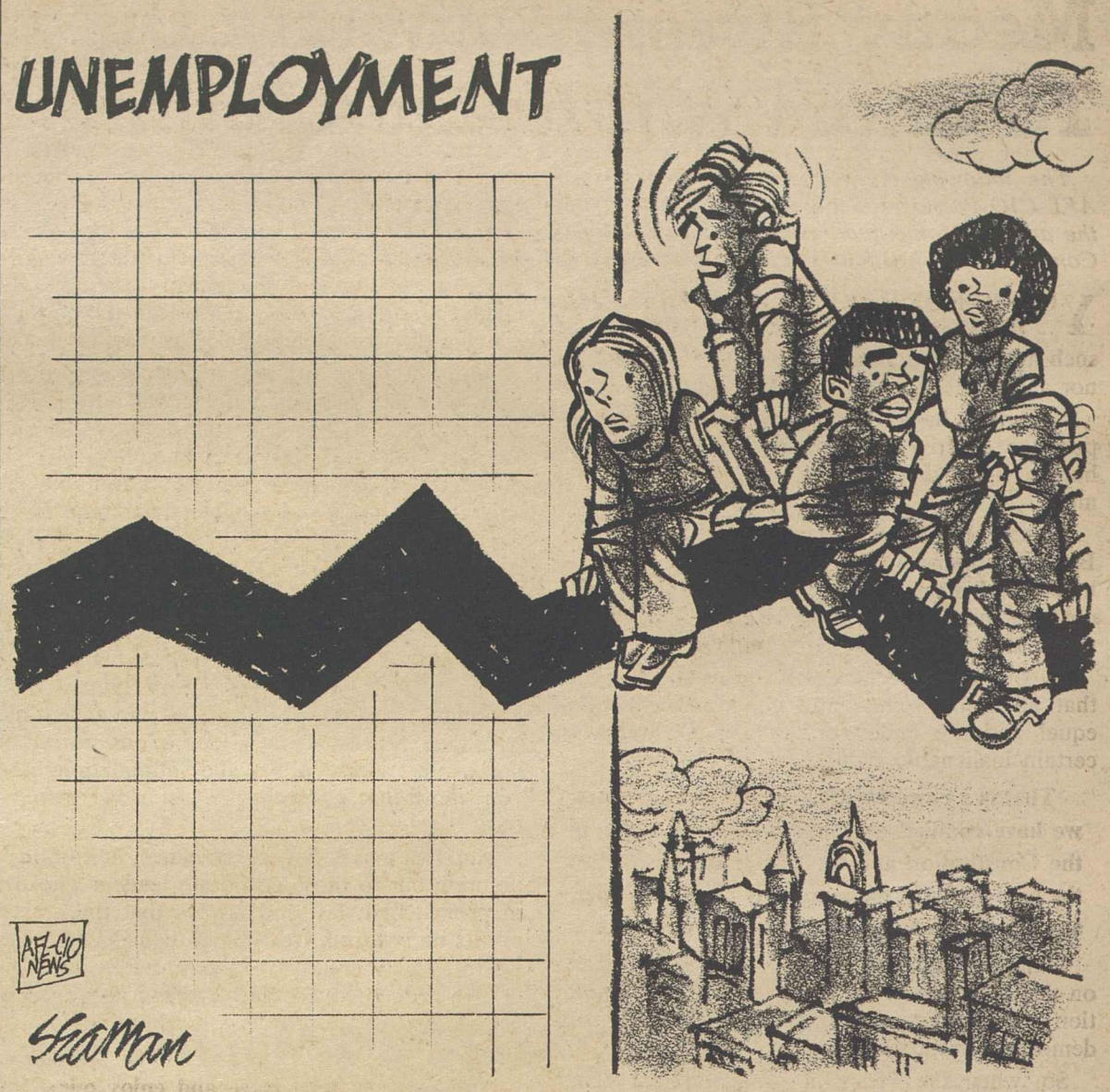

Weakening the Foundation:

Decline of Factory Jobs Spells Trouble for Nation's Economy

By Gus Tyler

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY is headed for disaster unless we can stop the loss of manufacturing jobs in this country.

Between 1974—the peak year before our most recent recession—and October 1977, the number of U.S. manufacturing jobs fell by 435,000. This happened at a time when we might have expected the manufacturing sector to have increased since total employment in the country rose by about 5 million.

Although the losses are concentrated in the Northeast and the Midwest in a belt running from Massachusetts to Nebraska, the gains in the rest of the country do not make up for the losses. The net count shows a big negative.

We are developing an unbalanced economy that must ultimately topple because the top is getting ever heavier and the base is getting weaker.

The top is the service sector—government, personal services, retail, wholesale, finance, insurance, motels, hotels. While all these services are socially necessary and convenient, they do not produce tangible goods—like food, clothing, buildings, gas or electricity.

The traditional foundation of our economy has been the commodity sector. From our farms and factories have come the great outpourings of material things that make it possible for Americans to indulge in "services," whether it is skiing or camping, eating or drinking outside the home, repairing the car or roof, or turning to Uncle Sam or City Hall for action.

The commodity sector has shrunk in recent years, showing sizable job losses not only in manufacture but also in contract construction, utilities and transport. The service sector has grown.

But if this continues, the whole country will become another New York City where, as a result of the loss of 302,000 factory jobs (1969 to 1976), there has been a loss of 305,174 nonmanufacturing jobs, including 27,387 in public employment. You cannot build an economy on "services" only; if you can, then we can all live by taking in one another's washing.

The decline of factory jobs is also inflationary. Outside agriculture, the greatest advances in productivity take place in manufacture, where there are constant innovations to step up worker output per hour, thereby offsetting any increased costs of production to help keep unit costs stable.

Advances in productivity are much slower in the service sector—if they take place at all. Hence, increased costs are more heavily passed on to the consumer.

And why is America losing manufacturing? Because our trade and tax policies allow our markets to be flooded with low-wage imports and encourage our multinational corporations to export our production overseas.

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The Wrong Way To Fight Inflation

It is with a deep sense of disillusionment that I note President Carter's remarks on inflation today. The program revealed is really no program at all. It is a simple reconditioning of the ineffective discredited techniques used by both Presidents Nixon and Ford.

This plan offers nothing new.

It incorrectly singles out federal workers and all other public employees for virtual mandatory controls.

It attacks the wage structure of all other workers, but it makes no effort to control the very stimulus for heavy wage demands: uncontrolled skyrocketing prices, profits and interest rates.

In May of last year, and repeatedly during his campaign for the presidency, Jimmy Carter articulated commitments clearly supporting the principle of pay comparability for federal workers.

The action of the President and his Administration imposing a pay cap on federal workers today clearly violates the spirit and intent of those commitments.

—President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees, Apr. 11, 1978.

'A Message to Every Dictator':

Meany Stresses Nation's Duty To Champion Human Rights

The following is excerpted from remarks of AFL-CIO President George Meany in presenting the annual Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Washington.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE a Christian or a Jew to appreciate human rights, but without such appreciation you can be neither a Christian nor a Jew.

You don't have to be a union member to support the doctrine of human rights, but without human rights there can be no free labor movement.

This assemblage is a testimony to human rights. By our presence here, we bear witness to the human rights we Americans enjoy—and we demonstrate that we care about the denial of human rights in other lands.

By our presence here, we testify to our belief that all men, women and children are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

That is a powerful idea. In the United States, we have codified our belief in human rights in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. But in the final analysis, these are only pieces of paper, and no piece of paper ensures human rights.

Human rights and true brotherhood depend on the will to be free; on the vigilant determination to resist tyranny; and on deeds that strengthen democratic institutions.

So, when the President of the United States makes speeches and statements in support of human rights, we cheer along with most Americans.

But I must add that many of us, and I'm proud to include the American trade union movement, were for human rights — openly, publicly and loudly—when it wasn't popular, and sometimes not even safe. We were for human rights when detente was the by-word of American politics; when we were being told to be "cool" about violations of human rights because we couldn't afford to risk annoying Mr. Brezhnev.

And, so, we have absolutely no hesitation in saying to our government that words are not enough—a defense of human rights not given in Iran speaks louder than a statement issued from the friendly confines of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Words alone will not convince an international outlaw like South Africa to abandon its immoral apartheid policy—a policy that denies the one-ness of God's children and apportions freedom according to hues of color. The apartheid system requires immense amounts of capital to exist; and the United States can—and must—lead the world in denying the fuel of capital to this engine of hate.

We have no hesitation in asking our government how the cause of human rights was advanced by granting visas to Soviet agents disguised as trade unionists to travel around our country while the Soviet Union denies the right of Andrei Sakharov and his fellow freedom fighters to come to the United States, speak to the American people, and return home.

WHEN YOU CONSIDER the armed might used to suppress human rights around the world, you begin to appreciate what a force human rights really is. And when the flame of human rights continues to burn in the hearts of men and women —despite prisons, mental institutions, forced labor camps, house arrest and intimidation—then you know that governments can never stamp it out.

And we have not a moment's hesitation in pointing out to those corporate leaders who deal in profits, first, last and always that the greatest profits derive from free human beings. As believers in the free enterprise system, we believe there is a moral imperative and a practical reason for using the free enterprise system to promote human rights.

Those of us who have and enjoy our God-given rights here in America have an intense, inescapable obligation to seek those rights for all people in the world, and to aid and comfort and assist all those who are victimized because they spoke or acted in freedom's defense.

I am proud to say that we in the American labor movement do not shirk that obligation.

As each of us, in our own way, becomes a personal advocate for human rights, we strengthen those rights for our children and grandchildren. We lend moral support to those whose rights are being suppressed.

And, most importantly, we send a message to the Brezhnevs and the Pinochets, to the Vorsters and the Amins—to every dictator who derives power from the suppression of human rights.

It is a message of liberty and freedom and hope. It is the most powerful message there is.

White House Backing Urged:

Solar Energy Use Pressed As Vital Source of Power

SOLAR ENERGY should be a prime option in the Carter Administration's efforts to develop alternative energy sources essential to economic growth and quality of life in the United States, President Edward J. Carlough said.

He pointed out on Labor News Conference that solar energy has the unique qualities of being cheap, clean, renewable and readily available.

While solar isn't the full answer to future needs and development of other alternate sources must go forward, Carlough said the feasibility and potential of harnessing the sun's energy has been clearly established by long-range studies and demonstration projects.

He noted that the nation responded effectively to past demands for the "abundant supply of cheap power" to fuel American industrial growth. "Where we haven't had it, we've gone out and created it," he asserted, citing Bonneville Dam, the Columbia River Basin, and the Tennessee Valley Authority as examples. But, he said, shaping that kind of attack on the current energy crunch demands much stronger national leadership than has been forthcoming.

The biggest problem right now, Carlough said, is "that the Carter Administration just isn't doing enough to promote the use and commercialization of solar energy in this country." In fact, he added, the President is going backward in recommending $20.5 million less for development in this fiscal year than he did last year.

Turning to the practical application of solar energy to individual needs, Carlough stressed the home fuel-cost savings through conversion of existing conventional systems to solar. He said that even in areas of the country where the climate is least favorable to solar systems, regardless of location and house size, "the maximum time it would take to recoup your investment, as an individual, by solar heating your house, is about 7½ years," and that in most favorable areas, such as New England and the Rockies, the period would be five years or less.

Carlough was questioned by Ray Martin of the Bureau of National Affairs and Justin McCarthy of Press Associates, Inc. The interview was recorded shortly before McCarthy's death. The program is produced by the AFL-CIO as a public service and is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

By Press Associates, Inc.

EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY is familiar with the cruel cost of health care in this country. Doctor bills go higher and higher. The fee-for-service system is a basic reason for medical costs soaring out of control over the years.

A recent study by President Carter's Council on Wage & Price Stability raises some serious questions about the fee-for-service system. The study says: "The cost of physician care is increasing at a disturbing rate. Last year alone, physician fees rose 9.3 percent—50 percent more than other consumer prices. The 1977 increase follows a pattern that spans nearly three decades.

"In fact, ever since 1950, physician fees have consistently outpaced overall inflation except during the 1971-74 period of wage and price controls. Over the entire 1950-77 period, physicians' fees increased 43 percent faster per year than non-medical care prices."

Medical services have long been a major source of inflationary pressure in the economy. Sharply rising medical care prices have contributed to a steady increase in the share of the gross national product represented by health care outlays, going from 4.5 percent of the GNP in 1950 to the current 9.3 percent.

A related development has been the experience in Canada. Ten years ago, Canadians were under a fee-for-service system and their health care outlays were close to the percentage in the United States. However, despite the inflationary trend, Canada under national health insurance has leveled off its health outlays to 7 percent of its GNP.

Recently, a Harris poll asked Canadians whether they were satisfied with their national health insurance system and 84 percent replied in the affirmative. A similar question was asked of U.S. citizens and 51 percent said they were dissatisfied with the U.S. approach to health care.

THE COUNCIL on Wage & Price Stability study pointed out that consumer outlays for physician services have risen even faster than fees. "Sixty percent of the increase in consumer dollars paid to physicians is the result of higher fees," the council said, "with the remainder accounted for by population growth and an increase in the quantity of physician services, such as diagnostic tests and more frequent visits."

The study noted that the median income of self-employed physicians—$63,000 in 1976—"is higher and has risen faster than any other occupational or professional group for which historical income data are available."

A factor in the rapidly rising physicians' fees is the growth in private and public health insurance coverage and changes in methods of insurer payment for physician services. Private insurance, particularly, does not offer any incentives for holding down physician fees any more than for holding down hospital costs.

Some form of national health insurance may be the only way to deal with inflationary effects of the fee-for-service system and hospital costs.

The Carter Administration has shown a willingness to join with organized labor and legislative leaders to work out a proposal so congressional hearings can begin this summer. Universal and comprehensive quality health care, after some 40 years of struggle, may become a reality in the next couple of years.

SOLAR ENERGY should be a prime option in the Carter Administration's drive to develop alternate energy resources essential to the economic growth and quality of life in the United States, President Edward J. Carlough, center, of the Sheet Metal Workers, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Ray Martin, left, of the Bureau of National Affairs and Justin McCarthy of Press Associates, Inc. McCarthy died shortly after the interview was taped. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.

JOB PROGRAMS for handicapped workers was the focus of a workshop at the Human Resources Development Institute's national conference in Bal Harbour, Fla. From left are Paul Messmer, former director for affirmative action on the President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped; Charles E. Bradford, HRDI executive director; Alan Kistler, HRDI president, and Dr. Henry Viscardi, president of the Human Resources Center for handicapped persons.

At Staff Conference:

Expanded Role Seen For HRDI Services

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Expanded services and new programs of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute are providing needed assistance to additional groups of unemployed workers as the HRDI enters its 10th year of operations.

Institute President Alan Kistler noted in opening its national staff conference here that HRDI has kept pace with the changing needs of the nation and the labor movement since it was launched by the federation in 1968.

With the recent expansion of the HRDI field staff from 55 to 60 cities, Kistler noted, the institute is also pursuing two new employment programs to aid handicapped persons and unemployed performing artists.

Participating in the week-long conference were 130 local, regional and national HRDI staff members, including representatives from the newly opened offices in Boston, Charlotte, N.C., Honolulu, Phoenix, and Wilmington, Del. Representatives of 22 building trades Apprenticeship Outreach Programs that HRDI administers also took part in the conference.

HRDI Executive Director Charles E. Bradford told the conference that as the institute's responsibilities have grown, so have the capabilities of its staff. As a result, he said, HRDI now offers a wide range of technical assistance to unions concerned with employment and training programs.

Through its expertise, Bradford said, HRDI representatives have assisted labor groups in designing and implementing $15.6 million worth of federally funded employment programs during the past year to create jobs and training opportunities for 6,545 persons.

President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. said that the cooperation between HRDI and BCTD affiliates has helped in developing numerous job opportunities for minorities and women in the construction industry.

Through the BCTD-HRDI cooperative efforts, he observed, craft unions exceeded their affirmative action goals during the trans-Alaska oil pipeline construction. He also said the "great success" of the Navajo Tribe training project resulted from the working relationship between the institute and BCTD unions.

But Georgine expressed concern that the administration of Comprehensive Employment & Training Act programs in some communities is undermining the goals of the BCTD.

He said that a recent survey by the department showed CETA funds were being used in certain areas to hire inexperienced workers at substandard wages even though the unemployment rate among building trades craftsmen has been at least 12 percent.

Robert Taggart of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Youth Programs said that CETA-funded projects for young workers are not undercutting wages in the industry, and called on unions to increase their participation in such efforts.

Taggart commended HRDI for its continuing involvement in the Vocation Exploration Program summer project which will be entering its third year. The $6.8 million project, cosponsored by HRDI and the National Alliance of Businessmen, gives disadvantaged teenagers an opportunity to learn about occupations in the private sector.

Stanley Ruttenberg, economic consultant to HRDI, warned that certain amendments to CETA may pose new problems for organized labor because business groups are pressing for wage subsidies to encourage private sector involvement in the training of disadvantaged persons.

Ruttenberg pointed out that the AFL-CIO is flatly opposed to the use of federal funds to subsidize wages. He called for increased involvement by organized labor and HRDI to demonstrate that on-the-job training is a better approach in bringing the unemployed into the workforce.

Panel to Aid OSHA On Hazards to Skin

A special advisory committee has been formed to assist the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in drafting new standards to protect workers against the hazards of toxic substances that affect the skin or enter the body through the skin.

Representing unions on the 11-member committee are Louis Beliczky, job safety and health director of the Rubber Workers; Sylvia Krekel, occupational health specialist for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Dan MacLeod, job health and safety specialist for the Auto Workers.

Laid-Off Steelworkers Win Pension Ruling

Pittsburgh—Steelworkers with 20 years on the job who were laid off or disabled before the first of the year are eligible for pension benefits under the "rule of 65" formula that went into effect Jan. 1, 1978, an arbitration panel ruled.

USWA President Lloyd McBride termed the unanimous decision by three arbitrators crucially important to upholding "the integrity of the collective bargaining process we have developed in the steel industry over years."

The immediate impact of the unanimous decision will benefit several hundred 20-year employees of Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. who lost their jobs in a series of plant closings last year.

Under the "rule of 65" pension formula, which was part of the master agreement between the USWA and 10 major steel firms signed in April 1977, workers with at least 20 years service become eligible for benefits when their age and years of service add up to 65.

The industry argued that since the new pension formula didn't take effect until Jan. 1, qualified workers who had been laid off last year should not be eligible for benefits.

But the arbitration panel agreed with the USWA that "consistent past practice" in the steel industry's negotiated pension agreements would extend the provision to qualified workers who were on the job as of Jan. 1, 1976.

McBride said that "early resolution of the definition of suitable long-term employment is imperative because at least 1,200 members, who for the first time now know they are eligible for 'rule of 65' pensions, are eagerly awaiting the substantial benefits of this new program."

Under the "rule of 65" formula, the USWA said, benefits are calculated the same way as for other pensions, but with an additional monthly supplement of $300 until the pensioner reaches age 62 and qualifies for social security benefits or until he finds suitable long-term employment.

The arbitration panel was chaired by Benjamin Aaron, a professor at the UCLA School of Law. The other members were Sylvester Garrett, permanent arbitrator for the USWA and Bethlehem, and Ralph T. Seward, permanent arbitrator for the union and U.S. Steel Corp.

45,000 in N.Y. Pick AFL-CIO Union Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

County & Municipal Employees won a statewide election for a unit of 43,000 workers by defeating an unaffiliated association.

In New York, the Civil Service Employees Association has been long-entrenched as the representative of the big majority of state workers.

Commenting on the election, SEIU President George Hardy termed it a demonstration that "public employees — whether professionals or not — will no longer be satisfied with second-class status."

Albert Shanker, president of the Teachers, said the state employees "obviously recognized" the need for the "effective lobbying expertise and competent bargaining" that an affiliated union can provide. The two unions are exploring comparable joint organizing efforts in other states.

The CSEA had extended its contract for the professional unit as part of a wage reopener, but the state employment relations agency ruled that the contract extension was not a bar to a representation election.

3 Unionists Named To Metric Board

Three trade unionists have been nominated by President Carter to serve multi-year terms on the 17-member U.S. Metric Board.

Thomas Hannigan, administrative assistant to the secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Andrew Kenopensky, national automotive coordinator of the Machinists, were named to represent labor on the board. Hannigan was nominated for a six-year term and Kenopensky for a four-year term. Vice President Joyce Miller of the Clothing & Textile Workers was nominated to a six-year term as an at-large member.

Clerical Jobs Seen Biggest Growth Field

The largest and fastest-growing occupational group in the country today is the clerical workers category, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports in its 1978-79 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook.

The publication, a comprehensive source book of vocational guidance information used widely by high school and college counselors, points out that within the clerical group cashiers, receptionists, and secretaries are needed most.

Also growing rapidly, BLS notes, is the number of service workers, including such specialties as cooks and chefs, cosmetologists, guards, and nurses' aides. Factors underlying the projected growth include the rising demand for medical care and the greater need for custodial and protective services, the handbook observes. In addition, rising levels of income are expected to bring more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons and leisure services.

The new 840-page reference book, which is produced every two years, describes hundreds of other jobs in the American economy and includes earnings potential and employment prospects in each job category through 1985.

Between 1976 and 1986, the handbook notes, economic growth in the United States should create nearly 17 million jobs. Another 29 million jobs will open up as workers die or retire during this period.

The vast majority of the 46 million job openings will require less than four years of college training. Among occupations not requiring a college degree, faster than average employment growth is expected for insulation workers, police officers, waste water treatment plant operators, most subprofessional health occupations, and mechanics and repairers of such diverse products as computers, industrial machinery, motorcycles, and air-conditioning, refrigeration, and heating equipment.

The new handbook, Bulletin 1955, may be purchased from BLS regional offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, and San Francisco. The cost is $8 for the soft-cover edition, $11 for the hardbound copy.

PRESIDENT CARTER greets delegates to the Communications Workers legislative conference at a White House reception. Carter called on the group to focus its lobbying on the Senate in an effort to insure passage of labor law reform legislation. CWA President Glenn E. Watts is at right. The four-day conference drew 750 delegates.

After 110-Day Strike:

Unions Still Aiding Families of Miners

Contributions of money, food and clothing are still flowing into hard-pressed coal mining districts as members of the Mine Workers and their families struggle to recover from the effects of the 110-day strike.

The momentum for the continuing donations was generated by appeals for assistance as the strike neared settlement late in March.

The overwhelming response from AFL-CIO union members and unaffiliated unions has resulted in millions of dollars in contributions and thousands of tons of food being channeled to needy miners.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, whose department is coordinating the federation's Food for Miners program, called the effort at the national, state and local level a remarkable display of trade union solidarity.

Perlis reported that a $50,000 contribution delivered to the UMW this week raises the donations from unions and individuals to the Food for Miners campaign to more than $320,000.

This is in addition to the $4 million pledged separately by the Auto Workers, Steelworkers and the Communications Workers.

The broad support of local and state central bodies has also been outstanding in bringing assistance to needy miners, Perlis said. These efforts include:

- The United Labor Agency of Cleveland, which shipped $25,000 worth of meats to UMW District 6 in southeastern Ohio. The Cleveland labor agency is supported by AFL-CIO unions as well as the UAW and the Teamsters.
- Two Rubber Workers locals in the Akron area also sent three truckloads of food to UMW members in Ohio.
- The Cedar Rapids, Iowa, central labor council collected two tons of cereal, 1,000 pounds of meat and 700 pounds of canned goods for UMW District 12 in Springfield, Ill.
- The Retail Clerks contributed 21 tons of nonperishable food to UMW District 20 in Birmingham, Ala. The RCIA estimated that the delivery should sustain 500 UMW families for two weeks.
- USWA Locals 1010 and 1011 in East Chicago, Ind., raised more than $6,000 to assist miners in Illinois and Indiana. USWA Local 1066 in Gary, Ind., raised over $1,000 from plant gate collections in one week.
- Unions in the Francisco area raised $60,000 that included contributions of $25,000 from the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, $10,000 from the California State Council of Carpenters and $10,000 from Carpenters Local 22.
- The San Mateo County AFL-CIO "adopted" a UMW local in Somerset, Colo., and has been sending periodic shipments of food to UMW families.
- The Utah AFL-CIO raised $16,000 to transport 14 truckloads of food to UMW members in Price, Utah.

2.4 Million Units a Year Urged as Housing Goal

An additional 2.4 million housing units a year are needed to keep up with U.S. demand, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter told a Senate committee considering legislation on national housing goals.

The current supply of units is tight relative to demand, as evidenced by latest monthly figures showing a year-to-year increase of 15 percent in the median resale price of existing homes, Schechter told the Senate Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee.

This price increase represents primarily inflation due to short supply, since there is little change in the quality of some 4 million existing homes sold annually, about four times the number of new homes sold, Schechter said.

A 14 percent increase in the median new home price reflects many cost increases that are initiated because they can be absorbed by a tight market, he added. Rents for units in primarily existing rental buildings rose 6.5 percent, he said.

"These price increases occurred during 1977, a year that was hailed as a good housing year because housing starts plus mobile home shipments totalled over 2.25 million units," he noted. "However, this was still short of the estimated basic need of 2.4 million per year."

Drastic production shortfalls over the past three years are generating inflationary pressures in the overall economy, Schechter said, pointing up the need for the establishment and effective implementation of national housing goals that will not permit such a shortage situation to arise.

"To bring about significant alleviation of the tight, inflation-generating housing market situation in the next few years, increased production of new units will be needed," he observed. "Every effort should be made also to conserve the existing housing supply through rehabilitation."

Schechter added, however, that the record of 40 years of efforts to spur increased rehabilitation casts doubt upon the potential of an upsurge in rehabilitation during the next five years that could significantly reduce replacement needs.

One-fourth of the housing units contemplated in a national housing goals program should be allocated for subsidized low- and moderate-income housing, he said.

Ralph Wright Dies, Headed ILO Office

Daytona Beach, Fla. — Ralph Wright, former head of the Washington office of the International Labor Organization, died here Apr. 11 at the age of 75.

Mr. Wright served as an Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1948 to 1953, when he became labor counselor of the Washington Office of the ILO. He served as director of the office from 1959 until his retirement in 1972.

He was a member of Local 6 of the Typographical Union in New York. Prior to his appointment to the Labor Dept. by President Truman, he was executive secretary of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council and a representative of the ITU.

AT HEARINGS held by a House Judiciary subcommittee in Los Angeles, union witnesses urged that broadcasters be required to pay performance rights royalties on the recordings they play. From left: Jack Golodner, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees; President Victor W. Fuentealba of the Musicians, and Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff of the Television & Radio Artists.

TV Anti-Dumping Curb Termed Partial Remedy

The $46 million in anti-dumping duties imposed by the Treasury Dept. on Japanese color television sets imported during 1972 and '73 is encouraging, but it still represents only a partial remedy for the flood of TV imports of later years, the labor-industry coalition COMPACT said.

COMPACT, the Committee to Preserve American Color Television, estimated that up to $500 million should be levied for 1974-77 for Japanese dumping violations and urged the Treasury Dept. to move promptly in imposing the additional duties.

The duties that the Treasury levied on 1972-73 Japanese TV imports were based on a finding that the sets were dumped in the American market at prices far below what they sold for in Japan.

The COMPACT Co-Chairmen, Jacob Clayman, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Allen W. Dawson, executive vice president of Corning Glass Works, also questioned the government's long delay in imposing the anti-dumping duties.

The original dumping claim was filed in 1968, Clayman and Dawson noted. But because the government failed to prescribe needed remedies for almost a decade, they said, the domestic TV industry and its workers were serious affected.

"If the duties had been levied in 1971, the United States would have been spared the import invasion that wiped out thousands of jobs and forced a number of American companies to either go out of business entirely or shift some of their manufacturing abroad."

They also pointed out that during the 1974-77 period not covered by the recent Treasury Dept. action, imports of TVs accelerated sharply and threatened to totally kill off the American industry.

During the past decade, the number of American companies manufacturing TV receivers dropped from 25 to 12. Of the remaining 12, five are wholly or partially owned by foreign firms.

Clayman and Dawson said that the anti-dumping duties that are now going into effect work out to only $21 per set imported from Japan in 1972 and 1973. This is unrealistic, they observed, since the Japanese sets sold for $300 in the U.S. market and for $500 in Tokyo.

The Treasury Dept. should move quickly in updating anti-dumping duties to serve as a deterrent to other potential offenders, Clayman and Dawson urged.

"This could save our industry and workers from the traumatic effect of another wholesale invasion from Taiwan and Korea, which are currently increasing their color television production in anticipation of taking Japan's place in our home market," they warned.

Daniel Curtin Elected Frontlash Chairman

Daniel M. Curtin has been appointed national chairman of Frontlash, a labor-backed young voter education and registration organization. Curtin, who is based in Los Angeles, had been director of the southwestern states for Frontlash.

Frontlash Executive Director Gene Lynch said Curtin had been elected to succeed Steve Bieringer, who is now an AFL-CIO field representative.

Performers Spell Out Case For Royalties

Los Angeles—Musicians, singers and other performers should get royalties when broadcasters play their recordings, the AFL-CIO and its Dept. for Professional Employees urged.

Department Director Jack Golodner joined officers of performing arts unions in testifying for long-sought changes in copyright protection. A House Judiciary subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.) travelled to Los Angeles for two days of field hearings in this entertainment industry center.

Golodner termed it inconsistent and discriminatory that performers are denied protection the law gives to composer and lyricists.

The only purpose of "this inconsistency in our law," he testified, is "to protect the avarice of those who exploit sound recordings by denying the authors of the recorded performance just treatment."

As had witnesses for the Musicians and the Television & Radio Artists, Golodner noted that radio stations abandoned live talent in favor of records. In effect, performers have lost job opportunities because broadcasters have been able to substitute the recordings they have made—without compensation.

Further injury is inflicted, Golodner noted, because the ease of home-taping radio broadcasts cuts into record sales.

Golodner accused broadcasters of hypocrisy in having fought against free pickup of television signals by cable television companies while continuing to insist on the right to play records without compensation to the performers.

Performing artists, he said, are not asking for special privilege "but only for what is just, what is fair, what is equitable."

Food Costs Again Lead Rise in Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices of producer finished goods rose six-tenths of 1 percent in March, a substantial drop from February's 1.1 percent increase but still a sharp rise by historical standards.

As in the three previous months, food costs constituted the main reason for the rise in the government's producer price index last month. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the consumer-foods sector of the index climbed a seasonally-adjusted eight-tenths of 1 percent over the month.

The overall rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in finished goods prices amounted to a 7.2 percent advance on an annual-rate basis, or about the same as during the October-through-January period, BLS said. Changes in finished-goods wholesale prices generally indicate future directions of retail prices.

Last month's rise in food prices, while considerably less than February's 2.9 percent increase, included sizeable advances for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, eggs, milled rice, meats, poultry, and fish. Meats rose 1.9 percent in March, and were up 17.5 percent in the past year.

Rudy Oswald, the AFL-CIO's director of research, warned that the latest round of wholesale price increases portends continued upward pressure on the consumer price index, which reflects workers' cost of living.

The producer price index, which replaces BLS's traditional wholesale price index, measures only the price of finished goods and not those in crude or intermediate stages of production. The old indicator looked at all three stages. It was phased out because of double-counting problems.

The March producer price index for finished goods stood at 189 percent of a 1967 base of 100. This means that goods costing $100 at the wholesale level 11 years ago cost $189 last month.

Excluding the volatile foods and feeds sector, the finished goods index in March rose an adjusted five-tenths of 1 percent, or at an annual rate of 6 percent, up from the four-tenths of 1 percent, or a 4.8 percent annual clip, of February.

Basic natural gas prices were up 2.7 percent in March—18.4 percent over the year. Commercial furniture was up 3.3 percent during the month and 11.2 percent in the past year.

Lumber prices decreased slightly —two-tenths of 1 percent—but were still up 17.3 percent for the year. Semi-finished steel products were up two-tenths of 1 percent for the month and 10.9 percent for the year.

Carter's Action Called Unfair:

Unions Quit Federal Panel Protesting 5.5% Pay 'Cap'

(Continued from Page 1)

"It has become patently clear that comparability cannot be achieved through the mechanism envisioned by the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970," their statement said. The comparability law was intended to take salary-setting out of the legislative process and link federal pay raises to changes in private industry rates as determined by Bureau of Labor Statistics studies. But in recent years, particularly during the Nixon-Ford Administrations, the Executive Branch has often delayed or cut back the increases.

President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees said that any federal pay holddown is doomed to failure because the private sector will not be forced to follow suit.

"It's nonsense to take the first whack at inflation out of the hides of public workers," Wurf charged. "Denying federal employees a small portion of their pay increase is silly symbolism that will have no impact on inflation. State and local government employees have not kept pace with inflation for the past several years, so it is outrageous to look for further sacrifices among these workers."

Carter's proposal to put a 5.5 percent ceiling on federal pay was the major element in his new anti-inflation package, unveiled in an Apr. 11 speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He also said he will freeze the salaries of some 2,000 Executive Branch appointees and senior White House staff members, and had already sent letters to every governor and large-city mayors asking them to follow the federal example by holding down public employee pay raises.

"We had sincerely hoped that the days of using federal employees as a symbolic sacrifice had finally ended," said the Pay Council members.

"We believe that federal workers should be treated the same as their counterparts in the private sector. There can be no justification under present circumstances for singling them out in this disparate fashion."

The three AFL-CIO members on the Pay Council told Carter that not only is the mandatory cap on federal pay unfair but that it also fails to go to the root of the problem the Administration seeks to solve.

"Federal wages do not fuel inflation, but simply follow wage movements in the private sector," they declared. "Furthermore, over the past several years, federal pay has significantly fallen behind wages in the private sector, and federal employees have been forced to suffer a severe reduction in their standard of living."

The only workable technique for setting federal pay, they said, would be under a bona fide collective-bargaining arrangement, with labor and management participating on an equal footing.

Both Blaylock and McClennan warned that Carter's action jeopardizes the President's civil service reform plans, to which the AFGE had given a qualified endorsement. They noted that last May and repeatedly during his presidential campaign Carter pledged to support the principle of pay comparability. If the President is not going to honor his pledge, they said, union support for civil service reorganization may be withdrawn.

The mass resignation of the Pay Council marked the second time the panel had walked out on a President in less than two years. AFL-CIO members resigned in August 1976 after charging that the Ford Administration rigged BLS statistics for partisan, political purposes. The three returned last summer when Carter gave his word that unions would have a more "meaningful" role in the salary-setting procedure.

The President's proposed pay ceiling "clearly violates the spirit and intent of those commitments," Blaylock charged. He told reporters that the resignation of the panel members was "designed to demonstrate our feeling that continuation on the council has no purpose."

Carter's cap on federal pay raises, which he hopes will serve as an example for private-sector employers, represents a significant reduction in what federal employee unions have been expecting. Last year's raise was 7.05 percent, and the President himself had provided for a 6-percent boost in his budget for the 1979 fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

Besides limiting federal pay increases and freezing the salaries of top Executive Branch appointees, Carter said the federal government would take these other steps to reduce an inflation rate now about 7 percent and rising:

- All Executive Branch agencies will tailor their procurement policies to the new anti-inflation effort, avoiding or reducing the purchase of goods or services whose prices are rising rapidly.
- Regulatory agencies will reduce excessive regulations that lead to higher prices. The President said he supports "sunset" legislation that would "ensure that we review these regulatory programs every few years and eliminate or change those that have become outdated."
- The Interior and Agriculture Depts., along with the Council on Environmental Quality and the President's economic advisers, will report within 30 days on the best ways to expand timber harvests from government and private lands. Lumber now accounts for one-fourth of the total cost of a new house, Carter observed. Higher production could provide some relief from sharply rising housing costs, he said.
- A Cabinet-level task force headed by the Commerce Dept. will develop an export promotion campaign within 60 days to help reduce the nation's balance-of-payments deficit and strengthen the declining dollar.

Carter again called for congressional enactment of his energy package, announced a year ago this month, and threatened administrative action to reduce oil imports that "are an active threat to the economic well-being of our people."

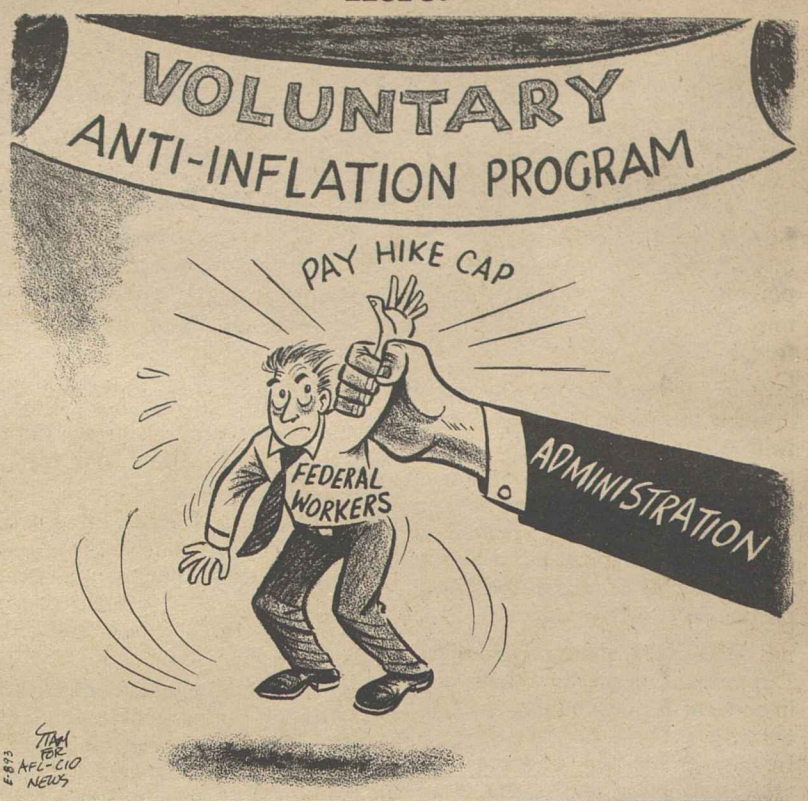
The President announced that Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss would become his Special Counselor on Inflation to coordinate the Administration's "deceleration" goals of holding down wages and prices in the private sector. The deceleration proposal, first aired last January in the President's annual economic report to Congress, calls upon business and labor voluntarily to hold this year's wage and price increases below 1976-77 levels.

Carter once again stressed that he has ruled out wage and price controls for the private sector, saying that "even if inflation should continue to escalate and reach a very high level . . . mandatory wage and price controls would be ill-advised and also counter-productive. I don't think they would work."

Inflation "cannot be solved by placing the burden of fighting it only on a few," the President concluded. "Let me be blunt about this point. I am asking American workers to follow the example of federal workers and accept a lower rate of wage increase.

"In return," Carter said, "they have a right to expect a comparable restraint in price increases for the goods and services they buy."

'Here!'



Poll Ranks Meany Third In Assessing Influence

AFL-CIO President George Meany is the third most influential American in the opinion of 1,200 "decision makers" polled by U.S. News & World Report magazine.

They ranked President Carter first, followed by House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., and then Meany. Completing the top five were Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Meany is the only person ranked in the top five leaders for all five years the magazine has conducted its poll. Last year he was in fourth place, preceded by Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns and Chief Justice Burger. Burns, now out of office, dropped to 14th spot in the ratings.

In terms of institutional influence, however, big business moved clearly ahead of labor when ranked "according to the amount of influence it had on decisions affecting the nation as a whole."

Last year, unions were ranked third and big business was fifth. In the latest poll, big business was just behind the White House as the most powerful institution, followed by the Supreme Court, television, labor unions, the Senate and the House. Tied for last place among the 29 major institutions listed were small business, motion pictures and the Republican Party.

In a sub-category, where persons were asked to list the most influential leaders in their own fields, the top five in labor were Meany, Auto Workers President Douglas A. Fraser, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall and Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Meany.

In the all-category voting, only three of the top ten in influence do not hold public office. In addition to Meany, they were television commentator Walter Cronkite in eighth place and banker David Rockefeller in tenth.

Quoting from opinions of Meany expressed by persons prominent in various fields, the magazine noted that he was considered "direct and gutsy," as "a real patriot," and as a person who "commands respect in a large and influential segment of our society."

Foes Mount New Attack On Labor Law Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

"which pollster gives them what they want in time for a Senate blitz."

- Continuation of the "fly-in" campaign of bringing planeloads of businessmen lobbyists to Washington.

Biemiller termed the fundraising effort among firms that have fought unions "particularly galling."

He noted that the document carries "no bottom line . . . no price tag for all of the propaganda devices to defeat labor law reform."

One of the projects discussed in the memorandum was a study by conservative economist Pierre Rinfret, to be made public at press conferences in various cities.

At an Apr. 11 news conference in Washington, the study was in fact released and Rinfret was on hand to answer questions. One question dealt with his fee and who paid it.

According to United Press International, Rinfret said the study was commissioned by the National Association of Manufacturers and several companies at a fee of $98,000 plus expenses of preparing the study.

Its gist, he said, was that the law would be inflationary because if more workers are represented by unions their wages will go up.

The tactic of opponents, Biemiller charged, is to "spare no expense, bend every issue, inundate every senator, confuse, obfuscate and destory."

Supporters of labor law reform have the facts to document their position, Biemiller said. "It will be up to each senator to decide whether fact or emotion is more important," he concluded.

Editors Asked to Check Facts on Law Reform

AFL-CIO President George Meany has asked newspaper editors to "please look at the facts" before commenting on labor law reform.

Meany said a reasoned analysis is especially important on this issue because "the opposition to labor law reform has been so vociferous, so emotional, so sweeping in its statements . . . that unwary observers may conclude that there is actually a fire under this intense smokescreen."

That's because the organizations fighting to kill the reform bill "seem to have determined that only the most blatant scare tactics" could bring about defeat of the bill in the Senate, Meany said.

Meany's message to editorial writers appeared as an advertisement in Editor & Publisher magazine during the week of the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington.

In the same issue, the National Right to Work Committee has a full-page advertisement attacking labor law reform and attempting to paint a picture of newspaper opposition to its passage.

Meany's message describes the purpose of the bill and contrasts it with the assertions made by opponents.

He asks editorial writers to "look behind the slogans . . . at the actual language" of the legislation. And he concludes:

"If, having done so, you oppose the bill, we will be disappointed but understanding. If, having analyzed the proposals in the labor law reform measure, you support them—as many newspaper editorials have done—we will of course be gratified" because the legislation "promotes better labor-management relations" and "removes unfairness" from the law.

Thomas A. Dillon Dies, Headed Job Safety Unit

Sunrise Beach, Mo.—Thomas A. Dillon, a former labor conference chairman of the National Safety Council, died here Apr. 4 following a heart attack.

Dillon, who was 61, retired last year as business representative of IAM District 55.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Building Trades Sessions Press Law Reform Drive

UNION WAGES didn't cause inflation, AFL-CIO President George Meany tells the building trades legislative conference, and unions won't give up the right to go to the bargaining table "without government looking over our shoulders."

3,000 Bid Senators Back Bill's Passage

By David L. Perlman

Three thousand building trades delegates from every corner of the nation gave a mighty push to the labor law reform bill, shuttling busloads from their Washington legislative conference to Capitol Hill appointments with senators from their home states.

They arrived in Washington as the Senate was winding up its Panama Canal debate and preparing to deal with some less controversial issues before taking up the filibuster-threatened amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

"You're here just in time," Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who will be the floor manager of the labor law reform bill, told them.

The legislation would have less direct impact on the construction industry than on other segments of the workforce, but President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the delegates that it is "the most critical bill" before Congress to the entire trade union movement.

He and other speakers warned that the anti-union forces that ganged up to kill the construction site picketing bill in the House last year are focusing their efforts on the Senate in an attempt to block labor law reform—either by a filibuster to keep it from a vote or by riddling it with unacceptable amendments.

Vice President Mondale, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and AFL-CIO President George Meany were among the newsmakers addressing the three-day conference. But the emotional keynote came when a giant screen was rolled down and delegates saw and heard Hubert Humphrey's unforgettable speech to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention last September—in his first

(Continued on Page 3)

Canal Pact Ratification Welcomed

AFL-CIO President George Meany praised Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties as "a triumph for logic and reason over emotionalism and fear."

The treaties, endorsed by the AFL-CIO in convention action and Senate testimony, turn the canal over to Panama by the year 2000 and assure the canal's neutrality and rights of access thereafter.

They will form "a solid foundation for harmonious relations between the United States and its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere," Meany predicted.

Some of the treaty provisions must be backed up by implementing legislation, and Meany said "the AFL-CIO will be particularly concerned with protecting the job rights and benefits of U.S. and Panamanian workers who may lose their jobs as a result of these treaties." They "must not suffer injury as a result of the legitimate and necessary foreign policy deci-

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Output Skid Hits Hopes On Growth

By James M. Shevis

The nation's economy slid at an annual rate of six-tenths of 1 percent during the first three months of 1978, its worst performance in three years, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The January-March decline followed a 3.8 percent increase during the final quarter of 1977 and a 5.1 percent rise during last year's third quarter.

The biggest reason for the first-quarter drop in real gross national product was a 1.3 percent decline in business sales, the Commerce Dept. said. The sales declines were in consumer spending, construction, exports, and government purchases. In the previous quarter, final sales rose strongly at a 6.1 percent rate.

Real GNP, which measures total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation, is considered the broadest gauge of overall economic health.

Severe winter weather and the long coal strike held down real GNP by 2.5 to 3 percentage points, the government said. In other words, without the strike and with milder weather the economy would have grown by only about 2 to 2.5 percent.

That would have been substantially less than the 4 percent annual growth rate that economists say is needed to keep unemployment — now 6.2 percent — from worsening.

"The downturn in output during the first quarter emphasizes the fragile nature of the recovery, and points out the need for a general economic stimulus to move the economy towards full employment," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said.

Last quarter's negative growth rate was the first since a 9.6 percent slide in the first quarter of 1975, at the bottom of the last Nixon-Ford recession.

Commerce Sec. Juanita Kreps said in a statement on the first-quarter figures that "production came back strongly in March" with the advent of good weather and settlement of the coal strike, and "we expect this strong growth to continue during the spring months."

Even so, she said, "the GNP growth rate for the year as a whole probably will be slightly less than we had earlier forecast." President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers, in its annual economic report to Congress last January, said that real output in 1978 was expected to rise 4.5 to 5 percent,

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Inflation Fight:

Meany Bars Move To Victimize Wages

America's unions won't accept government interference with collective bargaining, even if imposed in the name of fighting inflation, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

The AFL-CIO is willing to cooperate in efforts to hold down prices, Meany told 3,000 building trades leaders at a Washington conference. But he stressed that "under no circumstances" will the labor movement agree to the government "looking over our shoulder" at the bargaining table.

Meany said the inflation that has eroded the buying power of wages has been caused by sharp increases in energy costs, by higher food prices and medical care charges—and especially by high interest rates.

While Meany was "happy" to hear President Carter say that he is against wage controls, he said he finds it hard to reconcile that assurance with the President's plan to set a 5.5-percent ceiling on the comparability pay increase that federal employees will get next October.

"The President would be well-advised to reconsider" his position, Meany suggested. It is "completely unfair" to government workers. "They are not responsible for the high price of energy. They're not responsible for $225 a day hospital rooms. And surely they are not responsible for the high interest rates."

Meany spoke to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. the day after the director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, Barry Bosworth, appeared on the nationally televised Meet the Press program.

Bosworth termed the contract settlement that ended the coal strike "very inflationary" and "disastrous" to the nation.

Meany tartly noted that Bosworth hadn't been heard from when the settlement was being praised at the White House. And considering the conditions under which coal miners work, Meany told the applauding building trades delegates, "no matter what you pay the min-

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House Cuts Workweek For U.S. Firefighters

The House passed and sent to the Senate a labor-supported bill that would reduce the basic workweek of firefighters employed at federal installations.

For most of the 11,500 firefighters, nearly all at Defense Dept. installations, the legislation would mean a cut in the basic workweek from 72 to 56 hours a week with only a slight reduction in pay.

A similar bill was narrowly defeated two years ago. But this time around, despite Administration opposition, it passed the House by a decisive 241-129 margin.

A report by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee noted that in the same geographical area, federal firefighters are earning less money for a 72-hour workweek than municipal firefighters get for an average 56-hour week.

Typically, federal firefighters are on duty for three 24-hour shifts a week. While 16 hours of each shift is supposedly standby status at fire houses, there is no additional compensation when a firefighter must work during that period.

The pay system is complex—a 25 percent pay premium in lieu of overtime pay, night differentials, Sunday or holiday pay under one federal law plus—since last year—a token overtime payment under the Fair Labor Standards Act that in practice has meant an average

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Lobbying Disclosure Bill Called 'Forward Step'

The House put off final action on a lobbying disclosure bill after adopting several strengthening amendments supported by the AFL-CIO.

Portions of the bill would impose additional reporting requirements on unions as well as business and other interest groups, but AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the measure is needed because the present reporting law is "meaningless."

While the AFL-CIO has "serious reservations" about some provisions, Biemiller said the bill "does represent a forward step" and urged House members to vote for it and for strengthening amendments.

The legislation would set a "threshold test" to determine whether an organization engages sufficiently in lobbying to be required to register. The annual registration requirement would apply to an organization that in any quarter used its own staff for lobbying and spent more than $2,500 for "lobbying communications" or which spent more than $2,500 in a quarter to retain an outside individual or organization to lobby or work on lobbying communications.

The House adopted, 245-161, a labor-supported amendment that for the first time would require detailed reporting of money an organization spends trying to drum up support for its position by soliciting people "back home" to write or call their repersentatives in Congress.

This type of grassroots lobbying

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EUGENE V. DEBS AWARD of the Social Democrats, USA, is presented to Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride, right, at a dinner in New York. From left are President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Carl Gershman, dinner coordinator; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and national chairman of the Social Democrats.

Steelworkers' McBride Receives Debs Award

New York—Keeping the issue of the need for full employment in the forefront "will probably do as great a service to our nation as anything we can do," Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride told an audience of more than 700 here for the fourth annual Eugene V. Debs award given by Social Democrats, U.S.A.

McBride was the recipient of this year's award, presented by a former honoree, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

He said that if labor and like-minded groups would rally the forces of public opinion, develop a broad unity of purpose and dedication such as that which has been used in the past in a major war, final success could be achieved "in perhaps the most vital war we need to engage in," that on unemployment.

The Steelworkers leader, referring to the federal program of reference prices to halt dumping in this country of foreign-produced steel resulting in job losses in U.S. steel mills, noted that "we don't know yet whether it is going to be effective."

Should the program fail to achieve its purpose of curbing "this unfair trade," McBride said, "it is our intention to go to the Congress to enlist its aid."

He noted that while foreign producers of goods assert they should have free access to the American market, they claim that Americans must understand their overseas need for protection against U.S. imports into their countries.

"We can't quite accept that definition," McBride said, "because we've seen too many of our jobs disappear in the name of free trade, and in reality, unfair trade." McBride, in expressing his appreciation for the award to Bayard Rustin, national chairman of the Social Democrats, added that he was "grateful most of all" to his predecessor as USWA president, I. W. Abel, a guest at the dinner. It was as a result of the latter's service over 15 years, he said, that the Steelworkers are strong and united so that "our union is truly a great one."

Kirkland, in making the presentation, cited the important part played by McBride in preventing a threatened split within the union that could have subordinated the interests of the members and impaired the union's "integrity and independence as a vital instrument of the steelworkers themselves."

He also paid tribute to McBride as "a forceful and articulate vice president of the AFL-CIO and as a leader in its councils" and one of the principal sponsors of the doctrine, adopted by the Carter Administration, that "human rights be affirmatively a fixed principle of national and international policy."

Kirkland noted that this principle was reflected by those on the dais at the awards dinner, "remarkable individuals . . . whose personal courage in the teeth of tyranny has sustained and inspired the cause of human freedom." His reference was to four guests, two Russians, a Chilean and a Nepalese whose outspoken views on human rights had earned them prison terms, expulsion and charges carrying the death penalty.

They were B. P. Koirala, former prime minister of Nepal, in this country for medical care but soon to return to face trial on charges that carry the death penalty; Valentin Svanov, one of six prominent Soviet dissidents invited to attend last December's AFL-CIO convention, but blocked by the Soviet government; Gen. Piotr Grigorenkov, a World War II hero, cashiered, imprisoned and like Svanov, expelled; and Anselm Sule, president of the Radical Party in Chile and vice president of the Socialist International, imprisoned following the military coup that overthrew the elected Allende regime.

Other speakers were Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party, and Lynn Williams, secretary of the Steelworkers and a founding member of the new Democratic Party of Canada.

75 Years of Progress:

Laborers See Anniversary As Step to Continued Gains

Hollywood, Fla.—A blueprint for continued growth was laid out at a leadership conference here for more than 1,000 delegates marking the 75th anniversary of the Laborers' International Union, which was forged in 1903 by a small group of building tradesmen at the urging of Samuel Gompers.

Along with meeting the challenge of the future, the union must defend its hard-won gains with the same determination that its founders and past leaders exhibited, LIU President Angelo Fosco told the anniversary conference.

"Our undertaking is not easy," Fosco declared. "It never has been. The Laborers' International Union was born in difficulty and developed in stress. But that is the very reason we today are strong and vital and able to progress."

The LIU emerged as a union on Apr. 13, 1903, as 25 delegates from 17 cities came to Washington, D.C., for a founding convention in a hall not far from where the union is presently headquartered. Gompers presented an AFL-CIO charter on the same day to the 8,000-member International Hod Carriers' & Building Laborers Union of America.

The LIU's early years were shaky as it encountered internal and external strife. By 1908, the union had had five presidents and had moved its national headquarters four times. It also had to fight off jurisdictional disputes and raids from two unaffiliated rivals during its first decade.

Even so, the LIU grew in strength as its membership expanded 300 percent.

During that period, its name also grew with the addition of the word "common" to become the International Hod Carriers', Building & Common Laborers Union of America, reflecting its broader jurisdiction. The LIU adopted its current title, the Laborers' International Union of North America, in 1965.

By 1920, the LIU had grown to nearly 100,000 members. Membership fluctuated during the decade, but it was back at the 100,000 mark when the 1930s depression hit.

As unemployment soared across the nation, the union's membership plunged to about 14,000. But the LIU weathered the tough depression years to become the ninth ranking union in the AFL-CIO and the largest affiliate in per capita of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Today, the LIU has more than 600,000 members in 820 locals in the United States and Canada. The bulk of its membership is still in the construction industry, but it also represents some 49,000 public employees in state and local governments and 46,000 others in the U.S. Postal Service through its Mail Handlers Division.

Fosco noted that many of the same anti-union forces the LIU and the labor movement encountered during the past 75 years are still to be reckoned with.

"We must not be discouraged by the money our opponents have to spend, nor the propaganda machinery they have at their disposal," he said.

"We must not stand alone in our fight," he stressed. "We must not only be united in our ranks of organized labor. We must reach out with other groups and individuals in our society who seek justice."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland sounded a similar theme in delivering the federation's congratulations to the LIU's anniversary observance.

"The battles your fathers and grandfathers fought to build this union are neither over, nor are our memories dim," Kirkland said.

"We are in a battle today against the professional propagandists coordinating a massive attack on the labor movement as part of its drive to defeat labor law reform. We are in a battle today against the industrial psychologists whenever we seek to organize."

Kirkland said the anti-union forces are not fighting the reform measure on the merits of the legislation because there is no way they could on that count. There is no defense against the documented cases of employer abuse of workers' rights and direct violations of labor law, he said.

Nor do employers oppose union organizing on the basis of its merits, he said, adding that they could not win on that score either.

Instead, they resort to delays of elections, challenges and intimidation—"fire a few workers, threaten to shut the plant, 'discipline' a few workers for non-existent violations of rules," Kirkland observed.

"The attack on labor law reform is not unprecedented in its rhetoric," he said, "but it is unprecedented in what is supposed to be a more civilized period in labor-management relations."

Other key speakers addressing the five-day conference included Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery of the Canadian Labor Congress, Transportation Sec. Brock Adams, Labor Under Sec. Robert J. Brown, Industrial Union Dept. President Jacob Clayman, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine, Rep. Frank [illegible]son (D-N.J.) National COPE Director Al Barkan, President Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Director Victor Kamber of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

Equity Reaches Accord On Theater Workshops

New York—A landmark agreement providing for cast participation in the box office receipts of a play has been reached by Actors' Equity and a major Broadway choreographer and director.

Equity Executive Sec. Donald Grody said that the agreement with Michael Bennett, who conceived the musical, "A Chorus Line," is part of an overall arrangement governing working conditions for the conduct of workshops using Equity members.

Under the agreement, cast participation rights will be one-half of 1 percent of the box office gross of all Broadway and touring productions growing out of the workshops. If a workshop goes beyond 18 weeks, an additional one-quarter of 1 percent of the gross will be paid after recoupment. Actors in the workshop will be offered employment in the subsequent production.

The agreement, the first of its kind for Actors' Equity, stems from the success of "Chorus Line," which sprang up from workshop performances and is now a Broadway hit. Grody praised Bennett, who favors the workshop method of preparation because it holds down costs and provides a favorable ambience for creating a musical play, for "having the integrity and decency to recognize the unique contribution made by the actors during a play's gestation period."

The workshop period is defined as a maximum of four six-week periods during which the actors will be paid $125 a week, plus entitlement to full Equity benefits as provided in the Broadway contract, including Equity's health and pension plans.

"The response of the first group of Equity members who are now involved in the workshop of 'The Queen of the Stardust Ballroom' was unanimously enthusiastic," Grody said.

Rogers Named New Secretary Of Carpenters

John S. Rogers has been named secretary of the Carpenters to succeed R. E. Livingston, who retired Apr. 1 after 20 years in the office.

The Carpenters' executive board unanimously approved Rogers' appointment to serve the remaining five and a half months on the secretary's four-year term. Rogers, 47, has represented the union's first district on the board since 1974.

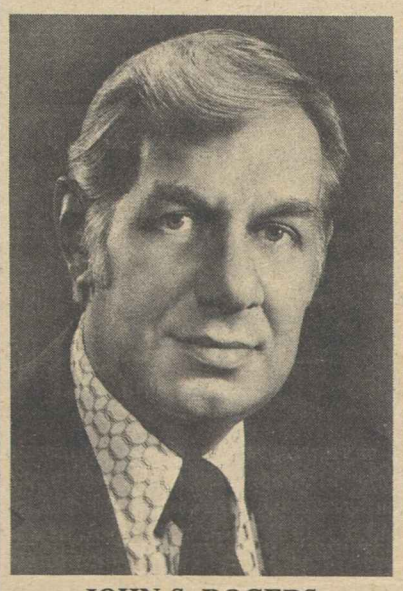
Livingston, 71, became a member of Carpenters Local 9 in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1938 and held a number of local offices including business agent. He also had served as president and business manager of the Carpenters' Buffalo District Council.

In 1954, Livingston was appointed a general representative to direct all of the union's activities on the St. Lawrence Seaway projects. He was appointed secretary in 1957 and re-elected to office five times.

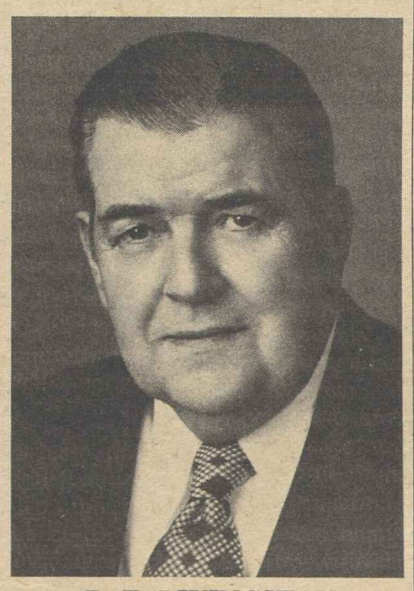
Rogers has been a member of the Carpenters since 1950, serving his apprenticeship with Local 1837 in Babylon, N.Y., later becoming recording secretary, apprenticeship coordinator and instructor.

He was named an assistant to the Carpenters president in 1969 and represented the union in jurisdictional disputes for a number of years.

Joseph Lia of New City, N.Y., has been named to succeed Rogers in the Carpenters first district.



JOHN S. ROGERS



R. E. LIVINGSTON

Union-Industry Agreement:

Nuclear Plant Pact Hailed by President

A new national labor agreement covering nuclear power plant construction not only will generate jobs but also will help decrease the country's dependence on foreign oil imports, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said.

Georgine, appearing at a White House signing ceremony with President Carter and contractor and electric utility representatives, added that the agreement would help "hold down the inflationary impact" of building nuclear power plants.

Announced by President Carter, the agreement took almost two years to negotiate. The pact is between BCTD and its affiliated unions and four companies that have built over 80 percent of the operating nuclear power plants in the United States. The companies are Bechtel Power Corp., Ebasco Services, Stone & Webster Engineering, and United Engineers & Constructors, Inc.

Carter said that the Nuclear Power Stabilization Agreement would be a "great benefit to the nation" and cited it as a "fine example of how business and labor can compromise at the bargaining table."

Announcement of the agreement came during BCTD's three-day national legislative conference in Washington. Besides Carter and Georgine, the White House meeting was attended by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Energy Sec. James Schlesinger, President Harry Reinsch of Bechtel Power, and former Labor Sec. John Dunlop, who helped put the agreement together.

In a joint statement, Georgine and Reinsch observed that the parties to the agreement recognized that construction of nuclear power plants is a "specialized, unique branch of construction. . . . The careful planning and scheduling of work operations can make a major contribution in these circumstances to cost reduction and more rapid job completion."

Georgine urged President Carter to act to shorten the time that federal regulatory agencies now take in locating and licensing nuclear power plants. He said that construction of about 60 plants has been held up by federal agencies "for one reason or another," and said that Carter assured both parties to the agreement that the Administration "is trying its level best" to eliminate delays.

The agreement includes a no-strike, no-lockout provision and calls for establishment of a national administrative committee of eight labor and eight management representatives and an impartial umpire. Dunlop will be the umpire. The committee will set wages and benefit rates, review job assignments, and generally administer terms of the agreement.

The pact also provides for final and binding arbitration for resolution of issues that arise through the grievance procedure.

BCTD negotiators were Georgine and Presidents Harold Buoy of the Boilermakers, Angelo Fosco of the Laborers, John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, Charles Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, William Sidell of the Carpenters, J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers, and Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Meany Rejects Attempt To Victimize Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, you don't pay them enough."

Why is it, Meany wondered, that the wage-price council voiced no concern that between 1969 and 1977 the price of coal increased many times more than the wages paid to the miners?

The Administration's top economists concede that wages aren't the cause of inflation, Meany noted. "But still they keep talking about bringing about stability through controlling wages and prices."

Labor's experience under the Nixon Administration's wage-price restraints, Meany said, is that wages were effectively controlled by employers but prices continued to rise.

As for the present wage-price council, its role seems to be to find out if a proposed regulation to protect the health or safety of workers would be too costly. "If the cost is too much, then you don't get the regulation to protect the workers."

Meany told the delegates that their presence in Washington as the Senate prepares to take up the labor law reform bill was an important counterbalance to the massive lobbying of organizations opposed to the bill.

"This bill has brought out the greatest concentration of labor-haters that I've ever seen in all my years in Washington," Meany said.

The National Association of Manufacturers and its allied groups "are spending millions of dollars, using scare tactics, the big lie technique, fictitious polls and phony research findings that are being swallowed up by some of the media."

CONVENTIONS

The Rhode Island AFL-CIO's 1978 convention will be Sept. 29-30 in Cranston.

The Nevada AFL-CIO convention, originally set for Aug. 11-13, has been rescheduled to Aug. 18-20 in Las Vegas.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is opened by President Robert A. Georgine. The 3,000 delegates from all parts of the country gave a big push to the labor law reform bill that will soon come up in the Senate.

3,000 Building Trades Delegates Swell Labor Law Reform Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

appearance after the announcement that his cancer was inoperable.

Labor law reform was the focus of the Capitol Hill visits, but it wasn't the only concern of the conference delegates.

Georgine's opening report dealt with the slow pace of economic recovery, with building trades employment "a little bit better" but still "a long, long way from good."

He reported on the coordinated organizing campaign the department has undertaken, initially in Los Angeles but soon to expand to other areas. And he urged cooperation between construction industry employers and unions to prevent the stifling of job-creating projects by "over-regulation" of all levels of government.

On the Labor Dept. attempt to set goals and timetables for bringing more women into construction jobs, Georgine stressed that "women are welcome" into the building crafts, but the department opposes any form of arbitrary quotas. He said the Outreach programs so successful in increasing the number of minorities should be utilized, but without numerical goals.

Later in the conference, Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, expressed her support of the goals-timetable approach while emphasizing the broad areas of agreement between the women's movement and trade unions. Labor Sec. Marshall touched on the issue also, declaring that the test of compliance will be whether a good-faith effort has been made to achieve the goal, not on the number of women employed.

Vice President Mondale, warmly welcomed and repeatedly applauded, told the conference that he and President Carter "were elected on a pledge to put Americans back to work, and we intend to keep it."

He contrasted the Administration's program for the cities with the repeated vetoes and fund impoundments of the Ford-Nixon years.

As for labor law reform, "this bill is 42 years late" in enforcing the rights granted under the Wagner Act, Mondale declared.

As did AFL-CIO President Meany, Marshall pinned responsibility for inflation on oil prices, health costs, food prices and housing costs unrelated to wages.

The Labor Dept. intends to fully enforce prevailing wage laws, Marshall stressed, the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contracts Act. The "immense power" of government shouldn't be used to depress wages, he said.

Marshall credited the building trades with "the best track record of any industry in minority participation and improvement of minority participation." Noting that 19.3 percent of new building trades apprentices are from minority groups, Marshall expressed regret that the construction crafts don't get the credit they deserve because it is so hard to change public perception on the issue.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chief sponsor of the labor law reform bill that passed the House last October, drew laughter and applause when he advised the delegates on how to approach their senators in "polite but unequivocal" terms.

Their message, he suggested, should be: "Vote for us or we won't vote for you, sir!"

Sen. Williams, the chairman of the Senate Human Relations Committee, and the committee's ranking Republican, Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), were optimistic that labor law reform will be approved on its merits despite efforts to confuse the issue.

Williams said opponents have spent millions "to spread lies" and Javits suggested that many groups fighting the bill are primarily interested in bringing about its defeat in the hope of weakening labor's political power.

Victor Kamber, on leave as research director for the building trades to serve as director of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform, sounded a similar warning. The employer groups that fought construction site picketing, he reminded the delegates, are the heart of the opposition to the labor law bill. "If we lose this bill, you can forget Capitol Hill" because labor will be perceived as "a paper tiger."

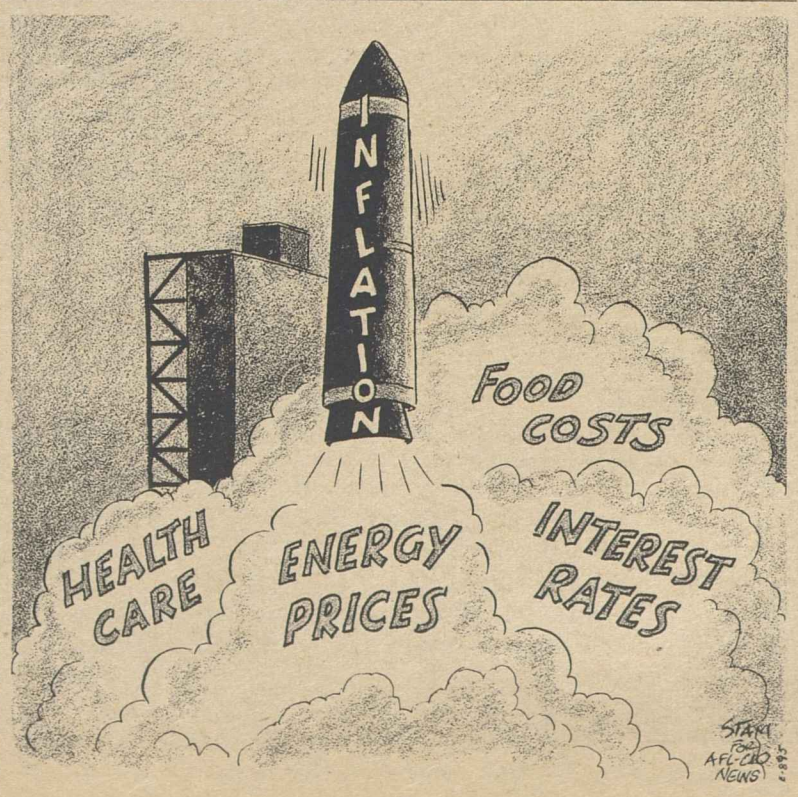
AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller briefed the delegates on the key votes that are ahead, including the possibility that 60 votes will have to be mustered both to break a filibuster aimed at keeping the bill from coming before the Senate and to get the bill to a final vote.

The legislation will have the support of the Democratic leadership and "a significant number of Republicans," Biemiller said, but he warned that some senators "keep wobbling all over the lot" in the face of conflicting pressures.

Other portions of the conference reflected the broad range of interests of the building crafts. Thus, one conference session was addressed by Peter McDonald, chairman of the Navajo Nation, a leading Indian organization that has worked closely with construction unions on job and training programs.

There were two afternoons of workshops—covering such issues as pension law requirements, developments in Davis-Bacon Act enforcement, legal problems, as well as legislation and political action.

And for the delegates to take back to their home locals were stacks of postcards for the final push for labor law reform.



House Cuts Workweek of Firefighters

(Continued from Page 1)

$1.66 additional compensation for each hour over 54 a week.

The House-passed bill would continue the 25 percent premium pay, but the FLSA overtime would apply for only two hours. It would result in employment of an additional 2,200 firefighters by federal installations in order to maintain the round-the-clock fire protection service.

The Firefighters have long sought such legislation. Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote House members that the legislation is needed to provide comparability with firefighters in the private sector. He noted that nearly every other segment of the workforce is governed by a 40-hour workweek.

The Real Roots of Inflation

WE HAVE A REAL INTEREST in inflation. Our people pay the high prices and our people are the primary sufferers—the middle-income and the low-income people are the primary sufferers from high prices.

The average production worker in private industry today—and this is a matter or record—can buy less than he could five years ago. The average weekly wage in January 1973 was $140, in January 1978 it was $193. But the real buying power, measured by our researchers and backed up by private, independent researchers, is down $7 a week.

What are the basic factors behind inflation? One thing—it's not a wage-price push. Every economist, government and all others, agrees with that. But what are the basic factors? Rising costs of energy—that's oil, gas—rising costs of food, rising costs of health care, the rising land costs and, perhaps the No. 1 villain, high interest rates.

The President spoke last week, spoke about inflation, and I was happy to hear him say that he was opposed to controls. He didn't say anything about interest rates, but I guess that was an oversight.

But then he came out and said there had to be a cap on the wages of close to three million federal employees, a cap of 5.5 percent. And I just couldn't reconcile that with his prior statement that he was opposed to wage controls.

I think this is completely unfair to the government employees. I can't place the responsibility of the high price of food on the government employees, and nobody else can, either. They are not responsible for the high price of energy; they're not responsible for $225 a day hospital rooms, either. And surely they are not responsible for the high interest rates.

I think that the President would be well advised to reconsider his action of putting a cap on the federal employees, at least until the so-called comparability process is complete.

LABOR, I AM SURE, will cooperate with the President of the United States and with our authorities here in Washington in trying to fight this matter of inflation. As I said before, we are the sufferers, the middle-income and the low-income people, and we will cooperate to whatever extent we can. I'm sure I am speaking for the national unions.

But under no circumstances will we take part in a process that sets up government interference with collective bargaining. The labor movement, while it will cooperate, will under no circumstances give up our right to go to the bargaining table and make our conditions and to tell the employer just how much we hope to get or how much we expect to get, without government looking over our shoulder and setting wages or conditions.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference in Washington.

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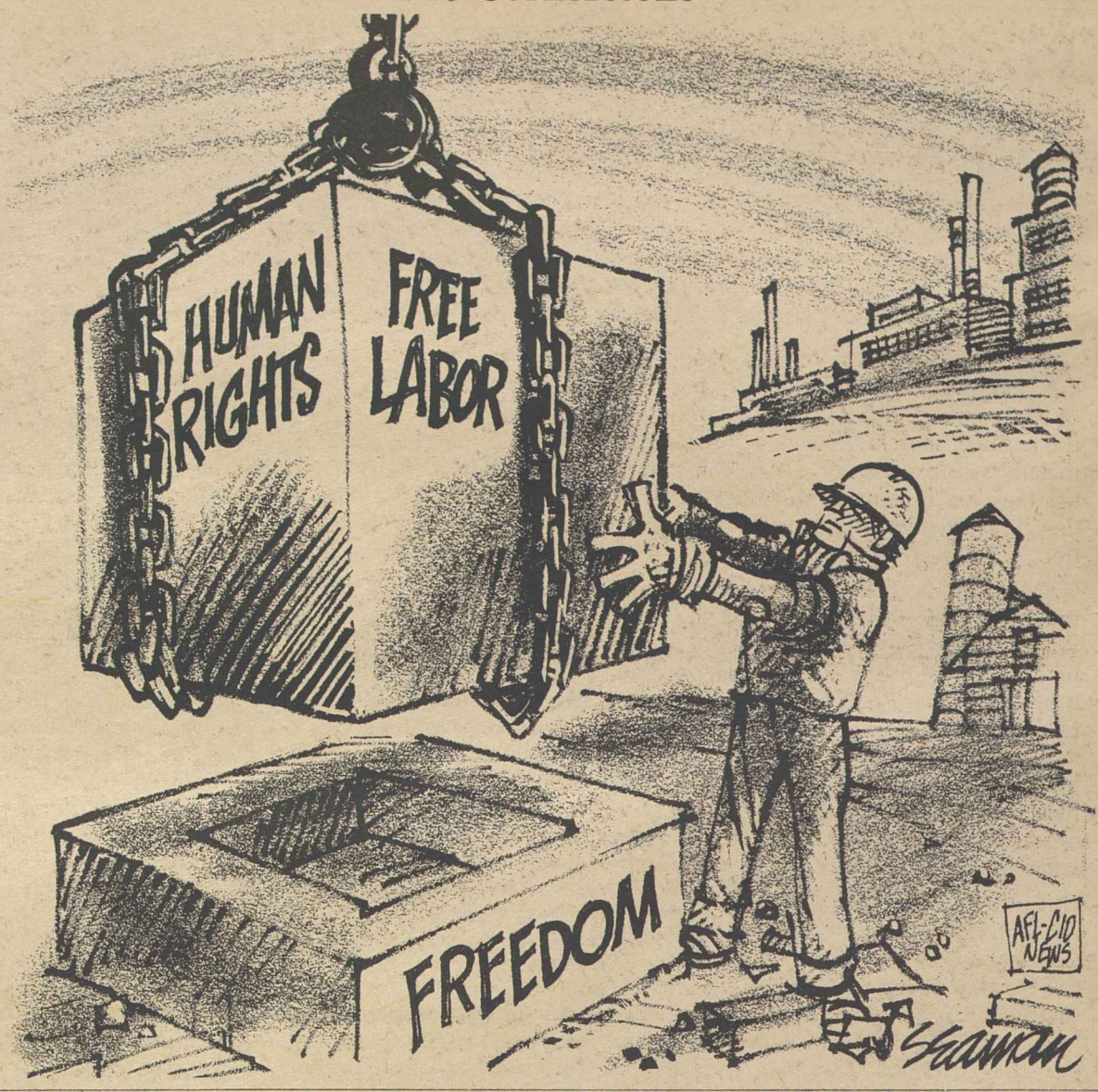

Open Door for Imports:

Suicidal Trade Policies Termed Key to Dollar's Drastic Plunge

By Gus Tyler

BEFORE LEAVING for a lecture tour to Japan and Australia, outgoing Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board Dr. Arthur Burns advised the Administration on what to do to save the dollar.

He is ready to tap the $50 billion worth of gold in Fort Knox to buy dollars on the world market to boost the value of the dollar. He wants to sell foreign-currency denominated bonds; he wants to borrow from the International Monetary Fund; he wants to use reserve assets such as Special Drawing Rights.

But whatever the devices, the purpose is plain: to raise the value of the dollar or, at least, to keep the dollar from falling further.

But, nowhere does Burns propose to do anything about our negative balance of trade, which has been the underlying reason for the decline of the dollar.

Indeed, if we do take Burns's advice, then the trade deficit in the future is bound to be even greater than it has been up to now, thereby causing the dollar to sink even further, and thereby requiring another Fort Knox to keep the dollar up.

The trade deficit in March was more than $4.5 billion. At this rate, in a twelfth-month, the deficit would be more than $50 billion—double the deficit of 1977, which in turn, was the highest in our history.

These deficits—continuous for 21 months—have been weakening the dollar. Our dollars are in superabundant supply chasing foreign-made goods all over the world; but other currencies—whether yen, franc or mark—are not in superabundant supply in America, chasing American goods.

Theoretically, the resultant cheapening of the dollar should have helped our trade balance. Germans with marks or Japanese with yen can buy American stuff inexpensively because their currencies can command many dollars: hence, they should be buying more from us.

On the other hand, since it takes more dollars to buy things priced in foreign currencies, we should be importing less: a devalued dollar should give us a better balance.

But that did not happen in March. Carter blamed it on the weather and the coal strike; the Commerce Dept.'s chief economist, Courtenay Slater, blamed it on a rush of steel imports and a rise in oil imports.

Perhaps all of this contributed to the whopping unparalleled deficit of March. But all these transient explanations don't tell why we have been on the losing end uninterruptedly for almost two solid years.

We refuse to recognize that our trade policies are suicidal. We prate of free trade in a world where it does not exist. So our doors are open to imports while the world's doors are closed to our exports.

And so long as that is so, the trade balances will go against us, the dollar will drop, and even the $50 billion in Fort Knox won't be enough.

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'What Exactly Does Labor Stand For?'

Several times a year, some self-anointed social critic with a grudge and a foundation grant writes a book or an article charging that the American labor movement is racist . . . dedicated to the exclusion and repression of minority workers.

Even more often, an employer trying to head off a union organizing drive will warn his employees that, if they vote "yes" for union representation, the first thing the union will do is force the company to fire all of its white workers and hire blacks in their place.

What exactly does the labor movement stand for?

It stands for workers. Not white workers or black workers, not male or female workers, not skilled or unskilled workers . . . for their rights regardless of race, creed, color, sex, age, place of national origin.

I don't argue that this has been true in every time and place without exception.

But I would argue that the labor movement succeeded in growing up faster and throwing off age-old prejudices and suspicions more completely than any other institution in America.

—Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, to an AFL-CIO civil rights conference, Apr. 16.

Unable to Put Down Roots:

Nazi Movement Weak in U.S. But Still Spreads Its Poison

The following is excerpted from a study by the American Jewish Committee, "American Nazi—Myth or Menace?" prepared by Milton Ellerin. A longer version appeared in the March 1978 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

AMERICAN NAZIS, never noted for their originality or tactical brilliance, but fully aware of what brings headlines, have of late adopted the tactic of marches and demonstrations through racially sensitive areas. If such confrontation tactics have failed as a recruiting device, nevertheless they have resulted in considerable media attention.

Demonstrations in Skokie, Ill., a Chicago suburb with some 7,000 resident citizens who survived Hitler's death camps, head-on encounters between people with similar experiences in Milwaukee and San Francisco, plus the uncharacteristically skillful staging of other media events by American Nazis, have received worldwide publicity and give rise to a widespread assumption that Nazism is taking root in America. Yet an objective assesssment leads to the inescapable conclusion that it is simply not true and Nazism is not taking root in America.

American Nazism's history illuminates its current low estate. The progenitor of "Nazism" as it is know and practiced in the United States and founder of the American Nazi Party in the mid 1950s was George Lincoln Rockwell. As the first "fuhrer" he stands to the American movement roughly as Babe Ruth to baseball His successors fall wide of the mark.

Despite considerable media exposure, the charismatic and ingenious Rockwell, at the peak of his notoriety, never attracted more than 400-500 followers, who drifted in and out of his movement with the changing seasons.

At the time of Rockwell's death in August 1967, the orbit of American Nazism was on the downward side. Americans refused to embrace an alien and enemy philosophy which so recently had claimed the lives of so many of its sons and brothers and which offered nothing by way of a solution to the country's problems beyond sending blacks "back to Africa" and Jews to the gas ovens.

If Rockwell failed in his declared objective of developing a political entity which he predicted would catapult him into the presidency, he did become an international figure. In his halcyon days, he attracted considerable sums of money from a few wealthy anti-Semites and hundreds of nameless bigots. Many contributors while declining to become frontline fighters or card-carrying members of the American Nazi Party helped swell Rockwell's coffers. Yet, on occasion, Rockwell and his bunkmates in his Arlington, Va., headquarters subsisted on canned dog food and in 1966 the Internal Revenue Service padlocked party headquarters for nonpayment of taxes.

Stripped to its essentials, the totality of the Nazi program offered to the American public as a panacea for all its troubles is to ship blacks "back to Africa, and death to all Zionist Jews."

In a moment of unusual candor, a January 1977 Nazi publication lamented: "One of the most notable features of the National Socialist movement in America has been its lack of success. . . . The supporters we do have include all manner of deadbeats, police informers, regalia freaks, dilettantes and dabblers, right-wing kooks, religious nuts, anarchists and nihilists."

Because of past experiences, naturalized Americans who survived the holocaust understandably overrate the danger. They are often unable to believe that "it can't happen here," that America today and in the foreseeable future does not and will not bear any resemblance to the chaos of the Wiemar Republic in which the Nazi movement germinated. However, American Jews cannot ignore or look with equanimity on a movement which reviles them and exhorts its followers to assay another attempt at a "final solution."

IT MUST ALSO BE BORNE in mind that while Nazism in America is impotent, the poison it has released into America's bloodstream has had some harmful consequences.

Within the year, synagogue windows were smashed in San Francisco, and a half-crazed subscriber to Nazi periodicals went on a rampage in New Rochelle, N.Y., killing five before turning the gun on himself. A self-admitted Chicago Nazi wantonly murdered a Jewish citizen of that city by forcing him to inhale cyanide and then committed suicide by the same method. The subsequent police investigation of the sordid affair uncovered a cache of poison and ammunition and a list of prominent Chicago Jews marked for assassination. In Charlotte, N.C., a young man wearing a swastika armband shot up a church gathering, killing two persons, and Jews in various cities have received anonymous, threatening phone calls.

The danger of American Nazism then is not that it has the capacity to engulf Americans or capture our government and its institutions. Rather, the concern is and should be with its harmful effects on emotionally unstable or zealous adherents who act on the built-up hatreds it inspires. That is a danger for all Americans to think about.

Business Stampeded:

Labor Law Reform Opponents Deliberately Distort Measure

RIGHT-WING elements of the business community have joined with extremist anti-union groups to represent themselves as spokesmen for all of the nation's four million employers in a "deliberate hype" of propaganda about the labor law reform bill now before the U.S. Senate, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison charged.

While most businessmen admit the bill is modest in content, Denison noted on Labor News Conference, he said they've determined that "they have to emotionalize the issue in order to arouse people in opposition to unions." He said that local Chambers of Commerce are "spouting the same line that is passed out here in Washington," including allegations that the reform measure already approved by the House contains "certain provisions that are simply not" in the bill.

"What they refuse to make known is the simple fact" that the legislation covers only workers who do not have a union contract, "who have no protection whatsoever, whose rights are constantly being violated, who are being harmed" by a small minority of employers who refuse to obey the federal labor law, Denison said.

He noted that the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Roundtable and the National Association of Manufacturers have linked up with the National Right to Work Committee in a massive campaign to defeat the legislation.

They are "using legitimate businessmen as foot soldiers, to come down here to Washington and lobby against this bill, when they must know that they are, in effect, lobbying to protect employers who violate the law," he asserted. He said that businessmen are told that the bill will put them under the National Labor Relations Act and they will "be forced into union contracts." But the truth is, he declared, 75 percent of the nation's businesses are specifically exempted by the current law and those exemptions are in no way affected by labor law reform.

Denison said the self-appointed spokesmen directing the battle against modernization of the federal labor law are doing a disservice to the business community with their hysterical charges and misrepresentations regarding the bill. He said that businessmen "admit that they do not know what is in the bill; all they know is that they are asked to come to Washington and lobby against it."

Reporters questioning Denison on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Drew Von Bergen of United Press International and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICA IS A NATION of immigrants and this is nowhere more evident than in the public schools, even into the second and third generations.

A half-century ago, philosopher George Santayana put down a few observations about the function of the public school system.

Millions upon millions of immigrants had poured into the United States, primarily from European countries, in the first decade of this century. They and their children moved through the free public school systems of the large cities, a vast melting pot of customs and religions and attitudes.

The function of the public schools, Santayana said, was to "Americanize" all these diverse peoples. It was to give them a common speech and invest them with common traditions and unify them in their newly chosen country.

Much later on, he said, the time would come when the public school system would have to turn to such questions as quality and content of education.

Well, even the perceptions of such a shrewd observer could not anticipate the history of the next half-century. The Great Depression, World War II, the growth of suburbia, the civil rights revolution, the massive shifts of population between regions, the decline and decay of the large cities, the baby boom and the baby slump. All have had an impact on the traditional public school system.

Today, the public schools are in an especially precarious position. In recent years, the decline in the pupil population had led to school closings and consolidations across the United States. According to the American Federation of Teachers, the schools lost some 500,000 students last year and will lose an additional 587,000 this year; next year, the loss could run to about 900,000.

AT THE VERY TIME the public schools most need help to survive, widespread support has developed in Congress behind legislation to provide tuition tax credits, an approach which could destroy public schools by rewarding families that shift to private schools.

Initially, the legislation would have given families tax credits up to $500 per pupil for tuition paid to private or parochial schools. At the committee level in the House, this credit was reduced and eventually restricted to college tuition and eliminated for elementary and secondary schools.

Nevertheless, advocates of tuition tax credits vow to carry their fight to the House floor.

The supporters of public schools—the Teachers, the National Education Association, the PTA and school administrators, banded together in mid-March to form the National Coalition to Save Public Education.

Coalition leaders are fearful that the enactment of tuition tax credits will drain funds and students away from public schools, benefit wealthier families and promote racial segregation by enabling families to shift to private schools.

The coalition and the Carter Administration are vigorously fighting the tuition tax credit movement, both because it would cost many billions of dollars and because it would undermine public schools. They do favor grants to low and middle-income families with children in college and this may turn out to be an acceptable compromise.

For a labor movement which led the struggle for free public education in the early decades of the 19th Century and for those who cherish the role of public schools in a democratic society, this is one of the most important issues now before Congress.

PLAQUE HONORING Cesar Chavez for his role in helping farm workers share in America's bounty is presented to the union leader by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., left. Chavez addressed HEW headquarters employees as part of the department's Distinguished Speakers Series.

House Vote on Firefighter Workweek

The House voted 241-129 on April 12 for a labor-supported bill that would reduce the basic workweek of firefighters employed at federal government installations from 72 to 56 hours.

Right votes (R) were cast by 178 Democrats and 63 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) against the bill were cast by 61 Democrats and 68 Republicans.

Numerals show districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) A
2. Dickinson (R) R
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Flippo (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) A
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Tucker (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) A
4. Thornton (D) A

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) R
3. Moss (D) A
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) A
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) W
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) A
16. Panetta (D) R
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) R
19. Lagomarsino (R) R
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) W
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) R
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Burke (D) A
29. Hawkins (D) A
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) A
34. Hannaford (D) A
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) A
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) W
40. Badham (R) W
41. Wilson, Bob (R) R
42. Van Deerlin (D) A
43. Burgener (R) R

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) A
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) A
6. Moffett (D) A

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) A

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) A
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) R
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Ireland (D) W
9. Frey (R) R
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Fowler (D) A
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) R
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) R
2. Akaka (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) W
10. Mikva (D) A
11. Annunzio (D) A
12. Crane (R) A
13. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) R
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) W
2. Fithian (D) W
3. Brademas (D) A
4. Quayle (R) A
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Evans (D) W
7. Myers (R) R
8. Cornwell (D) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA
1. Leach (R) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) W
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) A

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Huckaby (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) A
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) R
2. Long (D) A
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) R
5. Spellman (D) A
6. Byron (D) A
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) W
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) A
3. Brown (R) W
4. Stockman (R) A
5. Sawyer (R) R
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) A
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) R
4. Cochran (R) A
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) R
4. Skelton (D) W
5. Bolling (D) A
6. Coleman (R) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Volkmer (D) W
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Marlenee (R) A

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) A
2. Cavanaugh (D) R
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) A
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Maguire (D) A
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) A
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. LeFante (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) R
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) A
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) A
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Green (R) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) R
22. Bingham (D) A
23. Caputo (R) W
24. Ottinger (D) A
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) A
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) R
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) R
9. Ashley (D) A
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) A
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) W
3. Watkins (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Edwards (R) R
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) A
3. Duncan (D) A
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Lederer (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) R
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) W
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Walker (R) R
17. Ertel (D) W
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) A
22. Murphy (D) W
23. Ammerman (D) W
24. Marks (R) W
25. Myers, G. (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) R
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) A
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Gore (D) W
5. Allen (D) R
6. Beard (R) A
7. Jones (D) A
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Mattox (D) A
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) A
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) R
14. Young (D) A
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) R
22. Gammage (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Marriott (R) R

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) R
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) A
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Cunningham (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Rahall (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

54% Turnout in '76:

Voter Falloff Linked To Registration Lag

The main reason for the nation's declining voting rate is the failure of many Americans to register, a Census Bureau study shows.

The newly released report surveyed some 146 million Americans eligible to vote in the November 1976 election and found that 48.7 million, or about one-third, were unable to vote because they were not registered. About half of those between the ages of 18 and 21 were not registered, the study revealed.

The findings reinforce organized labor's call for the removal of all unnecessary restrictions that get between citizens and their exercise of the right to vote.

Among those who were registered, almost 20 percent told the Census Bureau they stayed away from the polls because of an emergency or illness. Fourteen percent said they were out of town or away from home, while 11.4 percent said they did not prefer any of the candidates, and 7 percent said that they could not take time off from work or were not interested in elections that year.

Eligible voters gave a wide variety of reasons for not registering. The major ones were 11 percent who said they were not United States citizens; 10.6 percent who said that they were not interested at the time; 6.8 percent who said that they did not prefer any candidates, and 5.8 percent who said they did not want to get involved.

Although more people than ever before voted in the 1976 presidential election, the actual voting rate in that election was lower than in any presidential election since 1948.

The ratio of official votes cast for President to the voting age population was 54 percent, down from 55 percent in 1972 and a high of 63 percent in 1960.

Changes in the age distribution of the voting age population have contributed to the decline in voter turnout since the 1964 presidential election, the Census Bureau reported. Since 1964, there has been a significant increase in the electorate under 35 years of age—traditionally, a low-turnout age group.

Between 1964 and 1976, eligible voters 18 to 35 years of age increased from 28 percent of the total to 40 percent, an increase of 28 million persons. Yet, over this period of time, the proportion of these young people who actually voted dropped 11 percentage points, from 60 percent in 1964 to 49 percent in 1976.

Despite the low voting rate of persons under 35, the increase in the number of these persons in the population accounted for nearly all of the increase of 10 million in the total reported votes cast in the 1976 compared with 1964. Other findings in the report:

- The voting rate for men and women for the first time is approximately equal. Twelve years ago, the voting rate for men was 72 percent and for women, 67 percent.
- About 61 percent of whites vote, but only 49 percent of blacks.
- The voting rate is dropping faster among blue-collar workers than it is for the white-collar category.
- Married men voted at slightly higher rates than married women. Widowed and divorced women and women who have never married voted more than their male counterparts in 1976.

The report—a detailed profile of the American voter by age, race, sex, family income, education, and marital status—is available for $3 from the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from Commerce Dept. district offices in major cities. It is titled Voting & Registration in the Election of November 1976.

Wisconsin's J. F. Friedrick Dies at 86

Milwaukee — Memorial services were held here Apr. 21 for Jacob F. Friedrick, a Wisconsin trade union leader for more than 50 years who spearheaded passage of the nation's first unemployment compensation law in the early 1930s and helped develop university level worker education programs.

Friedrick, a member of the Machinists since 1913 and a retired president of the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO, died Apr. 8 at age 86.

His long trade union career included service as state regional director of the AFL, official of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, officer of IAM Local 66 and editor of the old Milwaukee Leader labor newspaper.

Among his numerous civic activities, Friedrick was a member of the University of Wisconsin board of regents, including two terms as president. He also served on the state Unemployment Compensation Advisory Committee and as chairman of the Milwaukee Sewage Commission.

In the 1920s, he helped establish the old Milwaukee Labor College which survived into the 1940s. He also was instrumental in founding the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin, which he later served as secretary and as an instructor.

Timothy Cronin Dies, TWU Vice President

New York—Timothy J. Cronin, a vice president of the Transport Workers and secretary-treasurer of TWU Local 100, died of a heart ailment Apr. 12. He was 68.

Cronin had been active in union affairs since the mid-1930s. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the local in 1973, and vice president of the international in 1969.

BROTHERHOOD AWARD recipients of the National Conference of Christians & Jews were introduced by AFL-CIO President George Meany at an awards dinner in Washington. From left are Rabbi Joshua O. Haberman of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, Rt. Rev. John T. Walker, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, and William Cardinal Baum, Catholic Archbishop of Washington. Meany is a previous recipient of the award.

Funding Increase Asked For Safety Programs

The AFL-CIO protested the Administration's standstill budget proposals for job safety and occupational health programs and urged Congress to provide more money than President Carter is seeking.

For the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), the AFL-CIO asked an additional $37.7 million. Including some funding that could be diverted from state programs, that would allow OSHA to add 963 professionals to its staff and 164 clerical backup positions.

The AFL-CIO proposal would include 275 industrial hygienists and 175 safety inspectors to step up the enforcement program, and 200 professionals for training, education and consultation programs.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller also urged provision for 290 new professional jobs in the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, which comes under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Biemiller, whose statement to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee was presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson, noted that inadequate knowledge in the past had led to dangerous levels of exposure to such substances as asbestos, vinyl chlorides, kepone, lead, arsenic, cotton dust and DCPB.

Adequate funding of NIOSH research programs could mean the difference between life and death for thousands of workers, the AFL-CIO stressed.

On other sections of the appropriations for the two government departments, Biemiller urged more funds to enforce the wage-hour law and increasd appropriations for programs to aid the handicapped.

He noted that the Administration is seeking an additional 100 positions in the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration. But with wage-hour violations at a record high and major changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act taking effect this year, an increase of 300 employees comes closer to the need, he said.

Wide Editorial Support Found for Law Reform

The AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform has published a 32-page compilation of newspaper editorials to counter what it described as "an intentional effort to deceive" Congress and the public.

Both a booklet distributed in February by two conservative senators without identification as to the source and a 704-page book of clippings recently published by the anti-union National Action Council purport to show overwhelming newspaper opposition to labor law reform.

In fact, the Task Force notes, some of the newspapers listed by opponents as being against the reform bill actually have run editorials supporting it.

The Task Force brochure, titled "The Truth About Newspaper Endorsements of Labor Law Reform," includes editorials from several of these papers in a geographical cross-section of editorials generally supporting the bill before the Senate—some outright and some with qualifications.

The 704-page document, the Task Force notes, is padded with 46 reprints of a single columnist, an identical editorial appearing 26 times, 40 news stories about unions but not about labor law reform, and other page-fillers.

In fact, the Task Force notes, since the labor law reform bill was introduced last summer the newspaper comments have been mixed. Some found the bill good, some opposed it and others qualified their comments.

The AFL-CIO publication marks an attempt to set the record straight, to document the fact that there is editorial support for labor law reform from a significant number of both large and small newspapers in all sections of the nation.

Meany Hails Senate Votes On Treaties

(Continued from Page 1)

sions of the U.S. government," he said.

The treaties have been the principal business before the Senate since Feb. 8, and the long debate was carried live over the public radio network. It is the first time that regular Senate sessions have been broadcast.

The neutrality treaty was acted on first, on Mar. 16; the basic treaty on Apr. 18. Both were ratified by identical 68-32 votes, one over the constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

On the two treaties, 52 Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for ratification. Opposing the treaties were 22 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

Before the actual transfer of power begins, Congress is expected to pass the legislation that is needed to phase out the U.S. presence and protect pension rights of workers in the Canal Zone. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., said hearings will be held this year but he was dubious whether action can be completed in this Congress.

In a speech to the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. conference the day after the final vote, Vice President Walter F. Mondale thanked the labor movement for its support on what he acknowledged was not initially a popular issue.

Mondale said most of the attacks on the treaty came from the same "well-financed right-wing movement" that is trying to kill labor law reform.

The Senate has a backlog of bills to consider and is expected to take up legislation that can be quickly disposed of before the leadership calls up the labor law reform bill. No date has yet been set, but the general expectation is that it will come to the floor during May.

Labor Backs USWA On Pet Inc. Boycott

The AFL-CIO called on all union members and their families to boycott Pet, Inc., products in support of an 11-month Steelworkers strike against a subsidiary that manufactures commercial refrigeration equipment.

USWA strikers at Hussman Refrigerator Co., the Pet subsidiary, "deserve our full support and they will have it," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in a letter to officers of all affiliated unions and state and local central bodies.

"We will pursue this support of the Steelworkers' boycott with all possible vigor until there is a satisfactory settlement of the strike."

Meany's action implements a resolution adopted by the federation's Executive Council at its February meeting in Florida, authorizing endorsement of the boycott if efforts to resolve the dispute were not effective.

In his letter to AFL-CIO affiliates, Meany reported that he had personally pursued a possible settlement with Boyd Schenk, Pet's president, who replied, "there does not seem to be any reason for a meeting."

Some 1,500 members of Steelworkers Local 13889 struck Hussman's Bridgeton, Mo., plant on May 1, 1977. The union's boycott extends to all Pet subsidiaries and products.

Meany urged the labor press to publicize the boycott and details of the strike which led up to it. The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. is providing affiliates with a complete list of the boycotted products.

TV Advocates Debate Labor Law Measure

Labor law reform legislation will be debated on The Advocates public TV show next Thursday, Apr. 27. The program will be available to public broadcasting stations live at 9 p.m. EST on that date, but viewers should check local listings for broadcast times in their area.

The advocate in favor of the question will be Stephen I. Schlossberg of the Auto Workers, with witnesses Thomas R. Donahue of the AFL-CIO and Howard Lesnick, a University of Pennsylvania law professor.

Taking the opposite position, the advocate will be Vincent J. Apruzzese, a member of the Chamber of Commerce labor relations committee, and witnesses Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) and Peter Nash, a member of the law firm representing the National Small Business Association.

Viewers can vote on the question by writing The Advocates, P.O. Box 1978, Boston, Mass. 02134.

'New Directions':

OSHA Funds to Aid Job Hazard Training

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration is offering to finance the development of independent training and education programs designed to cut down workplace hazards.

OSHA said up to $2.7 million will be available for the remainder of the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 20, for qualified programs sponsored by unions, employers, colleges and non-profit groups.

An additional $8 million would be available in fiscal year 1979, based on the Carter Administration's budget proposal for OSHA. But this could be raised to $12.3 million, if Congress appropriates the full amount that the AFL-CIO has sought for the program in testimony before appropriations committees.

During the first year, OSHA will allocate $1.2 million to labor and employer groups, with an equal amount going to educational institutions. Another $300,000 will be reserved for non-profit organizations.

OSHA said planning grants will be funded to a maximum of $50,000, while developmental grants may go as high as $250,000 a year.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said the grants program is a part of OSHA's "new directions" training and education effort.

"It is meant to increase awareness and abatement of hazards in the workplace and to encourage the changes necessary to improve safety and health conditions for workers," Dr. Bingham noted.

When she took over as head of OSHA last year, Dr. Bingham said, she was "astounded to learn how little the agency was spending on such a vital program." The best way to make significant advances in improving safety and health conditions on the job, she said, is through a well-informed workforce.

Dr. Bingham said a wide range of activities will be supported by the grant program, including training in hazard identification and control, workplace risk assessment, medical screening and recordkeeping, and liaison with OSHA, the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health and other government agencies.

Technical assistance programs may also be funded in areas such as handling of complaints and establishing programs for hazard abatement and control, she said.

OSHA is encouraging applications from two or more groups, but it noted that applications will be processed in the category of the organization assuming the lead administrative role.

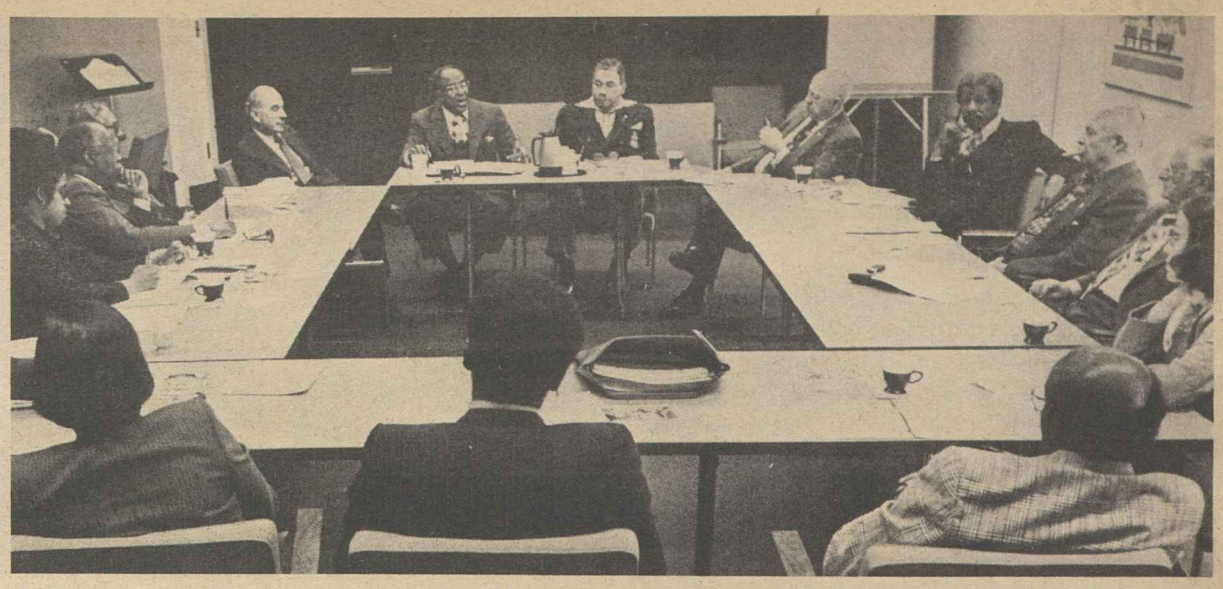
Planning grants will be funded for not more than a year. Developmental grants, with a project period of up to five years, will be available to organizations capable of developing a program after the initial planning period, OSHA said.

Proposals for grants will be evaluated competitively. During the current fiscal year, they will be studied by Dr. Bingham and job safety experts. In future years, an advisory committee will be set up to evaluate new proposals and make recommendations on the continuation of funded programs.

The deadline for submitting proposals for fiscal 1978 grants is May 31.

Canadian Joblessness Reaches 8.6 Percent

Ottawa — Canada's unemployment worsened in March, climbing three-tenths of 1 percent to a seasonally adjusted 8.6 percent of the workforce. There were 101,000 more people out of work this March than a year ago.



EXPANDED JOB OPPORTUNITIES for minority workers built into labor-backed full employment legislation were explored by the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights during a five-day conference at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. At the head of the table are AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard, center left, and Federation Vice President Frederick O'Neal, chairman of the committee.

Full Employment Seen Key Civil Rights Issue

"The one great contribution that remains to be made toward equal employment opportunity for minority workers is to provide full employment opportunity for everybody," Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told a federation conference on civil rights.

"Equality means nothing without opportunity," he reminded civil rights and women's rights leaders from 36 affiliated unions. "You can't have justice on the job unless there are enough jobs to go around."

The Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill is "a civil rights measure" of equal stature and importance to the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and the Fair Housing Act, Donahue declared.

"Being able to pay your own way and support your family in decent comfort is the fundamental right that gives force and meaning to all our other rights," he said. No less important in a civil rights context, he said, is the labor law legislation now before Congress. Both bills have cleared the House, and face "tough sledding" in the Senate, he noted.

"In those two Senate battles, everything we have fought for in the labor movement and the civil rights movement is summed up," Donahue said. "If we succeed in both of them we can go on and nail down the gains we have made and concentrate on building and realizing equality in a world of opportunity."

The five-day conference at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies reviewed the status of civil rights today, including the legal implications of recent court decisions, the Equal Rights Amendment, federal contract compliance, and the changing mood in civil rights.

Director William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, which sponsored the conference, chaired a panel discussion on the need for continuing affirmative action to secure civil rights.

In his opening-day address, Donahue, noted that despite many advances in civil rights, discrimination lives on in many places in America.

"Discrimination was a part of the American way of life for too many centuries to be wiped out in a single generation," he said. "So we have to keep working at it, keep spelling it out, and keep on speaking up when any of our institutions or any of our members lose sight of the fact, in letter or in spirit of human equality."

Meeting during the Conference were members of the AFL-CIO standing committee on civil rights, chaired by President Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes.

Methodist Women Join Stevens Boycott

The women's division of the United Methodist Church has voted to boycott J. P. Stevens products in supporting efforts of the company's workers to win union representation.

Two years ago, the 1.2-million-member Methodist women's group affirmed the right of Stevens workers to organize into a union, but refrained from endorsing the boycott initiated by the Clothing & Textile Workers.

This year's resolution endorsed the boycott "until such time as collective bargaining in good faith as defined by the National Labor Relations Board takes place."

Output Turns Downward in First Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

provided the Administration's proposed tax-reduction program is approved.

Kreps said that the first-quarter decline in production underscored the need to enact the President's proposed $25 billion tax cut by Oct. 1. She said that without the tax cut the economy would founder and fail to create jobs next year.

"If economic growth is allowed to slow down late this year, productivity gains will be reduced and unit labor costs will rise," she said. "Workers will see their wage increases being eaten up by tax increases and will respond by demanding larger wage increases."

Real GNP for the first quarter stood at $1,358.3 trillion, compared with $1,360.2 trillion in the final quarter of 1977.

Consumers spent $24.5 billion more in the first three months of this year than they did at the end of 1977, but the gain was far less than the $40.6 billion advance in the October-December 1977 period.

Purchases of durable goods such as autos and home appliances declined $2 billion. Spending on services increased $20.6 billion. Businesses increased their investments by $4.2 billion after increasing their spending by $6 billion in the previous quarter.

The inflation rate, as measured by the GNP chain price index, was 7 percent in the January-March period, compared with 6.1 percent last fall.

The government emphasized that the first-quarter data are based on preliminary and incomplete source information and that revised estimates based on more comprehensive data will be issued in May.

Changes Strengthen Lobbying Bill But House Delays Final Passage

(Continued from Page 1)

is done by business groups and unions, by rightwing organizations through an extensive mailing list network, by liberal groups, environmental organizations and other interests.

"We believe that it is important and proper that the Congress and the public know the efforts being made by a lobbying organization to stimulate a grassroots campaign," Biemiller said.

The House spent two days on the bill, but put it aside after a motion to limit debate on further amendments was rejected.

In other developments:

- A Senate Human Resources subcommittee approved key portions of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, clearing the way for action by the full committee. It left to the full committee a controversy over the relative roles of the congressional Budget Committees and the Joint Economic Committee in reviewing goals and recommending policies to achieve them.

The Senate Banking Committee also has jurisdiction over the bill and has scheduled hearings during May.

- By an 8-6 vote, the Senate Budget Committee turned down a proposal to cut back the social security payroll tax and reduce the amount of the Administration's proposed income tax cut to avoid increasing the federal deficit.

The previous week, the House Budget Committee had taken a different tack, proposing a budget that assumed a lower social security tax and a smaller income tax reduction.

- The AFL-CIO urged Congress to reject a trade agreement with Hungary, both because of the effect on U.S. jobs and for human rights reasons.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio), chairman of a House Ways & Means subcommittee, that prices for Hungarian exports are set solely "to meet the goals of a state economy."

The trade agreement, he said, would likely bring more Hungarian electrical goods, glass, textile and shoe imports—all affecting industries "already reeling" from foreign competition.

"Citizens of Hungary are still being denied basic human rights," Biemiller said, and there is no reason to expect that conditions will change if Hungary is granted most-favored-nation trade rights.

- One year after President Carter proposed his energy conservation program to a joint session of Congress as the "moral equivalent of war," House and Senate conferees were still unable to break a deadlock that has prevailed since last fall.

The House-passed bill came fairly close to the President's proposals, but the Senate version included deregulation of natural gas prices and other measures seen as enriching oil companies at the expense of consumers.

- The House Ways & Means Committee continued its markup of the Administration's tax bill. It has already discarded or watered down many of President Carter's tax reform proposals.

Arbitration Group Re-Elects Coughlin

New York — Howard Coughlin, president of the Office & Professional Employees, was re-elected chairman of the board of the American Arbitration Association at its annual meeting here.

Emmet Andrews, president of the Postal Workers, is one of 10 new directors elected to the board.

Robert Coulson, who was re-elected president, reported that the AAA's caseload in efforts to settle disputes increased 10 percent last year to 43,427 cases.

The AAA is a private, nonprofit organization that encourages voluntary resolution of disputes through the use of arbitration, mediation, conciliation, fact-finding, elections and other procedures.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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City Family Budget Costs Jump 5.4 Percent in Year

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS and other athletes have joined in a Labor Dept. program to promote Job Corps participation among the nation's youth. Among those participating in the Washington, D.C., signing ceremony were, seated from left: Ernest Green, assistant secretary of labor; Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, and Bobby Moore of the Chicago Bears and vice president of the National Football League Players Association. Standing, from left, are NFLPA Executive Director Ed Garvey; Job Corps Director Ray Young, Washington Redskin Charlie Taylor, Olympic sprinter Wyomia Tyus, and Redskins Harold McClinton and Brig Owens.

'Moderate' Level Set At $17,106

The typical American urban family of four last fall needed $17,106, or 5.4 percent more than the previous year, to maintain a middle-level standard of living, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

In its annual estimates of urban family budgets, BLS said that city families operating on a lower, "austere" budget required an annual income of $10,481 while a family on a higher budget allowing some luxuries needed $25,202.

Each year, the government draws up hypothetical budgets for families in each of the three categories by updating changes in prices of various goods and services. The price changes are calculated from autumn to autumn.

Thus, the estimates are less than what the average urban family would need today to meet the three different budgets. The consumer price index has risen about 2.1 percent since last fall and social security taxes have gone up.

If only the CPI increases from last October through February were factored in, workers on an intermediate budget would need $17,465 to get by today. Those on the lower budget would need $10,701 and families on the higher budget would need $25,731. Allowance for tax increases, which are not reflected in the CPI, would lift the figures even higher.

The median income of all families with one wage earner in 1976, according to the Census Bureau, was $12,436, considerably short of the estimated needs of the middle-level budget for a moderate standard of living.

Inflation during 1976 ran at the rate of 4.8 percent. In 1977, the cost of living went higher, rising

(Continued on Page 3)

Court Bars Sex Bias In Pensions

A pension plan can't require higher contributions from women workers, the Supreme Court ruled, even if the sex differential is based on evidence that women on the average live longer and thus can expect to collect more retirement benefits.

The court's 6-2 decision adopted many of the legal arguments that the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers made in a joint brief supporting a group of women employees of the Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power.

The original suit was financed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. IBEW Local 18 won a bargaining election to represent the largely female office staff. The IBEW already represented the blue-collar workers.

At the time the suit was filed, women workers had 15 percent more deducted from their pay for the department's pension plan than male employees making the same wage.

The women contended, and two lower courts agreed, that this double standard violated the ban on sex discrimination in employment that is contained in the federal Civil Rights Act.

The facts were not in dispute. As the Supreme Court noted, the department based its sex-differentiated pay deductions on mortality studies and past experience indicating that its female employees "on the average" would get more benefits from the program. Because of the different contribution rates, the court observed, "a female employee took home less pay than a male employee earning the same salary."

The AFL-CIO and UAW brief noted that use of average ages conceals the fact that the majority of women do not live longer than most men, but under the plan were nevertheless required to pay more than men.

The Supreme Court took the same approach, noting that most of the women workers "received smaller paychecks because of their sex but they will receive no compensating advantage when they retire."

Mortality tables could probably show differences in life expectancy for persons of different races or national origin, the court majority noted, but such distinctions would clearly violate a law "designed to make race irrelevant in the employment market."

In any type of group insurance program, the court observed, "healthy persons subsidize medi-

(Continued on Page 6)

Largest Public Union:

260,000 in N.Y. Join State, County Union

The Civil Service Employees Association of New York has affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employees, strengthening AFSCME's position as the largest public employee union in the nation.

CSEA's affiliation with AFSCME culminates more than three years of negotiations between the two unions. The agreement was approved by CSEA's board of directors in Albany, N.Y., and by AFSCME's executive board in Washington. Neither board's action required general membership ratification.

CSEA, with a membership of 260,000, represents public employees at every level of government in the state of New York. It will be known under its AFSCME charter as Civil Service Employees Association, Local 1000, of the State, County & Municipal Employees.

Prior to the agreement, AFSCME had more than 750,000 dues-paying members throughout the country. The affiliation of CSEA will give AFSCME a membership of over one million.

The affiliation agreement was given final approval on Apr. 21. AFSCME President Jerry Wurf hailed the consolidation as "a historic event for the labor movement, strengthening public employees throughout the nation at a time when our rights are under attack."

CSEA President William L. Mc-

(Continued on Page 2)

House Votes Approval of Lobbying Bill

The House voted 259-140 approval of a labor-supported bill that would give the American people a clearer look at the pressures that influence legislation.

As sent to the Senate, organizations would have to make public the money they spend to generate hometown pressure on members of Congress and the major sources of their funds as well as report direct lobbying outlays in Washington.

It will apply to unions as well as to corporations, trade associa-

(Continued from Page 8)

Job Security Stressed As Postal Talks Open

Postal union negotiators opened new contract talks with the U.S. Postal Service by making it clear that the half-million-plus workers they represent will not be made "scapegoats" or "guinea pigs" in President Carter's anti-inflation drive.

President Emmet Andrews of the American Postal Workers Union said that postal workers "would not gladly accept penalties for the irresponsibility of other segments of the American economy."

To the contrary, Andrews said, APWU's negotiators "shall insist upon adequate rewards for the increased productivity of our members without regard to unfair guidelines."

Without mentioning figures or percentages, Andrews said that APWU and two other AFL-CIO postal unions—the Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers' division of the Laborers—would seek wage increases that will reflect the management-conceded productivity increases. A fourth union, the unaffiliated National Rural Letter Carriers Association, is bargaining separately with the USPS.

The four unions together represent some 560,000 postal workers across the nation. After the opening bargaining session on Apr. 20, the talks were recessed until May 22 while the parties study each

(Continued on Page 6)

Federal Bargaining Plan Draws Strong Support

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates representing federal government employees testified at Senate hearings in strong support of a civil service reorganization package that includes collective bargaining rights and procedures guaranteed by law.

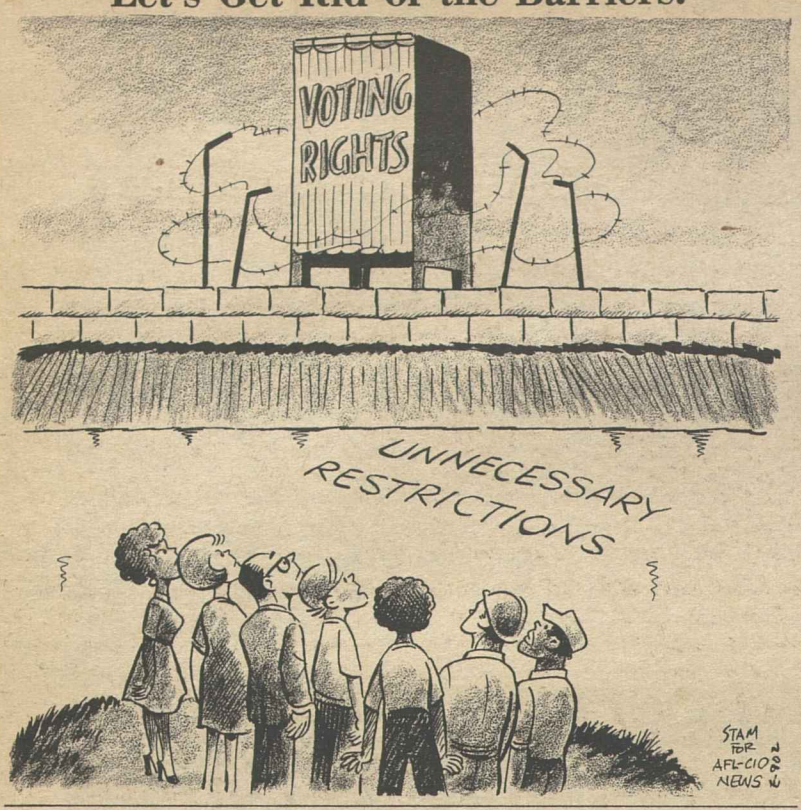
A panel of union witnesses proposed specific improvements in the Administration bill, and will have more to say later on the still-evolving section of the legislation dealing with collective bargaining and union-management relations.

But as President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees testified, "For the first time in history, a president has recognized that the federal rank-and-file workforce is a unionized workforce and that this condition must be reflected in both the structure and process of the civil service system."

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ken-

(Continued on Page 3)

'Let's Get Rid of the Barriers!'



Airline Deregulation Bill Seen Threatening Jobs

Airline unions looked to the House of Representatives to ameliorate what they see as a job and safety threat posed by a Senate-passed airline deregulation bill.

The Administration-backed legislation would give airlines almost unchecked authority to change fares and take on new routes without prior approval from the Civil Aeronautics Board. It has been opposed by a coalition of unions—the Pilots, Machinists, Transport Workers, Flight Engineers, Railway & Airline Clerks and Teamsters.

The unions warned that cut-throat competition on the most travelled routes could lead to hazardous shortcuts on safety and maintenance and strong pressure to keep wages and benefits lower than the competition. They foresee some airlines forced into bankruptcy or service cutbacks.

In passing the bill, however, the Senate reaffirmed a trend towards providing pay protection for workers adversely affected by legislation. And it overwhelmingly defeated an amendment that would have disavowed such employee protection.

As passed by the Senate, the deregulation bill would provide compensation, at rates to be set by the Secretary of Labor, for up to three years for workers who lose their jobs from cutbacks or bankruptcies resulting from the legislation.

The Senate rejected various amendments to eliminate or substantially restrict such benefits and then beat, 85-7, an amendment by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) killing the compensation section and substituting the following language: "It is the policy of the United States not to approve employee protection programs." It then voted 83-9 approval of the bill.

The principle of employee compensation for job losses is almost standard in railroad legislation and has been included in assorted other bills, most recently in legislation enlarging the Redwoods National Park in California.

To the airline unions, however, a compensation plan is a poor substitute for jobs, and the Air Line Pilots Association issued a statement expressing disappointment at Senate passage of the legislation.

The ALPA expressed the hope that the House "will take a much more careful, deliberative approach before acting on the bill."

A House subcommittee has rejected a deregulation bill similar to the Senate-passed version and is currently trying to reach agreement on a compromise measure.

State-County Gains 260,000 In N.Y. Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Gowan said that the affiliation "heralds a new day for public employees in New York state and throughout the nation, with greater strength for all of us at the state and national levels." In the past, the two unions had competed not only for membership, but also for the right to represent public employees.

Under terms of the affiliation agreement, CSEA members come in as full members of AFSCME. The union's dues structure, currently at about $58 a year, eventually will be phased upward to match AFSCME's.

McGowan, who was elected president of CSEA last year, will continue to serve in that position. He had been an early advocate of the affiliation.

CSEA, which is now the largest local within AFSCME, is the nation's oldest public employee union. It was founded in 1910 by a small group of state workers to further mutual interests.

In 1946, CSEA opened its ranks to local government employees. The union today employs a statewide professional staff of about 200.

AFSCME, founded in Wisconsin in 1932, was chartered four years later by the AFL as a national public employee union.

Training Grant Renewed For Fire Fighters

The Labor Dept. has renewed a grant to the Fire Fighters to prepare 1,700 minority group members for jobs in the fire service at 14 locations around the country.

Under the one-year $750,650 contract, the IAFF will develop special tutoring programs for up to 16 weeks to help recruits pass local civil service tests.

The programs will be conducted in Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles city and county; Fairfax County, Va.; Austin, Tex.; St. Paul, Minn.; Yakima, Wash.; Oakland, Cal.; St. Louis, Baltimore, and a multi-city project in Yonkers, White Plains, Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle, N.Y.

Congressional Study:

Interlocking Boards Boost Power of Top Corporations

By James M. Shevis

A penetrating, new study into corporate America finds that the nation's largest and most powerful companies are linked directly or indirectly through the men and women who sit on their boards—a situation that "can be both good business for corporations and bad business for the public."

In the first comprehensive look at interlocking directorships among major companies in over a decade, a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee discovered 530 direct and 12,193 indirect interlocks among 130 of the country's top industrial firms, financial institutions, retailing organizations, transportation companies, utilities, and broadcasting companies.

Together, the 130 corporations control $1 trillion in assets, or about 25 percent of all corporate assets in the United States.

By concentrating control in a few hands, the study observes, the possibility of a business power elite develops and increases the likelihood of "common action . . . and a consequent elimination of competition."

The massive study by the Senate Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting & Management, which had been headed by the late Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), said that the interlocking directorates "imply an overwhelming potential for anti-trust abuse and possible conflicts of interest which could affect prices, supply, and competition, and impact on the shape and direction of the American economy."

The study, prepared by the subcommittee's staff, is based on 1976 data. The staff analyzed the 30 largest industrial companies, the 20 biggest banks, the 10 largest life insurance companies, the 10 biggest diversified financial companies, the 20 largest utilities, the 20 largest transportation firms, and the 10 largest retailers in the country. It also examined the nation's three major broadcasting companies and seven investment advisory companies.

Among its findings, the study disclosed that 123 of the major firms each connected on an average with half of the other companies in the study. Concentration was especially heavy among the 13 largest companies.

"With few exceptions, each of these firms directly or indirectly interlocked with each other," the study observed. "In addition, each of the top 13 reached an average of 70 percent of the other major companies through a total of 240 direct and 5,547 indirect interlocks.

"This is a conservative statistic since the data base did not include the director interlocks of the top 13 firms' subsidiaries," the study noted.

A direct interlock occurs when two companies have a common director. An indirect interlock occurs when two companies each have a director on the board of a third company.

The 13 largest corporations, ranked by assets, were American Telephone & Telegraph, BankAmerica, Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Prudential, Metropolitan Life, Exxon, Manufacturers Hanover, J. P. Morgan, General Motors, Mobil, Texaco, and Ford. Of the 13 companies, AT&T had the largest number of interlocks—31 direct and 625 indirect connections with 93 out of the 130 companies in the study.

"Thus, the giant private carrier achieved an outstanding potential for control and influence over the policies of the country's largest corporations," the study noted.

Among its remedial recommendations, the subcommittee staff strongly urged Congress to prohibit any officer or director of a company with assets or sales of more than $1 billion from being an officer or director of any other company of similiar size.

The study also urged appropriate regulatory agencies to adopt rules for requiring diversified representation on the boards of companies under their jurisdiction. For instance, the study said, "consideration should be given to insisting that at least one-third of the board membership be representative of consumers, minorities, employees, and the public generally."

Settlement at Iowa Beef Ends 14-Month Strike

Dakota City, Neb.—More than 1,000 members of Meat Cutters Local 222 voted to ratify a four-year agreement with Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., ending a 14-month strike at the giant meat firm's largest plant. The settlement carried by a margin of 58 percent.

The new contract provides for wage increases totalling $1.25 an hour, continued cost-of-living protection, and a boost in the wage differential for night work from 10 cents to 20 cents an hour. Additional improvements were made in major medical coverage, maternity benefits, life insurance and sick leave contributions by the company. The number of paid holidays was increased to nine per year with the addition of Christmas Eve.

Certain details of the agreement are still to be worked out.

The wage increases will be made in four annual steps. The first, for 35 cents, comes on the effective date of the contract, May 1, and brings wage rates to $5.92 for processing plant workers and $6.22 for slaughterhouse workers. Subsequent increases will be 35 cents in 1979, 35 cents in 1980 and 20 cents in 1981.

Wages will also be adjusted semi-annually for inflation on the basis of 1 cent an hour for each four-tenths of a point increase in the government's consumer price index.

Although the new wage rates will not give Iowa Beef workers parity with wages at other major beef packing plants, the union did make marked gains over the offer that Local 222 members rejected at the start of the strike.

The union reported that it won guarantees for the reinstatement of Local 222 strikers to their old jobs, which should result in the layoff of strikebreakers who had been hired during long dispute.

In other areas, the Meat Cutters won full seniority rights for about 300 workers who were formerly employed in a special fabricating section of the plant and added dental coverage for all employees.

The union and the company were still negotiating to resolve two issues that arose during the long strike. One involves an unfair labor practice complaint against the company that is pending before the National Labor Relations Board and the other is a contempt of court citation against the union.

Union and management representatives were meeting with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and the NLRB to work out the issues.

The 14-month strike was the third against the company in the past eight years.

Labor Asks Full Funds For U.S. Arts Program

Performing arts unions asked Congress for full funding of the budget for the National Endowment for the Arts in order to bring high quality professional performances to more people in more places.

Actors' Equity President Theodore Bikel, testifying also for the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees, urged a House subcommittee to appropriate the full $150 million sought by the Carter Administration for the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1. That's nearly $26.5 million more than the current funding level.

The talent is available, Bikel said — including highly trained actors, musicians, dancers and other artists plagued by frequent unemployment and earning substantially less than other professionals.

And the audience is waiting too, he testified—vast numbers of people who are blocked by lack of money or geographical location.

Bikel presented to the subcommittee an employment survey prepared for the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute which found only one-third of performing artists worked full time in 1976 at jobs related to their profession.

More than half the Actors' Equity members and a large portion of members of other performer unions who earned less than $9,000 that year from all sources were college graduates, Bikel, noted. Many continue professional training well into their careers, paying for it out of their own pocket, he pointed out.

Bikel urged also that the Endowment for the Arts concentrate its grants on bringing professional groups to wider audiences rather than scattering grants too thinly in an effort to be "all things to all people."

A companion program, the National Endowment for the Humanities, is budgeted for $145.6 million and Bikel urged the full amount be appropriated.

UFW Wins Long Battle:

Farm Labor Curbs Nullified in Arizona

Phoenix—A three-judge federal court panel declared the Arizona farm labor law unconstitutional and is prohibiting the state from enforcing the statute, which denies most migrant workers the right to vote in union representation elections and effectively restricts negotiations, strikes and boycotts.

The unanimous decision by the U.S. District Court here caps a six-year legal battle by the Farm Workers to have the Arizona Agriculutral Employment Relations Act overturned.

UFW President Cesar Chavez hailed the ruling as a vindication of the union's continuing struggle. He said the decision "does more than establish the right to have a union; it removes an implacable barrier to organization in the fields of Arizona."

The state or growers have 30 days to appeal the Apr. 20 ruling, but the appeal must be made directly to the Supreme Court, the UFW noted.

Chavez pointed out that a major fault of the Arizona law is that it fails to require representation elections to be held when 50 percent or more of the peak workforce is employed, thereby excluding most migrant workers. Nor does it require that elections be held within seven days after an election petition is filed with the Arizona farm labor board.

Both of these provisions are key features of the California farm labor law. In Arizona, growers may petition for elections and thus ensure that voting will take place during the off-season when only a minority of employees can cast ballots, the UFW noted. The growers also may call for a union decertification election at any time.

The court held that the Arizona law violates equal protection and due process provisions of the U.S. Constitution by barring most workers who would be employed during the peak season from voting in union elections.

Even if the UFW were able to win an election under the Arizona law, Chavez said, "the prohibitions on collective bargaining make it impossible for farm workers to have a true union."

The state law forbids farm labor unions from negotiating on a number of "management rights" issues, Chavez said. These include grievance procedures covering firings and suspensions, successor clauses, seniority systems and hiring halls.

The unions also are prohibited from bargaining on mechanization and protection from hazardous chemicals used on the crops.

The law provides that if any union official is found guilty of attempting to bargain on the so-called management rights issues, he could be fined $5,000 and imprisoned for one year.

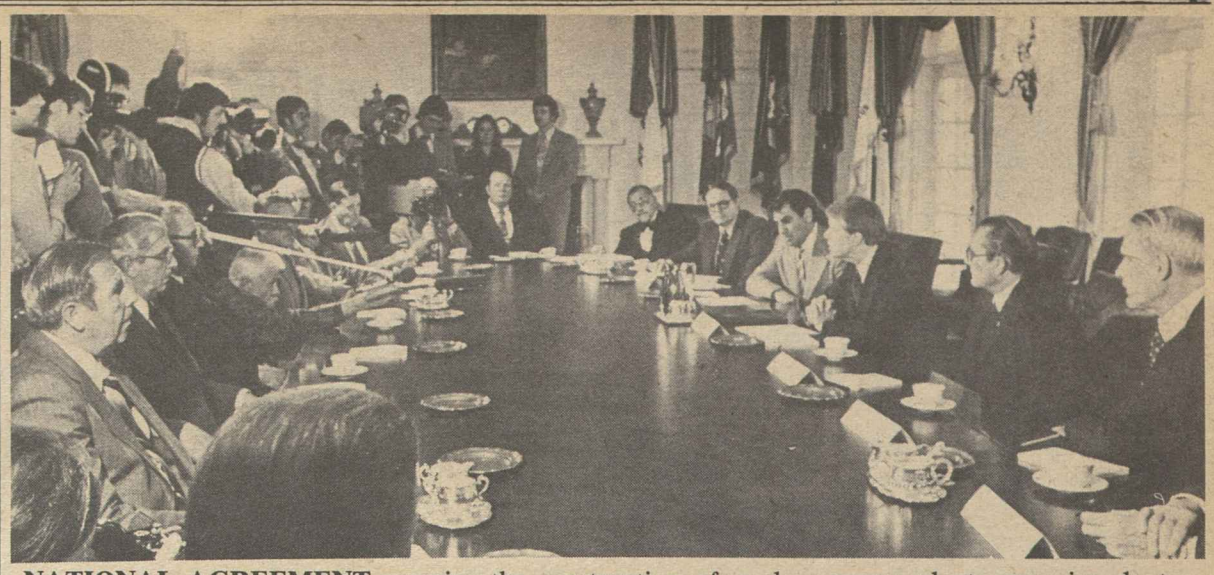
Strikes are effectively outlawed by imposing an automatic 10-day cooling-off period in the event of a walkout.

Given the highly seasonal nature of the Arizona agriculture industry, the UFW said, the restraining orders would generally extend beyond the end of the peak harvest period.

The law also prohibits the distribution of leaflets or engaging in oral communications in support of a union-sponsored boycott. This, the UFW said, violates the First Amendment protection of freedom of speech.

Another restriction against migrant workers participating in union elections is that the law requires that they must have worked at the ranch the previous year to be eligible to vote. Because the agricultural workforce is highly transient, most workers could not qualify to vote, the union pointed out.

The decision was written by U.S. District Judge Carl A. Muecke, who heard the case with District Judge Walter E. Craig and Circuit Judge John F. Kilkenny.



NATIONAL AGREEMENT covering the construction of nuclear power plants was signed at a White House ceremony by officials of AFL-CIO Building & Constructions Trades unions and contractors. The labor delegation was headed by BCTD President Robert A. Georgine, seated between President Carter and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall.

Carter's Civil Service Package Draws Strong Support of Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

neth A. Meiklejohn, leadoff union witness before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, said labor and the Administration are in full agreement that "the time for a legislated federal labor-management relations system is now."

He told the panel that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates have "made clear" that they can only support a civil service reform plan that includes "a legislated system of labor-management relations."

The Administration recognizes this link, Meiklejohn testified, "and we are satisfied that it will make good on its commitment to help us develop and to enact such a system."

John A. McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., said federal workers are seeking bargaining rights that the private sector has had for some 43 years.

"Whatever affects an employee at his workplace or in relation to his job should be negotiable," he urged.

Metal Trades Research Director Saul Stein, testifying for President Paul J. Burnsky, told the committee that the union groups testifying together are in accord on the areas of improvement or clarification needed in the Administration's proposals and in the type of collective bargaining law they would like to see enacted.

On the eve of the hearings, the Administration agreed in an exchange of letters between Civil Service Commission Chairman Alan K. Campbell and AFGE President Blaylock to modifications in the original reform bill.

On 23 matters raised by Blaylock, Campbell said the Administration agrees that revisions are needed in nine, and that "clarification of our intent" would be useful in seven. On the remaining areas, the Administration and the unions, in effect, agreed to disagree.

The still-evolving labor-management relations section of the reform bill would, under the Administration draft, write into permanent law the principal features of existing executive orders governing labor-management relations.

It will also include provisions for an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority modeled after the private sector NLRB.

The President is also expected to submit a reorganization proposal establishing the labor relations agency—a procedure that would take effect in 60 days unless either the House or Senate passed a resolution of disapproval.

The Administration bill would replace the present Civil Service Commission with an independent Office of Personnel Management and a Merit Protection Board. It would create a Senior Executive Service that would incorporate top management jobs now in the so-called "supergrades" of the career service, and establish a new system of appeals of disciplinary actions.

In general, the union supported these changes but asked a number of revisions aimed at strengthening employee rights.

A major criticism was that Administration proposals designed to make it easier to fire incompetent employees would severely limit the ability of a worker to defend himself against an unjustified action and put the burden of proof on the employee.

The Administration has agreed that changes should be made in its original proposals in this area, and union witnesses reserved the right to comment on specific language when it is submitted.

The Administration bill would eliminate many job retention preferences for veterans who are not disabled. The unions proposed that any reduction in preference be applied only to persons hired in the future, with no curtailment for veterans presently employed.

All of the union witnesses emphasized the inseparability of collective bargaining from civil service reform and gave the Administration high marks for departing from the paternalism of the past.

"Until the present Administration came into office," Meiklejohn noted in his opening statement for the AFL-CIO, "the Civil Service Commission and the agencies administering the program consistently opposed efforts to secure from Congress legislation to remedy the weaknesses and arbitrariness that characterize the program."

He said the limited collective bargaining made possible by executive order has been frustrated in many areas by unilateral assertion of "management rights."

Limitation on such claims as a means of avoiding bargaining, he told the committee, "is essential to the success of the program in the federal service just as the elimination of the labor injunction was essential to collective bargaining in the private sector."

'Moderate' Budget for City Families Requires Income of $17,106 a Year

(Continued from Page 1)

6.8 percent, and in the first two months of this year has been racing head at an annual rate of 8.4 percent. The March consumer price index was scheduled for release on Apr. 28 after the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The budgets do not represent how families actually do or should spend their money, but simply reflect assumptions about the manner of living at each of three relative standards of living areas. Nearly three-fourths of all Americans live in cities and metropolitan areas.

The total cost of the lower budget was up 4.4 percent from the previous year while the higher budget rose 6.1 percent. The increases in all three budgets were slightly below those in 1976 when the lower budget rose 4.7 percent, the middle-level went up 6 percent, and the higher budget increased 6.6 percent.

With the exception of housing, estimated consumption costs rose at about the same rate for each budget level. Medical care showed the largest increase—9.4 percent at each level. Medical costs ranged from $980 for a lower standard family to $1,027 for a family living on a higher standard.

Budgeted food costs rose 6.2 percent across the board. The transportation component of the budget went up 4.9 percent, clothing rose 3.6 percent, house-furnishings and operations increased 5 percent, personal care costs, 6.4 percent, and other family consumption items, 4.5 percent.

The average city family on the middle-level budget alloted 7 percent more for social security taxes, 4.7 percent more for personal income taxes. The social security tax rise for families on the higher budget was 8.1 percent while income taxes increased 9.1 percent.

The BLS budgets are prepared for a precisely defined urban family—a 38-year-old man employed full time, his nonworking wife and their 13-year-old boy and eight-year-old girl. The couple is assumed to have been married 15 years, and the family is settled in the community. The husband is an experienced worker. The family has an average inventory of clothing, house furnishings, major durables and other equipment.

While the government does not prepare budgets for families living in rural areas, it does compare differences between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The former are defined as areas with over 1 million people and the latter as areas with populations between 2,500 and 50,000.

For the lower budget, costs were 8.6 percent higher in the metropolitan area than in the non-metropolitan areas. The metro-nonmetro differences were 14 percent for the intermediate budget and 19.7 percent for the higher. Total budgets were lowest in small cities in the South.

Frank Lay Joins COPE Field Staff

Frank C. Lay has been named COPE area director for Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico to succeed Sherman Miles, who retired Mar. 31 after 13 years on the COPE staff.

Lay, former president of the Utah AFL-CIO, has been a field representative with the federation's western states region for the past two years.

Before joining the COPE staff in 1965, Miles had been legislative director of the Texas AFL-CIO. He also had been president of the Texas CIO before merger.

Summary of 3 Budgets For City Family of Four

Summary of annual budgets for a four-person family at three levels of living, urban United States, autumn 1977.

	Lower budget	Intermediate budget	Higher budget
Total budget	$10,481	$17,106	$25,202
Total family consumption	8,657	13,039	17,948
Food	3,190	4,098	5,159
Housing	2,083	4,016	6,085
Transportation	804	1,472	1,913
Clothing	828	1,182	1,730
Personal care	282	377	535
Medical care	980	985	1,027
Other family consumption	489	909	1,499
Other items	472	763	1,288
Social security and disability	632	961	985
Personal income taxes	720	2,342	4,980

The Labor Haters

WE ARE ATTEMPTING to amend the National Labor Relations Act which was passed 43 years ago. It was passed and placed on the statute books to bring equity between workers and their employers on the question of labor relations and on the question of collective bargaining.

For many, many years, numerous employers have flouted this act, have refused to obey the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and have done everything in their power to prevent the real purpose of the law from being applied, which is to allow workers to freely speak for themselves as to the conditions under which they will be employed.

Our proposals are to bring this law up to date; to insure that the workers get the protection intended. The labor law reform bill has brought out the greatest concentration of labor haters that I've ever seen in all my years in Washington. This opposition is spearheaded by the National Association of Manufacturers. They are spending millions of dollars, using scare tactics, the "big lie" technique, fictitious polls and phony research findings that are being swallowed up by some of the media, the press, radio and television.

They forecast huge increases in union members; in other words they say that if this bill passes there is going to be a tremendous increase in union membership, which amounts to a confession that only illegal tactics of unfair employers have been holding back union organization.

THE LABOR LAW REFORM bill is set up to eliminate some of the abuses. We're undoubtedly going to face a filibuster. If the filibuster fails—and we believe we have the votes to get the bill to the floor—our opponents will try to amend it to death. They have hundreds of amendments, as they did in the House where we passed it last fall.

They plan to concentrate on three amendments. They want to throw out the specific number of days before NLRB elections must be held. They want to weaken the provisions for union access to plants after an employer holds a captive audience session. And they want to exempt employees of small business. Some of them define small business as one which has less than 250 employees.

If elections are not speeded up and unions are denied a chance to reply to distortions by management, there would not be much reform left in the bill. Exempting small business would hurt construction workers as much as anybody. Only 3 percent of all the construction companies in the country have as many as 50 employees, 62 percent no more than five.

We've got to do everything that we can to get this bill to the Senate floor and to keep it from being watered down.

Union members in the last year have done a magnificent job of grassroots lobbying. At last count, they had sent out no less than 2,035,000 cards and letters to their senators, in addition to many, many visits and phone calls.

This is an unprecedented response to our call for help but we cannot sit back and rest on that. We have to keep the pressure on, until the bill is passed by the Senate, reconciled in conference with the House and then passed again and placed on the desk of the President.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Building & Construction Trades legislative conference.

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Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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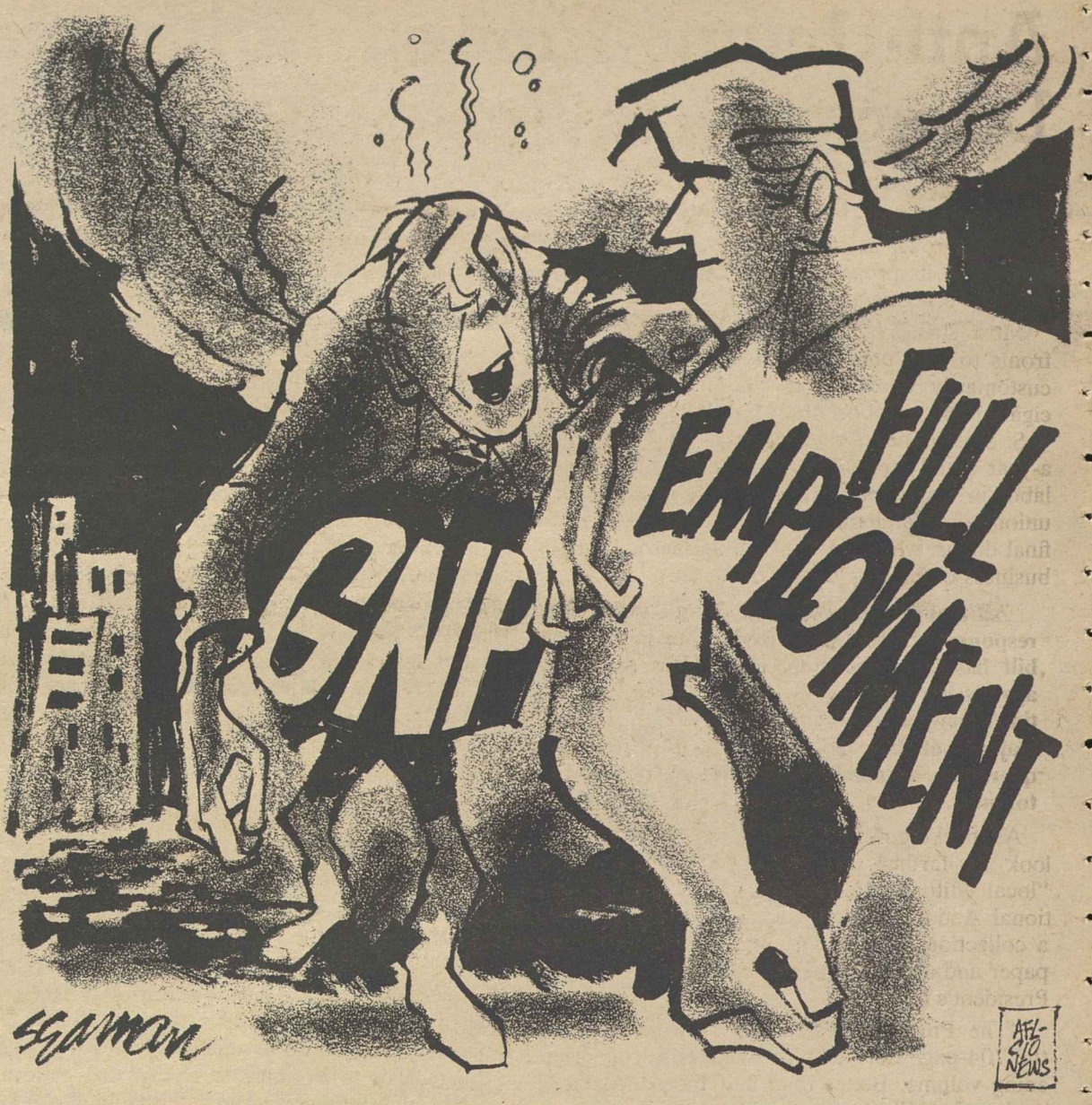

Inequity for Wage Earners:

Only Half of Unearned Income Is Reported to Tax Collectors

By Gus Tyler

IT REALLY DOESN'T PAY to work. That's the only sensible conclusion you can reach if you take a few seconds to find out who does pay and who does not pay taxes in America.

If you work for a wage or salary, the chances are about nine out of 10 that you will report your income accurately and that you will pay a tax on it. If you get your income from sources other than salary—interest, dividends, profits, capital gains, rents—the chances are only 50-50 that you will report your full income to the Internal Revenue Service.

You have to reach this conclusion if you simply look at two sets of figures: first, the national incomes account that records how much goes to wages and salaries and to other sources of income in any one year; second, the reports of taxpayers to Uncle Sam.

According to the national incomes account, two-thirds of the NIA is derived from wages and salaries. But, when it comes to reporting that income to the tax collector, wages and salaries make up almost 84 percent of the total reported.

Of necessity, just the opposite is true when it comes to making reports on income other than wages and salaries. These "other sources" make up one-third of the NIA. But, when it comes to telling the story to Uncle Sam, the non-wage-and-salaried income makes up only one-sixth of the income reported.

The difference is startling: wage and salaried people report full earnings; others report only one-half of their earnings. In 1974, wages and salaries totalled $765 billion in the NIA and were reported as $759 billion (adjusted gross income) to the Internal Revenue Service.

The same year, "other sources" added up to about $382 billion in the NIA but were reported at about $190 billion to IRS.

The disparity is downright discriminatory, taxing those who live on what the IRS calls "earned income" while only half-taxing those who live on "unearned income."

The inequity is doubly insidious because the people who live on "unearned income" are the rich, while those who live on "earned income" are either the poor or the middle class.

Thus people making under $20,000 a year show only 10 percent of their income as being "unearned." Those making between $20,000 and $25,000 a year show 12 percent of their income as unearned.

But when you get to the upper income strata, "unearned income" becomes dominant. For those making between $50,000 and $100,000, about half the income is "unearned" (48.4 percent to be exact.) For those in the $100,000 to $200,000 bracket, almost three out of every five dollars of income is "unearned" (57.3 percent to be exact.) And for those with income above $200,000, three quarters of it is derived from not working—actually 77.4 percent.

Now just how did this nation that was erected on the Protestant work ethic ever manage to evolve a tax system that rewards people for not working? (If you wish to check the facts, take a look at Tax Notes, Jan. 16, 1978, and at the charts based on IRS documents.)

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Jake Friedrick —A Union Leader

What makes a good trade union leader?

I imagine that it is a little like making a good sausage—a blending of spices in just the right proportions, plus time and care.

But we are talking about a human being.

Each of us has our own memory of Jake Friedrick that we savor now.

But there are so many who are not here tonight whose lives were touched by Jake.

They never knew him, but he cared about them. They are workers, who faced unemployment or injury on the job with the help of unemployment and worker compensation laws Jake fathered and raised.

They are people who were touched by his great writing talent and moved to action—people who never met the man behind the words.

—Remarks by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller at memorial service for Jake Friedrick, Apr. 21, 1978, Milwaukee.

On Labor Law Reform:

Anti-Union 'Canned' Editorials Damaging to Press Credibility

By James I. Kaplan

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT has by now grown accustomed to an unsympathetic reading of its proposals—and even its motives—by a large segment of the media.

Most strikes are portrayed as intolerable affronts to the "public interest;" George Meany is customarily described as the "$110,000-a-year cigar-smoking labor boss," but the president of U.S. Steel is never referred to as the "$650,000-a-year metal mogul;" and on issues that concern labor in Congress, the campaign contributions of unions are catalogued and studied down to the final dollar, while the bankrolling provided by big business often goes unexamined.

All that isn't news. But some of the editorial response to President Carter's labor law reform bill has been shocking, even when measured against the usual hostile response from the nation's newspaper publishers. After all, the vast majority of them are small-town Babbitts masquerading as upholders of the public's "right to know."

As backing for this point of view, we need look no farther than the vast compendium of "local editorial views" put together by the National Action Committee on Labor Law Reform, a collection of somewhat better than 300 newspaper and a few magazine editorials opposing the President's bill.

"The Press Against Labor Law Reform," as the 704-page document is titled, is a truly frightening volume. Better than half the editorials opposing the bill are "canned"—articles written in Washington, New York or wherever by staffers of business pressure groups and then palmed off as home-grown wisdom out on Main Street.

The Huntsville, Ala., News wrote on Jan. 26, for example, that "this bill, it seems to us, is in reality a push by Big Labor to gain new members."

The piece continued, "the Labor Law Reform Bill tries to solve Labor's membership problems by mandating several new policies which are blatantly unfair to employers."

Coincidentally, at least 50 other newspapers ran that same editorial, put out by the National Federation of Independent Business. Only one or two noted that the piece was a guest appearance; the others presented it as their own work.

The NFIB piece is not isolated. Nearly as many newspapers ran an editorial by the National Small Business Association without giving credit. Chamber of Commerce and National Right to Work Committee press releases found their uncredited way onto a similar number of editorial pages. The Mt. Vernon, Wash., Herald even told its readers that they should contact the U.S. Chamber in D.C. for further information on the bill.

The issue involved in all this goes far deeper than the battle over labor law reform. It is nothing less than a freedom-of-the-press and its responsibilities, First Amendment question.

A newspaper publisher undoubtedly has the right to print whatever he wishes on his editorial page, within the bounds of criminal and civil legality. But the newspaper reader also has the right to believe that what he is reading is being properly attributed to the person or organization that authored it.

In this case, it makes little difference whether the U.S. Chamber or the NFIB or whoever approves of the article's unattributed use. There is a third party involved—the public—and it is not too strong a claim that the publisher who runs an unattributed, canned editorial and the organization that writes the piece are engaged in a conspiracy to mislead the reader.

THE IMPLICATIONS of this kind of campaign against the bill also bring up another question, which is being hidden from the reader: how persuasive is a local newspaper publisher who runs a canned editorial against a piece of legislation which he, apparently, has not even bothered to study? And, more ominous yet, what is the publisher's or editor's motive?

As in war, the first casualty of the organized business lobby's assault on labor law reform has been truth. No better example can be found than the old case of the Orlando, Fla., Sentinel Star.

Three days before President Carter announced his proposed legislation—on July 15, 1977—but when the provisions were already known, the paper ran an editorial which said, in part, "something needs to be done to change the pattern of costly and time-consuming delays in the NLRB process. Loopholes should be closed and opportunities for illegalities on both sides should be corrected."

After the House had passed a more moderate bill, the Sentinel Star wrote, "The best course would be a modified bill. The board probably should be expanded; employers seeking a judicial review probably should be required to do so within 30 days; a quorum of two board members should be able to affirm administrative law judges' decisions, and procedures for protecting employees fired during organizational campaigns should be strengthened."

That was on Oct. 10. Just two weeks later, after the national campaign against labor law reform was really geared up, the Sentinel Star vituperatively damned the exact same piece of legislation that it had only recently given measured praise. It wrote that labor law reform was "coercion parading under the pseudonym of reform."

Perhaps the Sentinel Star had been the recipient of a letter from someone in Washington or New York—and maybe the letter asked the publisher if he wanted his newsroom and backshop unionized as a result of a coercive piece of legislation pretending to be "labor law reform."

That is freedom of the press. Of a sort.

Incentives Added:

Carter's Urban Aid Program Held Vital to Revival of Cities

A LONG-SOUGHT National Development Bank is the centerpiece of President Carter's plan to boost the economy and livability of America's cities, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter said on Labor News Conference.

Schechter said that the "up-front" grants, loan guarantees and interest subsidies made available through the new agency would be "great incentives for emloyers to locate in areas where there is need to employ disadvantaged youth." That would "help dilute the concentrations of unemployed young people which make for social conditions that are not inviting to livability in the cities," he warned.

Although the President's urban plan shows that he is "tuned-in to the needs of the cities," some parts of the program could be made more effective, Schechter said.

One problem Schechter cited is the use of tax credit wage subsidies the President has proposed that could give some employers a competitive advantage over the other employers, "undercut the wages and cause unemployment among employees of another employer." A better approach, he said, would be subsidies for on-the-job training and placement, which would do more to help disadvantaged inner-city youths find solid work careers without adversely affecting other workers and their employers.

Schechter took issue with the contention that some of the older cities have outlived their time and should be allowed to die. That would be a severe blow to the entire economy, he asserted. He pointed out that during the New York City financial crisis a few years ago it was discovered that banks in some 26 states held notes issued by New York and that materials came from suppliers in some 70 cities around the country. He said that similar situations exist in other cities, and to let them go down the drain would shake the financial structure of the country.

By Press Associates, Inc.

A GRIMLY HIGH PERCENTAGE of young Americans today are out of work, have never worked, and face little hope of working in the foreseeable future.

More than 12 percent of all 16-to-24 year olds in the U.S. labor force today are unemployed. In fact, nearly one-half of the nation's 6.1 million jobless in March were in this age range, according to government reports. And, since the same people are not jobless each month, this implies a pattern of erratic rather than stable employment for many young people.

The statistics are even worse, as usual, for nonwhite young people. Nearly four of every ten minority 16-to-19-year-olds were jobless in March.

"Many of our young people," Coretta Scott King told a congressional panel early this year, "will reach adulthood without ever having held a job, deprived of the opportunity to acquire work experience, skills, a feeling of productivity and the satisfaction of independence.

"Almost certainly," she said, "these people will be permanently scarred, perhaps locked into a life of dependency or worse."

Young, inexperienced workers historically have faced more difficulty in finding work, especially meaningful work, than their more experienced elders. But the problem is even worse during economic hard times when there is increased competition, with too many people chasing too few jobs.

A new analysis prepared by the Congressional Budget Office suggests that unless there's a change in national economic policies, nobody—youth especially—can look forward to any change in the status quo.

The CBO report declares: "If current policies are continued, not much change is expected in youth unemployment in the near future. The state of the economy is an important influence on youth employment, but economic growth is expected to be sufficient to produce only slow improvement in the overall unemployment rate next year."

In fact, CBO says, current trends indicate there will be no significant change in the youth unemployment picture until about 1980, "and even then the impact will not be sudden or dramatic."

IN KEEPING with CBO's mandate to provide Congress with nonpartisan and objective analysis of issues, the report on youth unemployment makes no recommendations. But it does offer a variety of policy options that, in CBO's view, could lead to dramatic and positive results for the nation's young.

One of the most promising options calls for targeting on certain high unemployment "subgroups" of youths, including black and Spanish-origin youths, school dropouts, youths from low-income families, and those living in poverty areas of cities.

"A major advantage of focusing on these subgroups," CBO says, "is that an additional $1 or $2 billion might make a significant difference on some of the most severe aspects of youth unemployment if the resources could be concentrated on hardship cases."

Such a plan would not have a major effect on overall youth unemployment, CBO acknowledges, "at least not very quickly." But, the report goes on, at least it would be a step in the right direction and there could be some positive action for those who need help the most, like 140,000 young people who live in poverty areas of central cities.

Obviously, such a targeted approach, while it would aid thousands, would have little effect on hundreds of thousands more who are seeking work. Even coupled with existing Administration programs like the Job Corps and the Youth Employment & Demonstration Projects Act, signed by President Carter last year, it would make only a minor dent in the struggle to find work for the 2.9 million unemployed young people.

Yet it would be a start, and a renewed government commitment to aid the nation's jobless young—a serious financial commitment—would be the next best thing to getting everyone, young and old alike, back to work.

AMERICA'S CITIES should get the long-overdue assistance they need in President Carter's urban plan, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Dale McFeatters, right, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced program is aired on Mutual radio.

SPECIAL AWARD FOR SERVICE to the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement is presented to Paul Montemayor, second from right, former executive director, at the council's convention in Chicago. From left are LCLAA Sec.-Treas. Maclovio Barraza, Mrs. Montemayor, Exutive Director Alfredo C. Montoya and Miguel Arias of the Illinois AFL-CIO.

Latin Trade Unionists Map Strong Voter Drive

Chicago—The Labor Council for Latin American Advancement set a goal of doubling the participation of Hispanic voters in the American electoral process by the time of the 1980 election.

In the upcoming November congressional elections, Executive Director Alfredo Montoya told the 200 delegates to the organization's second biennial convention, the LCLAA will work to organize Hispanics nationwide to maximize their political involvement.

In his report, Montoya stressed the role of trade unions in "improving the lives of Hispanic working men and women," especially in the Northeast, the Southwest and the West. "We have a deep conviction, confirmed by bitter experience that no institution has done more to improve the status of Hispanics than the American labor movement," he said.

The LCLAA is a non-partisan political action organization formed in 1973. It has some 60 chapters in 22 states, drawing its support primarily from organized labor.

The convention dealt with a broad range of issues of concern to Spanish-speaking Americans, adopting resolutions calling for full employment, public financing of all federal elections, extension of the ratification period for the Equal Rights Amendment, and a humane program to deal with the problem of illegal aliens.

Montoya, a Steelworker from El Paso, Tex., was reappointed executive director, a post he has held for the past year. The delegates re-elected Chairman Ray Mendoza, a member of the Laborers from Los Angeles, and Sec.-Treas. Maclovio Barraza, a Steelworker from Tucson, Ariz. Other officers re-elected were J. F. Otero of the Railway Clerks, Maria Portalatin of the Teachers and Henry Lacayo of the Auto Workers. Newly elected as officers were Manuel Gonzalez of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Rudy Mendoza of the Communications Workers, Alfonso Rodriguez of the Carpenters and Michael Garcia of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A major speaker at the convention was Commissioner Leonel Castillo of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service who described new approaches the INS is taking to help solve problems related to undocumented persons in the United States.

Among other things, he said, he has asked for a major crackdown on "coyotes," a Spanish term used to describe smugglers of illegal aliens from Latin American countries into the United States.

Other government representatives addressing the delegates were Xavier M. Vela, administrator of the wage-hour division of the Labor Dept., and William Medina, assistant secretary of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

Speakers from the labor movement included Steelworkers' Vice President Leon Lynch, Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, and William Pollard, director of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights.

Others on the program were Vilma Martinez, president of the Mexican-American Legal Defense & Educational Fund, and Norman Hill, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Trade Deficit In March Set At $2.8 Billion

The country's trade with the rest of the world ended in a $2.8 billion deficit last month, the 22nd consecutive month that the U.S. trade balance has been in the red.

The March deficit was well below February's record $4.52 billion deficit, but was still worse than the average monthly deficit for last year. The U.S. deficit totaled $26.7 billion in 1977, an average of $2.2 billion a month.

In releasing the latest figures, the Commerce Dept. reported that imports of all goods and services in March totaled $13.7 billion, a decline from the $14.4 billion imported in February. U.S. exports improved, rising from $9.9 billion to $10.9 billion.

Nearly all of last month's trade imbalance could be attributed to oil imports, which totaled $3.1 billion in March. These imports were down from the $3.5 billion level in February, however.

Imports of manufactured goods, such as steel, declined $246.9 million to $2.2 billion. Imports of transport equipment and machinery dropped more than 10 percent to $3.6 billion.

High Court Bars Sex Bias In Pensions

(Continued from Page 1)

cal benefits for the less healthy" and risks are shared.

For the women who initiated the suit five years ago, the Supreme Court decision carried a price tag.

Largely as a result of the attention given their original lawsuit, the California legislature abolished sex differentials in public pension programs, and the Los Angeles Water Dept. dropped its double standard in 1975.

Both a federal district judge and a federal appellate court had granted their request for retroactive refunds of the extra money they had paid into the pension plan, but the Supreme Court denied retroactivity.

On that point, with only Justice Thurgood Marshall disagreeing, the court said retroactivity is not required because the pension plan had been set up in good faith and the cost of refunds could be "devastating."

Despite the denial of retroactivity, the Supreme Court decision was seen as a strong plus for equal rights.

The majority opinion, written by Justice John Paul Stevens, saw no contradiction with the Supreme Court's earlier ruling that employers can exclude pregnancy from an otherwise comprehensive disability program. But it clearly did not take the court further down the road of allowing sex differentials. And Justice Harry A. Blackmun, in a separate opinion agreeing with the court's conclusion, expressed the view that "today's decision cuts back on General Electric"—the case involving pregnancy benefits—and makes it "somewhat questionable" as to whether the GE case can continue to be relied on as a precedent.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William H. Rehnquist dissented from the majority conclusion, declaring that there is no illegal discrimination in allowing employers to base pension deductions "on statistically sound and proven disparities in longevity between men and women."

Arnold Bakeries Union Affiliates with B&C

Greenwich, Conn. — Employees of Arnold Bakeries, Inc.'s main plant here voted 254 to 61 to affiliate with the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. The plant, which employs 685 workers, had been represented by an unaffiliated union for 35 years.

Lax Waiver Procedures:

Child Labor Rules Assailed by Meany

AFL-CIO President George Meany has called on Labor Sec. Ray Marshall to withdraw proposed regulations that would markedly relax restrictions for employers in using children 10 and 11 years old to hand-harvest farm crops.

The proposal, which sets procedures for employers to apply for waivers in hiring the youngsters, stems from amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that were adopted with the passage of minimum wage legislation last year. Before the 1977 amendments, such employment of children under age 12 was prohibited in most circumstances.

In a letter to Marshall, Meany expressed concern that the proposed rules read like a handy guide for employers to get around child labor restrictions.

"We think a child labor regulation should emphasize that waivers will be granted only in cases where there is positive proof of the disastrous effects of not getting a waiver, rather than setting forth instructions on how waivers may be obtained," Meany stressed.

The waiver provision was added to the minimum wage measure during House debate with the explanation that it would apply primarily to the picking of strawberries in western states and the harvesting of potatoes in Maine.

Youngsters hired to do this work are usually paid a piece rate—at times, pennies a basket—rather than an hourly wage rate.

Waivers can be granted if the Secretary of Labor finds that severe economic disruption will result without the hiring of the youngsters. The determination would be based on "objective data" submitted by the applicant, declaring that:

- The crop covered has a particularly short harvesting period.
- The waiver doesn't apply to children under age 10.
- The children will not work more than eight weeks a year.
- Children age 12 and older are not available for the work.
- Chemicals used on the crops are not harmful to the children.

Meany questioned the ability of employers to provide adequate evidence that they will comply with provisions of the restrictions.

"We do not consider written statements supplied by applicants or other interested parties as 'objective' data," he said. "We would expect, and we believe, that the law requires verified facts and figures."

Meany warned that the Labor Dept.'s proposed rule could become an "open door" to waivers.

In addition, Meany suggested there is a vital need for the Labor Dept. to look into occupational hazards that children encounter, including hot grease in fast-food establishments and dangerous chemicals in laundries and dry cleaning firms.

"We would prefer to see the Labor Dept. give priority to setting child labor standards for these activities, instead of rushing to implement a procedure for obtaining waivers for the employment of 10- and 11-year-old children in agriculture," he stressed.

President John DeConcini of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers also expressed concern over the Labor Dept.'s rush to initiate the regulations without public hearings, allowing only for interested parties to submit comments by May 4.

DeConcini suggested in a letter to Wage-Hour Administrator Xavier M. Vela that the proposal would allow further exploitation of child labor.

"The Fair Labor Standards Act is bad enough in that it already allows the use of 12- and 13-year-olds in stoop labor in the fields," DeConcini said.

Postal Unions Reject Role as 'Scapegoat'

(Continued from Page 1)

other's contract proposals.

The negotiations seek a new contract to replace the current three-year agreement expiring on July 30. The talks initially are centering on workers in six different crafts—letter carrier, mailhandler, maintenance worker, motor vehicle worker, and special delivery messenger.

Although wages will be a key issue, the unions are placing special emphasis on job security to protect postal workers from the adverse employment impact of new communications devices. The three AFL-CIO unions, united in a coalition called the Postal Labor Negotiating Committee, have proposed a contract covering nine basic areas.

"Our major emphasis will be on securing the rights of our members to their jobs," the PLNC said. "We have to make sure that short-term mechanization and technological advances don't eliminate the jobs of our members."

In other areas, the PLNC said it plans to negotiate for substantial increases in wages and cost-of-living adjustments, tougher safety and health regulations to protect members, a flat prohibition against management representatives performing bargaining unit work, a shorter workweek, an increase in overtime and holiday pay rates, and additional vacation days.

The three AFL-CIO unions were represented at the opening bargaining session by Andrews, Letter Carriers President Joseph Vacca, and Lonnie L. Johnson, national director of the Mail Handlers. Deputy Postmaster Gen. James Conway represented the Postal Service.

A sore point with the union negotiators is what they see as an Administration attempt to hold down the postal settlement and establish it as a model of "wage restraint." Postal workers can't be "scapegoated" into subsidizing the USPS's fiscal and technological problems, or set up as "guinea pigs" in President Carter's plan to fight inflation, Johnson said.

The Letter Carriers' executive council adopted a resolution declaring that Carter had "unwisely intruded" into the bargaining process. While its members "will join in any nationwide effort to combat inflation and will share equally in any sacrifice or restraints demanded of and imposed upon all employees and employers," the union said, it will not "bear a singular and disproportionate share of such a burden," the union said.

Full Use of Capacity:

Healthy, Growing Economy Key to Productivity Gains

Both labor and management are interested in increasing productivity but they do not always see eye to eye on ways of achieving it.

Increased productivity, accompanied by increased profits and an increased share in those profits for workers through collective bargaining, can mean increased buying power, more vacations and holidays, higher wages, and even earlier retirement.

AFL-CIO Economist Bill Cunningham observes in an article in the American Federationist that greater productivity can involve new and more productive equipment, better scheduling of work flow, reducing waste, or better training to increase workers' knowledge and skills.

"All that is a fine idea," he notes in the federation's monthly magazine. "Unfortunately, when some people say they want to increase productivity they don't mean new equipment and streamlined processes; they just mean they want to increase the workload—specifically, somebody else's workload."

Productivity, or output per worker hour, is inextricably linked to economic growth, Cunningham points out. Productivity cannot be expected to grow when plant utilization in the United States is running at 82 percent of capacity and millions of Americans are unemployed, he notes.

"Productivity increases more rapidly when the economy is growing and expanding," Cunningham observes. "The productivity growth associated with such expansion mitigates cost pressures, as rising productivity allows for wage increases without increasing labor costs.

"Thus it is impractical to consider productivity without considering its dependence on, and contribution to a growing, healthy economy which has full employment and full utilization of capacity."

Spending for direct job creation can be a major contributor to productivity, the author suggests. This is borne out by a close look at the past, he says.

Output per worker-hour has increased nearly 500 percent since 1909, and has doubled since 1950. On the average, output per worker-hour rose at 2.4 percent per year since 1909, with the rate of increase constantly affected by wars, depressions, and recessions.

From 1909 to 1947, yearly productivity growth rates averaged 2 percent. There was a substantial increase after World War II. The rate averaged 2.8 percent between 1947 and 1977. From 1947 to 1969, productivity grew at a 3.2 percent rate and, from 1961 to 1968, at a 3.6 percent rate.

"The GI Bill greatly expanded educational opportunities and consequently improved worker skills," Cunningham notes. "Automation in the 1950s and the introduction of computers in the 1960s had similar impact. So the largest gains in productivity occurred during 1961-1968, the years of rapid growth in the economy with a large reduction in unemployment." In the 1970s, productivity slowed to an average 1.7 percent per year. This, the article maintains, was primarily due to two back-to-back recessions caused by the misguided inflation-fighting policies of the Nixon-Ford Administrations.

Workers have struggled to keep buying power up with the rapid price increases of recent years but wage increases have not been the cause of inflation, Cunningham observes.

"This was clearly reflected in January 1978 when the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the U.S. worker's real spendable earnings fell well below the level of 1972, even though productivity had increased by 8 percent in the last five years."

Corporations have raised prices much faster than their labor costs have increased, the author declares, citing Commerce Dept. figures showing that prices of manufactured goods rose 25 percent faster than labor costs from 1969-77.

"When the cost-of-living goes up," he notes, "workers need to increase their wages by at least as much as the increase in prices just to maintain their buying power. Unions try to negotiate wage increases by an amount in addition to the price increases to enable them to get a fair share of the increased productivity."

The major causes of productivity increases, Cunningham points out, are the improved quality of American labor, research and development, new inventions, trade-union pressures, mass production, investment made by business, and investment made by the federal, state, and local governments.

The prime reason for productivity gains over the years, he emphasizes, is the improvement in the quality of American labor.

"Educated, experienced, skilled workers are highly productive workers," Cunningham declares. When organized, they raise their productivity levels, he adds.

"Trade-union pressures for better wages, hours and working conditions increase productivity by pressuring business firms to operate more efficiently. Business managers learn to cut costs by adding new machinery, improving management and work flows instead of relying on low wages and salaries," he observes.

The collective-bargaining agreement itself is a source of improved productivity, Cunningham points out. Workers' ability to have some say over working conditions and the greater job security provided by the contract improves worker morale, which is crucial to improving productivity, he notes.

While these are some of the factors involved in long-term productivity gains, Cunningham's basic premise remains that at any given time output per work-hour depends on how efficiently the economy is using its labor and plant and equipment.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES affecting the labor movement were discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and General Sec. Luigi Macario of the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL) at the federation headquarters. Macario led a delegation of CISL officials at a four-day meeting with federation representatives to explore worldwide economic problems, unemployment, human rights, operations of multinational corporations and the activities of the International Labor Organization and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. During the sessions, the AFL-CIO expressed concern for Aldo Moro, the former Italian prime minister who had been kidnapped by radicals.

U.S. Crackdown Asked On Phony Publications

The AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association asked Congress to tighten mail fraud laws so as to stamp out a deceptive technique of advertising solicitation that preys on business firms and unions alike.

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack, testifying before a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee, strongly endorsed legislation to crack down on a favorite technique of the professional solicitors who work for "phony" labor publications.

These are publications—often fly-by-night enterprises — that misrepresent themselves as linked to the labor movement, sometimes imply "trouble" for a firm that doesn't take out an advertisement, and usually go unread, if in fact they are printed at all.

"One of the techniques being used by these phony labor papers, directories or yearbooks is the mailing of solicitations in the form of bills," Zack testified.

While the ILPA is currently working with law enforcement authorities in several states to stop such solicitations, Zack said, state laws dealing with misrepresentation are often weak, and a stronger federal mail fraud law and enforcement is needed.

Often enough to make the technique profitable, Zack noted, accounting departments or bookkeepers will clear the payment for the advertisement under the impression that it is a legitimate bill.

Unions also have been victims of such deceptive solicitations, Zack noted, often from professional fund-raisers putting out programs or publications in the name of some "good works" organizations which will receive little if any of the revenue.

The bill, introduced in the Senate by Subcommittee Chairman John Glenn (D-Ohio), won't be a cure-all, he testified. "But it would significantly strengthen the legal resources available to postal inspectors" to stop such deceptive practices.

Postal officials reinforced labor's testimony and warned that phony invoices are on the increase.

The postal service received more than 50,000 complaints of deceptive billings from July 1975 through last December, the subcommittee was told.

Kenneth Fletcher, chief postal inspector for the western region, said con men in the Los Angeles area phone businessmen to solicit ads in "minority-type publications that may or may not exist" and then follow through with an invoice knowing that "a significant percentage of the businesses to which the phony bills are sent will not take the time to verify" the claim.

Chairman Glenn noted that such tactics have the "sad effect" of causing would-be contributors to be wary of legitimate solicitations.

USWA Sues Foundations On Election

The Steelworkers accused eight non-profit foundations in a federal court suit of illegally using "employer monies on behalf of candidates" for office in the union's 1977 election campaign.

USWA President Lloyd McBride, who announced that the suit had been filed in U.S. District Court for Southern New York, charged at a Washington press conference that the foundations contributed at least $99,000 and additional assistance to the Edward Sadlowski campaign for the union's presidency through a group called the Association for Union Democracy (AUD).

McBride was elected in the union-wide referendum to a four-year term as USWA president with an 80,000-vote margin, winning more than 58 percent of the ballots cast.

The suit alleges that the use of employer funds in the USWA election is a "blatant violation" of federal labor law and poses a threat to the union's democracy because of "employer interference."

The USWA issued a fact sheet showing that the foundations hold more than $16 million in stocks and bonds in companies that have contracts with the union. The groups named in the suit are the Rockefeller Family Fund, Samuel J. Rubin Foundation, Inc., Field Foundation, New World Foundation, J. M. Kaplan Fund, the Youth Project, New York Community Funds, Inc., Ottinger Foundation and the AUD.

Senate Votes to Ratify Panama Canal Treaties

The AFL-CIO endorsed the Panama Canal treaties as a "solid foundation" for good relations in the Western Hemisphere. The Senate's two ratification votes, on Apr. 18 and Mar. 16, carried by identical 68-32 votes.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 52

Abourezk (S.D.)
Anderson (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)
Bentsen (Tex.)
Biden (Del.)
Bumpers (Ark.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)
Chiles (Fla.)
Church (Ida.)
Clark (Iowa)
Cranston (Calif.)
Culver (Iowa)
DeConcini (Ariz.)
Durkin (N.H.)
Eagleton (Mo.)
Glenn (Ohio)
Gravel (Alaska)
Hart (Colo.)
Haskell (Colo.)
Hatfield, P. (Mont.)
Hathaway (Me.)
Hodges (Ark.)
Hollings (S.C.)
Huddleston (Ky.)
Humphrey (Minn.)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Leahy (Vt.)
Long (La.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Matsunaga (Hawaii)
McGovern (S.D.)
McIntyre (N.H.)
Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Morgan (N.C.)
Moynihan (N.Y.)
Muskie (Me.)
Nelson (Wis.)
Nunn (Ga.)
Pell (R.I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Riegle (Mich.)
Sarbanes (Md.)
Sasser (Tenn.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Stevenson (Ill.)
Stone (Fla.)
Talmadge (Ga.)
Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 16

Baker (Tenn.)
Bellmon (Okla.)
Brooke (Mass.)
Case (N.J.)
Chafee (R.I.)
Danforth (Mo.)
Hatfield, M. (Ore.)
Hayakawa (Calif.)
Heinz (Pa.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Mathias (Md.)
Packwood (Ore.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Percy (Ill.)
Stafford (Vt.)
Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 10

Allen (Ala.)
Burdick (N.D.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Ford (Ky.)
Johnston (La.)
Melcher (Mont.)
Randolph (W.Va.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Zorinsky (Neb.)

Republicans 22

Bartlett (Okla.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dole (Kan.)
Domenici (N.M.)
Garn (Utah)
Goldwater (Ariz.)
Griffin (Mich.)
Hansen (Wyo.)
Hatch (Utah)
Helms (N.C.)
Laxalt (Nev.)
Lugar (Ind.)
McClure (Ida.)
Roth (Del.)
Schmitt (N.M.)
Schweiker (Pa.)
Scott (Va.)
Stevens (Alaska)
Thurmond (S.C.)
Tower (Tex.)
Wallop (Wyo.)
Young (N.D.)

Labor-Backed Measure:

House Adopts Rules On Lobbyist Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

tions and ideological groups of all shades. But the labor movement supported it, business and right-wing groups sought to weaken or defeat the bill, and the various self-proclaimed citizen and public interest lobbies were divided on the issue.

The House strengthened the bill that had been sent to the floor by the Judiciary Committee, adopting strengthening amendments urged by the AFL-CIO and supported by the Administration.

At a news conference the day before the vote, President Carter referred to the "unbelievable" concentration of lobbyists working to preserve special tax privileges. And he later welcomed the bill's passage, declaring that it will let the American people "understand and see more clearly how the legislative process is being affected by organizations" engaged in lobbying.

Nothing in the bill would prohibit or restrict the right of organizations or individuals to try to influence legislation.

Reports would be required of organizations that spend more than $2,500 on lobbying-related activities in any quarter, either directly or by hiring an outside lobbyist.

It will mean more reporting by unions, but the AFL-CIO took the position that labor had never hidden its lobbying efforts and new legislation is needed because "the present law is meaningless."

The House spent two days on the bill the previous week, and the strengthening amendments that were adopted then were preserved intact despite attempts to scrap them.

On one close vote, the House refused by a 211-197 vote to weaken its provisions by exempting organizations representing local governments, such as the League of Cities, from compliance.

Opponents had held hopes of stripping all amendments from the bill through a recommittal procedure—thus reverting to the weaker version the Judiciary Committee had sent to the floor. But a conflict over strategy divided the opposition and the bill was brought to a final passage vote intact.

In other congressional developments:

- The House refused, by a 356-39 vote, to block President Carter's reorganization plan that would consolidate a variety of federal anti-discrimination programs into the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Under the reorganization procedure, the change will take effect May 5 unless the Senate adopts a resolution of disapproval before then—considered highly unlikely.

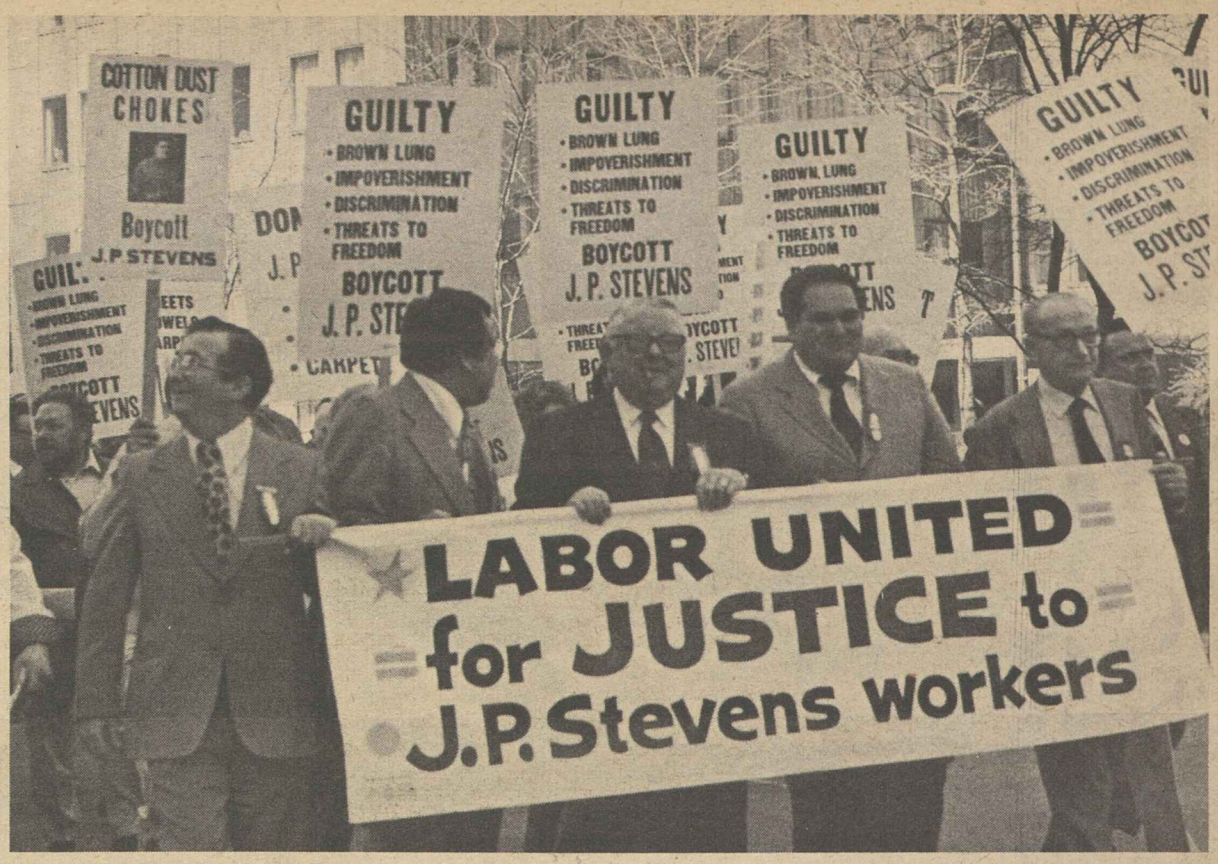
The AFL-CIO and leading women's groups had opposed one feature of the reorganization—shifting enforcement of the Equal Pay Act away from the Labor Dept. But the Administration refused to amend its reorganization plan, the only practical means of preventing the shift.

- The Senate approved a target figure for the fiscal 1979 federal budget that provides for moderately higher defense spending and a smaller tax cut than President Carter has proposed. It does not, however, allow for any reduction in the social security payroll tax—in contrast to the measure supported by the House Budget Committee.

The House committee will take its budget to the floor during the first week in May and it then must be reconciled in conference with the Senate version by a mid-May deadline.

The is the first round of congressional budget setting, and a final budget won't be established until mid-September for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

- The House Rules Committee has cleared for floor action a bill to include hospital interns and resident doctors as professional employees covered by the National Labor Relations Act. This would reverse a 1976 NLRB ruling that interns and residents are students and therefore not entitled to the law's protection.



SOLIDARITY MARCH for J. P. Stevens workers in Pittsburgh drew more than 2,000 trade unionists. The ranks of the demonstration were swelled by delegates to the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO convention. Carrying the banner are, from left, State AFL-CIO Treas. Robert McIntyre, Vice President Henry Dropkin of the Clothing & Textile Workers, State AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer, Executive Vice President James J. Mahoney, and Sec. Harry Block.

Pennsylvania March Backs Stevens Drive

Pittsburgh—Two thousand Pennsylvania trade unionists expressed their solidarity with the J. P. Stevens textile workers in a march through downtown Pittsburgh during the State AFL-CIO convention here.

Led by officers of the state federation and the Clothing & Textile Workers, the marchers bore signs urging Pittsburgh shoppers to support labor's consumer boycott of Stevens products until the firm recognizes the rights of its workers to organize and bargain for a union contract.

A pledge of strong and continued support for the Stevens boycott was among the major resolutions adopted by the convention. Others called for a program to inform union members on the growing threat from the right wing, a massive COPE effort to achieve labor's political goals in the November congressional elections, and speedy Senate passage of labor law reform legislation.

The delegates voted new four-year terms for the state federation's top officers—President Harry Boyer, Executive Vice President James J. Mahoney, Sec. Harry Block and Treas. Robert McIntyre.

Steelworkers' President Lloyd McBride addressed the delegates on the critical problems for American workers created by rising imports of steel and other products.

"This nation can't survive as an island of free trade," McBride said. "We must begin to think in terms of free trade."

Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.), who is retiring from Congress this year, was presented the State AFL-CIO's annual Good Citizen award.

Other speakers included Gov. Milton Shapp, Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.), President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, State Labor & Industry Sec. Paul Smith, Paul Ornburn of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., AFL-CIO Regional Director Walter Waddy, Ruth Columbo of COPE, President George Elsey of the Red Cross, Ben Stahl, regional director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, and Stanley Belza, assistant deputy regional administrator of the Job Corps.

Broad Base Called Vital To Career Education

Montgomery, Ala.—Career study programs in public schools must be sufficiently broad-based so that students are not locked out of alternative opportunities where they could develop their full potential, the Alabama governor's conference on career education was told.

Barrett Seeley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education said that although organized labor strongly supports career education programs, they must be developed with proper safeguards against abuse.

"Because of the uncertainties surrounding future occupational requirements, it would be the grossest of mistakes to tie school curriculums to the needs of the labor market," Seeley stressed. "Education is to prepare our youth for life, not simply for work."

Seeley told the 200 educators, state officials and labor and business representatives that unions are closely watching developments in career studies because they believe there should be a close relationship between education and the workplace.

In the midst of economic uncertainty and rapid technological change, Seeley said, it is essential for school systems to provide broad-based basic education programs in both the academic and manual fields.

He said the programs should focus on teaching students adaptability and should broaden exposure to careers, rather than promote early career choices.

He also warned that career studies must not replace academic, vocational and general programs just to make education work relevant.

Nor should career education be used to release students from school to work, displacing older and full-time workers from their jobs.

And a chief concern of labor, he said, is the danger of career programs being used to exploit youths by providing cheap labor at the expense of education or to initiate a subminimum wage or modify existing child labor laws.

"The reason there is widespread unemployment among young people is not so much that they lack training, as it is that there aren't enough jobs," he observed. "There is very little that education can do, except in the sense of public discussion, to stem the export of jobs and technology abroad and bring about full-employment policies at home."

New Energy Coalition Headed by Winpisinger

Machinists President William W. Winpisinger has been elected to head a new coalition emphasizing the connection between energy and employment issues.

Members of the coalition include some 60 labor unions, consumer, environmental, religious and minority organizations, and other groups.

Executive Director William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens was chosen secretary-treasurer.

At a Washington, D.C., news conference announcing formation of the new group, coalition leaders said that the nation's overall energy policy should be guided by these principles:

- A pricing policy that makes energy just, reasonable, and affordable for consumers.
- Promotion of economic health by the preservation and creation of jobs.
- A breaking up of the concentrated economic power in the energy industry.
- Safety in supplying energy.

The coalition's executive board includes six representatives from organized labor and seven each from community and public-interest groups. Besides Winpisinger, the labor representatives are Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride, Sheet Metal Workers President Edward Carlough, President A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees, and President Douglas Fraser of the Auto Workers.

New Poverty Level Set, $6,200 for Family of Four

Higher prices have caused the government to raise its official poverty-level guideline from $5,850 to $6,200 in annual income for a four-person family living in a non-farm area of the continental United States.

The revised guideline became effective on Apr. 1. The figure is used by the government to determine eligibility of disadvantaged persons for federal, state, and local jobs and training under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

The new guideline, issued by the Labor Dept., is an average figure. The government listed income levels for families of one through six persons in the continental United States, in Hawaii, and in Alaska. A "single-person" family is considered poor under the revised guidelines if income is below $3,140. That ceiling is $170 higher than a year ago.

For a family of six, in all states except Hawaii and Alaska, the new non-farm poverty cutoff is an income of $8,240 a year, compared with $7,770 a year earlier. The poverty guideline for a farm family of four living in the continental United States is $5,270, up $290 over the year.

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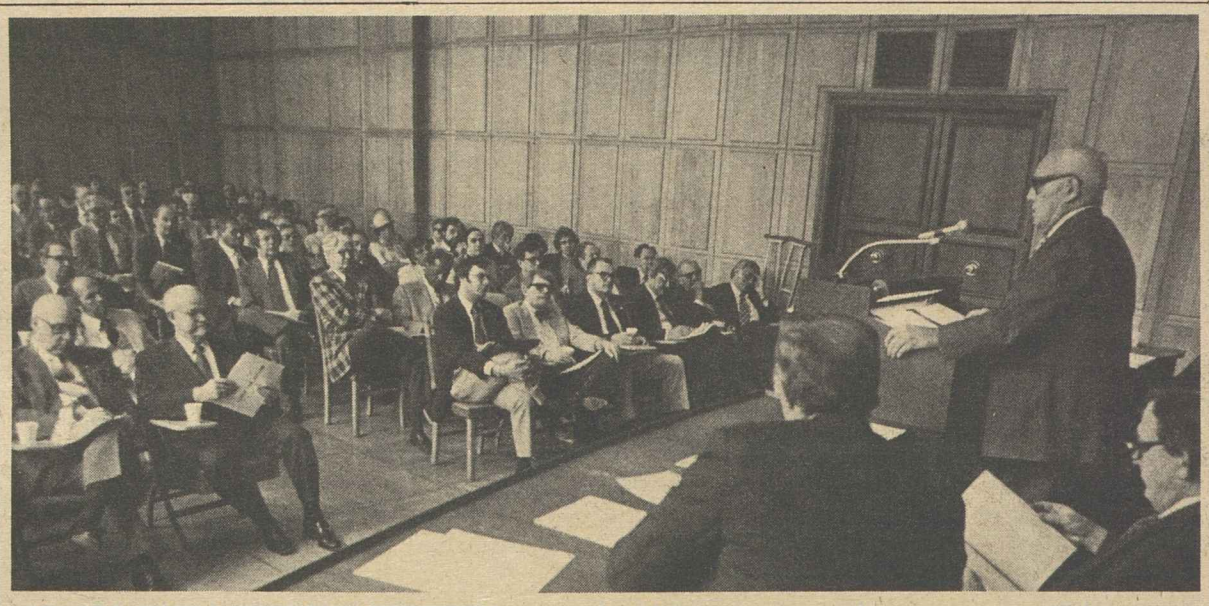
Meany Spurs Drive to Win Senate Law Reform Battle



AN ALL-OUT LOBBYING EFFORT by organized labor starting at the grass roots will be necessary to overcome the filibuster of the labor law reform bill promised by its opponents, AFL-CIO President George Meany tells leaders of national and international unions. The group met at federation headquarters to kick off the final stage of labor's drive to win enactment of the legislation to assure that workers are not denied the right to organize and bargain promised them under the National Labor Relations Act.

Says Issue Overrides All Others

AFL-CIO President George Meany summoned the American labor movement to put its full strength into the final stage of the campaign to win passage of the Carter Administration's labor law reform bill by the Senate.

"We must marshal our resources, coordinate our activities and conduct the most effective lobbying effort ever undertaken by the labor movement," Meany told leaders of AFL-CIO unions meeting at the federation's headquarters. "I am sure you will agree that nothing is more important to the labor movement at this point in its history. Nothing."

The meeting of the top leaders of federation affiliates occurred two days after Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd announced that debate on the labor law reform measure would start on Monday, May 15.

Byrd reported agreement with opponents of the bill that there will be no filibuster on the motion to take up the measure, "but those who wish to discuss the bill at length will have the opportunity to do so beginning May 15."

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), who has been leading the opposition to the House-passed legislation, has already served notice that he will launch a filibuster on the merits of the bill and that there will be "at least 500 amendments at the desk" to create further delays.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who with Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits is leading the Senate campaign for passage of la-

(Continued on Page 3)

Sharp Price Rises Cloud Economy

By James M. Shevis

Rapidly climbing food prices propelled the country into a new inflation spiral, further diluting workers' purchasing power and clouding the nation's economic outlook.

The pattern emerged in two separate reports on price changes issued within a week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The first showed retail prices jumped eight-tenths of 1 percent in March, or at an annual rate of 9.6 percent. The second put the rise in wholesale prices in April at 1.3 percent, their largest monthly advance in three and a half years.

Both reports showed that the major problem in rising prices is the higher cost of food. The consumer foods sector of the government's wholesale price index moved up by 1.9 percent last month, or at an annual rate of 22.8 percent. The CPI indicated that retail prices for food and beverages rose 1.5 percent in March, an annual climb of 18 percent.

The 1.3 percent rise in BLS's producer price index, which the bureau formerly called its wholesale price index, was the steepest rise rince a 1.9 percent gain in November 1974. Increases in producer, or wholesale, prices generally are passed along in great part to Americans in the form of higher retail prices. Thus, workers can ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

Consent Agreement:

J.P. Stevens Yields To Injunction Terms

New York—J. P. Stevens & Co. has agreed to rehire 11 workers fired for their union activities and to take other action that would have been required under a sweeping nationwide court injunction brought against the nation's No. 1 labor-law violator by the federal government.

The giant textile firm's agreement with the National Labor Relations Board stipulates that failure of the company to adhere fully to the settlement could result in a prompt refiling of the injunctive proceedings. The NLRB last January had petitioned the federal district court here, where Stevens is based, to enjoin the company from unlawfully interfering with workers' rights to join unions.

The agency's petition was based on close to 50 unfair labor practice charges involving thousands of Stevens workers, which had been brought by the Clothing & Textile Workers in five states.

Under terms of the agreement, Stevens must institute strict reforms at all of its plants, except those in North and South Carolina and in Dublin, Ga., which are already under enjoining orders by other federal courts. Specifically cited in the union charges which prompted the unprecedented injunction petition were Stevens facilities in New Milford, Conn.; Stuart and Woolwine, Va.; Milledgeville, Ga.; West Boylston, Ala., and Westfield, N.C.

The settlement in no way affects the union's world-wide boycott of Stevens products, now nearly two years old, nor ACTWU's efforts to organize the 83-plant firm. The nation's second largest textile company, Stevens has been dubbed the "most notorious recidivist" in the field of labor law by a federal appeals court here.

The latest legal action requires Stevens to offer full reinstatement

(Continued on Page 6)

Carter Hailed For Decision On Refugees

President Carter's decision to open America's doors to additional refugees from Indochina and Eastern Europe is in this country's finest traditions, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Meany welcomed the announcement that up to 12,500 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos will be allowed to enter the United States in the next six months, along with up to 6,000 refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Earlier, Meany had written to Carter expressing the AFL-CIO Executive Council's call for a "more generous" acceptance of refugees "to save the lives of people who are fleeing oppression."

(Continued on Page 7)

HEW Sounds Alarm On Asbestos Perils

By John R. Oravec

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has warned that millions of American workers who have been exposed to asbestos on the job since the early 1940s may be felled by cancer and lung disease.

In issuing the grim nationwide alert, HEW Sec. Joseph A. Califano noted that between 8 and 11 million workers have come into contact with asbestos fibers since the beginning of World War II, including 4.5 million who worked in wartime shipyards. He said up to 2.5 million are currently exposed to significant levels of asbestos.

Califano termed asbestos "one of the most dangerous and insidious substances in the workplace."

Joining Califano at a news conference announcing the asbestos alert was Surgeon General Julius Richmond, who said he was sending an advisory to the nation's 400,000 doctors about the health risks, diagnosis and treatment of asbestos-caused diseases.

Asbestos has been recognized as a definite cause of cancer and respiratory disease not only among workers, but also their families and entire communities.

The serious health effects of as-

(Continued on Page 6)

House Rejects GOP Bid For Broad Budget Slash

A Republican plan for an across-the-board cut in the federal budget that would have affected education, health and social services programs by as much as 7 to 10 percent was narrowly defeated in the House, 203 to 197.

The House, heading for final action on the first resolution setting budget goals for the 1979 fiscal year, also defeated an amendment to roll back funds and authority for a federal salary increase from 6 percent to the cap proposed by the Administration of 5.5 percent.

Other amendments to shift funds from defense to domestic programs and to add to the defense budget were rejected as the House indicated it would stay very close to the House Budget Committee's targets for expenditures of $501.4 billion, $1.2 billion higher than the President's proposed budget, revenues of $443.3 billion and a deficit of $58.1 billion, about $900 million lower than the Carter forecast.

The first budget resolution is designed to set targets and goals on expenditures and taxing policy to be implemented in a resolution adopted by Sept. 15 setting specific limits that can be exceeded only by

(Continued from Page 8)

Airline Unions Affirm Stand On Hijackings

Manila — Delegates from civil aviation unions in nine countries unanimously called for international solidarity to curb the recent global wave of airline hijackings and terrorism.

At a meeting of the civil aviation section of the International Transport Workers' Federation here, the trade unionists reaffirmed ITF's longstanding policy of concerted action by workers against countries that continue to support and give sanctuary to those who carry out such acts.

The conferees said that the ITF should be ready to organize boycotts and impose other sanctions against nations that refuse to install effective security measures at airports and flout world opinion and the principles of international civil aviation conventions.

The ITF is made up of unions representing some 7 million transport workers throughout the world. Its civil aviation section is among the most active of its eight industrial sections.

The 40 delegates came from the Philippines, Malaysia, India, Thailand, Singapore, Pakistan, Japan, Australia, and the United States. The U.S. was represented by Vice President J. F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks, Vice President Ernest Mitchell of the Transport Workers, and Frank Waldner, assistant to the Machinists' vice president for transportation.

The conference also dealt with the problems of job security, trade union and human rights, occupational health and safety, and the risks involved in transporting hazardous cargo such as radioactive materials and cancer-causing chemicals.

Pilots Strike For New Pact At Northwest

Minneapolis—An Air Line Pilots strike for better pay and improved working conditions grounded all Northwest Airlines flights as management refused to budge from a hardened position.

The strike by the carrier's 1,550 pilots began on Apr. 29 at the end of a 30-day "cooling-off" period prescribed under the Railway Labor Act, which governs bargaining in the industry. Northwest refused to continue bargaining unless the union postponed the strike. The union refused.

No dates were set for renewed talks. The pilots, who have been trying to negotiate a new contract for a year, had accepted a mediator's suggestion of binding arbitration but Northwest did not agree.

The airline is a member of the industry's so-called "mutual aid" pact under which signatory carriers contribute to a struck company. Northwest is eligible to receive over $1.25 million a day during the initial part of the strike.

Northwest pilots last struck the airline in 1975. The walkout lasted four days. Northwest serves 39 cities in the United States and seven in the Orient.

Rubber Workers Name New Education Director

Akron, Ohio—Harold W. Jenkins has been named education director of the Rubber Workers to succeed Robert Strauber, who resigned to become Akron's deputy mayor for labor relations. Jenkins joined the URW staff in 1966 and has been a special representative for education and organizing for the past year.

1978 SOLIDARITY AWARD of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry is presented Glenn E. Watts, president of the Communications Workers, at a Washington, D.C., dinner for his "unceasing and dedicated efforts to preserve the rights of Soviet Jews in their efforts to communicate with the West." A posthumous award was given Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. Giving Watts his award are Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers, left, and Burton Levinson of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, chairman of the event.

Unions Invite Mediation In National Rail Talks

All of the unions bargaining nationally with the nation's major railroads have turned to mediation in an effort to break the impasse that has developed in their current contract talks.

The five additional unions to invoke the services of the National Mediation Board are the United Transportation Union, Maintenance of Way Employees, Sheet Metal Workers, Train Dispatchers, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

Earlier, seven other unions had asked for the board's assistance. The mediation has resulted in no breakthroughs, and the parties anticipated that the board would proffer arbitration—the next step under the Railway Labor Act—as a potential solution to the deadlock.

The seven unions are the Railway & Airline Clerks, Carmen, Signalmen, Machinists, Electrical Workers, Boilermarkers & Blacksmiths, and Firemen & Oilers.

Talks between the five unions that have newly sought mediation and the National Railway Labor Conference—the carriers' bargaining arm—broke off at the end of April, even though union leaders reported some progress.

"We regret having to take this step because we had been making significant progress in several areas and, I believe, were close to a final settlement," Chairman Fred Hardin of UTU's negotiating committee said.

Bargaining between the Yardmasters and the carriers is also before the mediation board under a petition from the industry. In addition, the Yardmasters are under a court order not to strike and have agreed with management to abide by this restriction until May 8. The Railway Supervisors Association does not participate in nationwide bargaining but conducts its negotiations with individual railroads.

The unions' 36-month agreement with the carriers expired last Dec. 31, but under provisions of the Railway Labor Act the pact remains in force until superseded by a new agreement.

Consumer, Wholesale Levels:

Price Surge Clouds Economic Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

pect to pay stiffer prices in the months ahead, particularly at the grocery store.

Wholesale prices for processed poultry and pork turned up in April after falling the month before, the government reported. Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and miscellaneous processed foods rose more than in March, BLS said.

Producer prices of beef and veal and processed fruits and vegetables continued to rise, although less than in March. Prices of crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs moved up twice as much in April—3.7 percent—as in March, the bureau noted.

Another worrisome aspect of the report on producer prices was the sharp gain registered among non-food items. The non-food category, which had been advancing at a moderate clip of five-tenths of 1 percent since last fall, took a sharp upswing of 1 percent in April—the largest gain in that sector since a 1.7 percent advance in October 1974.

The April increase in producer prices more than doubled the six-tenths of 1 percent climb in March, and even exceeded the 1.1 percent jump in February when much of the country suffered from severe winter weather.

In its report on consumer prices, BLS said that retail prices rose at a seasonally adjusted compound annual rate of 9.3 percent during the first three months of 1978.

"Clearly, the major inflationary factors in the first quarter were food, housing, energy costs, and interest rates for new homes," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said after analyzing the BLS report.

"The problems clearly were specifically not wages since items such as food, interest rates, and used cars are not basically wage-related."

Food prices over the January-March period were up 15.4 percent; interest rates, taxes, and insurance on homes, 17.3 percent; used cars, 19.5 percent; home maintenance and repairs, 10.7 percent, and gas and electricity rates, 12.4 percent.

In a separate report, BLS said that real spendable earnings of an urban worker with three dependents rose only two-tenths of 1 percent in March, and were still lower than the 1972 calendar year average.

Real spendable earnings, or take-home pay expressed in constant 1967 dollars, averaged $93.55 a week, only slightly higher than the February level of $93.35, and far off the $96.16 average in 1972. Over the past 12 months, real spendable earnings were up 2.1 percent, but the increase was due entirely to the income tax reduction that took effect last summer.

Meanwhile, adding to uncertainties over the nation's economy, the Commerce Dept. reported that its measure of future economic trends declined in March for the second time in three months.

The one-tenth of 1 percent drop in the department's index of leading economic indicators followed a government report last month that real gross national product—the value of the nation's total output of goods and services—declined in the first quarter. During the January-March period, Commerce said, the index was down four-tenths of 1 percent for the worst showing in three years.

The index is supposed to foreshadow economic developments several months ahead. It measures 12 sectors of the economy, ranging from stock prices to new orders. Of the 10 available for March, six worsened from February.

Much of the March increase in the consumer price index stemmed from rising prices of meats and housing. Over two-fifths of the 1.5 percent increase in grocery costs resulted from higher prices for meats, BLS said. Housing costs rose 1 percent over the month, a larger increase than in each of the two preceding months.

Housing costs are given a 40 percent weight in BLS's newly revised CPI, while food prices have a weight of nearly 20 percent. The revised CPI, which covers about half the U.S. population, was introduced in February and reflects an updating of the spending patterns of urban blue-collar and clerical workers.

BLS also publishes an entirely new consumer price index, which reflects the buying habits of 80 percent of the nation's population, excluding only rural households. And it is continuing to issue, through July, the old index for urban wage earners and clerical employees. Both of these indices rose eight-tenths of 1 percent in March, matching the increase in the revised CPI.

In the food component of the CPI, large increases were posted for fresh fruits and eggs. Prices for cereal and bakery products and fats and oils also rose, although the increases were smaller than in February, BLS said. Restaurant meals and snacks continued to rise in price, costing nine-tenths of 1 percent more than in the previous month.

Home ownership costs soared 1.2 percent over the month, or at an annual rate of 14.4 percent. The March increases for fuel oil, gas and electricity all were larger than in February or January.

Prices for textile house furnishings and appliances, including radio and television, rose after declining in February, and furniture prices showed large increases for the second consecutive month. Rents were up six-tenths of 1 percent, about the same as in recent months.

Senators Hit Treasury Dept. Delays In Imposing Anti-Dumping Penalties

The snail's-pace approach of the Treasury Dept. to assess anti-dumping penalties on imports sold in the U.S. market below fair value is seriously hurting American workers and industry, five senators concluded in releasing a General Accounting Office study.

The GAO study found that the assessment of duties by the Treasury "is seldom done in a timely manner," adding that the U.S. Customs Service estimated the average delay extends from three to three and one-half years.

It noted, however, that the Treasury is not bound by any deadline and that it has met statutory guidelines in making its determinations.

The GAO study was made at the request of Senators John Heinz (R-Pa.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), who are members of an ad hoc "steel caucus" in the Senate.

The senators pointed out that the three-to-three-and-one-half-year delay in the assessment comes after 13 months of "determination" investigation.

Because of the delays, the senators said, importers who have engaged in unfair trade practices can continue to be involved in the dumping operations for at least four years before they are brought to justice.

Meanwhile, "American workers and industries continue to suffer the injuries inflicted by unfair trade practices," they pointed out.

The GAO study showed that in the three-year period from the start of 1975 to the end of 1977, the Treasury investigated 69 cases, but anti-dumping duties were imposed in only 10.

The report noted that much of the delay in the assessment of duties could be attributed to the finding that the U.S. Customs Service has not given anti-dumping investigations a high priority until recently.

Earlier this month, the Treasury assessed $46 million in anti-dumping duties on Japanese color television sets imported in 1972 and 1973. It made no determination on Japanese imports in the four subsequent years.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) and Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) questioned the Treasury Dept.'s failure to take action on the period covering the additional years, since the Treasury has data showing the Japanese dumping violations from 1972 to 1977 would amount to $400 million.

"We understand that the department limited the original action in this long-drawn-out case to one year of assessments so as to minimize adverse impact on importers," Vanik and Rostenkowski said.

"The magnitude of the present dumping liability on imported Japanese TVs is a problem of the Treasury's own making," they stressed, "since it is responsible for its failure to enforce the Anti-Dumping Act in a vigorous and timely fashion."

Debate Starts May 15:

Stretch Drive Opens For Labor Law Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

bor law reform, has repeatedly expressed confidence that supporters have the 60 votes needed eventually to invoke cloture and kill a filibuster.

Meany, too, was optimistic that in the final showdown the necessary votes will be there to shut off debate. And both sides agree that a solid majority of the Senate favors enactment of the bill.

"We support full debate," Meany said. "After all, the Senate has not considered any major labor law amendments in many years. For many senators, who have only heard about the bill from hysterical business lobbyists, the debate could be very educational—especially as they learn about the thousands of workers who have been denied their legal rights.

"But this legislation can only be debated so long," he warned, "and then debate turns into a stall. It becomes a carbon copy of the number one tactic of employers in fighting union representation elections—delay, delay and more delay."

The AFL-CIO unions represented at the meeting were urged to devote full attention in the weeks ahead to the drive to win enactment of labor law reform.

Meany particularly stressed the importance of continued grass-roots lobbying by local and state central bodies and individual union members.

Also addressing the union leaders on the tactics involved in the campaign were Victor Kamber, head of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform; Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller; Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, a member of the task force, and Seafarers President Paul Hall, chairman of a special Executive Council committee on labor law reform.

As the union leaders met, scores of union members already were on Capitol Hill to launch a "victims' vigil" to acquaint senators with the methods employers use to thwart the organization efforts of their employees as the law now stand. They are workers who have suffered discharges, discrimination and other reprisals for engaging in union activity, abuses the labor law reform bill is designed to make less profitable for industry. The vigil, bringing in relays of workers representing various unions, will continue through Senate passage of the bill.

Earlier, representatives of Americans for Justice on the Job heard an appeal from Ogden Fields, an arbitrator and former executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board, to help educate the public on the need to assure the rights of workers through passage of the reform bill. The AJJ is a coalition of 200 labor, civil rights, religious and women's organizations supporting the measure.

As part of the campaign, Meany addressed an open letter to American business in the form of a half-page advertisement in the Wall Street Journal, May 4. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

The ad points out that President Carter's proposed legislation would simply guarantee a prompt election to determine whether workers want a union and provide effective remedies for the victims of employers who violate the law.

"That's all the Carter bill does," Meany stresses. "It provides unions with no additional rights. It deprives employers of no legal rights they now possess.

"It is directed against law breakers, and only against law breakers."

Why then, he asks, have the great majority of employers who are law abiding allowed themselves to be lured into an alliance with the law breakers in their campaign to defeat labor law reform?

Unless the employers secretly seek the destruction of American trade unionism and the collective bargaining system, Meany says, the question is:

"Why do you let the hate mongers and law violators falsely claim to speak in the name of America's business leaders?"

The better way, Meany declares, "is to establish a system in which a fair law is fairly enforced, and to recognize that 'law and order' in labor management relations will benefit not only business and labor but the entire nation."

Fair Newspaper Policies Urged

Newspapers have a basic obligation to deal fairly with labor law reform legislation in their selection of letters to print and in the advertising they accept as well as in the editorial columns, the Newspaper Guild urged.

The Guild's executive board noted that the AFL-CIO Task Force has reported that many newspapers editorially opposed to the reform bill have given little or no space to letters taking a different position. And some publications have even refused, on various pretexts, paid advertising supporting labor law reform.

"Fair treatment of letters and ads is an elementary press obligation," the board said. It called on newspapers and magazines to assure equal access to their columns for both supporters and opponents of the bill.

WORKERS VICTIMIZED by the unfair labor practices of employers meet at AFL-CIO headquarters before beginning a "victims' vigil" at the Capitol until the labor law reform bill is enacted. The first group included members of the Machinists, the Carpenters and the Furniture Workers. The message they carried to their Senators is spelled out on a banner now hanging above the entrance to the federation's headquarters building in Washington (lower photo).

Television Debate Gives Preview Of Senate Battle on Reform Bill

By David L. Perlman

A national television audience got a one-hour preview of the considerably longer debate the Senate will begin this month on the labor law reform bill.

If one of the participants in the Public Broadcasting Service program has his way, the Senate will never get a chance to vote on the bill.

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) said bluntly that he will lead a filibuster to prevent a vote on the merits of the legislation because "we don't believe we can get 51 votes against this bill."

But since it requires 60 votes in the 100-member Senate to limit debate, "if we have 41, we're going to beat you," Hatch warned.

The Advocates, a program intended to air both sides of controversial issues, had as expert witnesses supporting the case for labor law reform Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, and Howard Lesnick, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania.

Witnesses opposed to the bill were Hatch and Peter Nash, who was general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board during the Nixon and Ford Administrations and is now representing employer organizations fighting the reform bill.

The "advocate" presenting the case for labor law reform was Stephen I. Schlossberg of the Auto Workers, while Vincent J. Apruzzese of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce took the other side.

Legislation is needed, Donahue testified, because the National Labor Relations Act "doesn't deliver on the promise to protect the worker" in exercising "a free, fair choice" of whether or not to be represented by a union.

Employers have found that firing union supporters is "the most effective tool to chill an organizing effort by workers," Donahue said.

As for the eventual remedy—"maybe a year, maybe two years later"—of lost wages minus anything the worker earned elsewhere, Donahue termed it "a very cheap cost for defeating an organizing campaign."

On the bill's penalty of debarment from federal contracts of firms that repeatedly violate the National Labor Relations Act, Donahue noted that while J. P. Stevens has had to pay damages totalling about $1.5 million to the hundreds of union supporters it fired, "the government last year spent $18 million of the taxpayers money doing business with J. P. Stevens. I think it's outrageous."

Prof. Lesnick testified that he has taught labor law for 18 years and considers the National Labor Relations Act among "the most constructive pieces of legislation Congress has enacted . . . designed to defuse an enduring and bitter social problem" by allowing workers to decide for themselves whether to be represented by a union.

But over this period, he said, he has seen the law's effectiveness progressively weakened, "more and more bogged down in protracted delay and ineffective remedies."

Changes are needed, he said, because the timing of representation elections is now largely controlled by employers and because employers can hammer away at the union in captive audience meetings at the workplace without allowing workers an equal chance to hear the union side.

As for the accusation that increasing the size of the National Labor Relations Board from five to seven members amounts to "packing" the NLRB, Lesnick noted that a panel of both union and management lawyers had urged that it be increased even further—to nine members—to allow faster handling of unfair labor practice cases. The board's workload is 10 times greater than in its early years, he testified.

Nash, arguing against labor law reform, said workers don't really lose anything when an employer stalls and refuses to bargain in good faith after the workers have voted for union representation.

If the workers are well enough organized, he contended, they could strike for more money. And if their new union isn't strong enough to strike effectively, they probably wouldn't be able to do much at the bargaining table.

In closing arguments, Apruzzese said the labor law reform bill should be defeated "because it is a naked union power grab."

Schlossberg said it should be passed because "the law needs teeth. It must not reward lawbreakers."

He termed the employers fighting the bill "the descendants of those who fought the minimum wage, social security and the original Wagner Act."

Kirkland Calls Reform A Human Rights Issue

Senators who profess concern for human rights abroad should match their rhetoric with their votes on labor law reform, "a human rights issue at home," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told a Teachers' conference in Washington.

"When the subject of human rights touches our own shores and challenges our own performance it is not quite so comfortable a matter for many Americans," Kirkland declared at the AFT's Quest Conference.

Our own human rights are "not as secure as they ought to be," he said, and they are vulnerable because of the massive attack of those "who still place property rights ahead of human rights."

The labor law reform issue before the Senate is in the "same mainstream of American ideals as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act, the Equal Rights Amendment and the Wagner Act, Kirkland stressed, adding: "Its importance cannot be overestimated. It is legislation to assure that with equality goes opportunity . . . that with rights goes the ability to use those rights under full protection of law."

He praised the AFT for its commitment to the human rights issue in helping to bring "to millions of Americans the voices for liberty from the prisons of the East" and reviewed the AFL-CIO's actions on behalf of Soviet dissidents, the Vietnamese "boat people," its involvement in fighting South Africa apartheid and its voice in South America and the Caribbean against dictatorships of the right and left.

Listing in detail the varied and mounting number of violations by employers of the nation's basic labor law, Kirkland said it all added up to the workers having the rights but "the mechanism for protecting and asserting those rights is ponderously slow and weighted against those workers. . . . Increasing numbers of workers are becoming afraid to exercise their rights . . . and they surrender their rights, choose not to walk into the sunshine of industrial freedom."

He called for the Teachers' help as educators, trade unionists and Americans concerned about human rights to offset the scare tactics and propaganda blitz of the opponents of labor law reform, noting that if the fight for labor law reform is won "our shared goal of full rights for government workers cannot be far behind."

The Senate, he said, must not duck its responsibilities and must vote on labor law reform, up or down.

Law Reform Month Marked by Seattle

Seattle — April was observed in Seattle as Labor Reform Month by proclamation of Mayor Charles Royer, a staunch and outspoken advocate of the reform legislation pending in Congress.

The rights of workers protected by law are denied to many citizens today, Royer noted in his proclamation. Thus, he declared, "it is in the interest of the citizens of Seattle and Americans everywhere that these rights be guaranteed to all."

A Symbol of Good Faith

OPPONENTS OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S bill to reform the nation's labor law, claiming to speak for American business, have launched bitter and often slanderous attacks on the American trade union movement and its elected leaders.

The Business Roundtable, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the so-called National Right to Work Committee and others including extreme right-wing organizations have publicly committed themselves to defeat the labor law reform bill. They seem to feel the only way to achieve this is to defame the trade movement and misrepresent the bill, S. 2467.

On behalf of the labor movement, I ask the nation's businessmen: Why? What is your motivation? What do you expect to gain? Where is the moral basis for your attacks? Is not the real intent of this attack the destruction of the uniquely American system of collective bargaining, which business leaders have hailed for four decades?

We in the AFL-CIO don't believe the majority of American businessmen want to give aid and comfort to law-breakers. We don't believe the majority of American businessmen are afraid of the democratic process in labor-management relations.

But, until now, on this important issue of fairness and respect for law, virtually the only message from American business is being delivered by the shrill voice of professional anti-labor lobbying organizations and their often disreputable allies among the propaganda and even "hate" groups of the extreme right. We ask American business leaders:

Do you support the law breakers and law evaders in the business community? Do you want to destroy American trade unionism? Do you believe that labor-management cooperation in the workplace is improved through such attacks on the labor movement and its leaders? Do you secretly seek a death sentence for the collective bargaining system you so often hail in public forums?

And, if the answer is "No"—then, our question is: why do you let the hate mongers and law violators falsely claim to speak in the name of America's business leaders?

There is a better way. It is to establish a system in which a fair law is fairly enforced, and to recognize that "law and order" in labor-management relations will benefit not only business and labor but the entire nation.

Passage of the labor law reform bill will not, of course, guarantee the continuance of a fair and sane approach to labor-management relations in industry and commerce. Defeat of the labor law reform bill, which we would deeply resent, will not of itself send us back to the Dark Ages.

But the labor law reform bill is a symbol of good faith. What happens to that symbol, in the Senate of the United States, will have a profound impact on the kind of labor-management relations that America will have in the years ahead.

The wise and intelligent leaders of the American business world should quickly address themselves to this question, and to their role in this campaign.

—From an open letter to American business by AFL-CIO President George Meany appearing as an advertisement in the Wall Street Journal.

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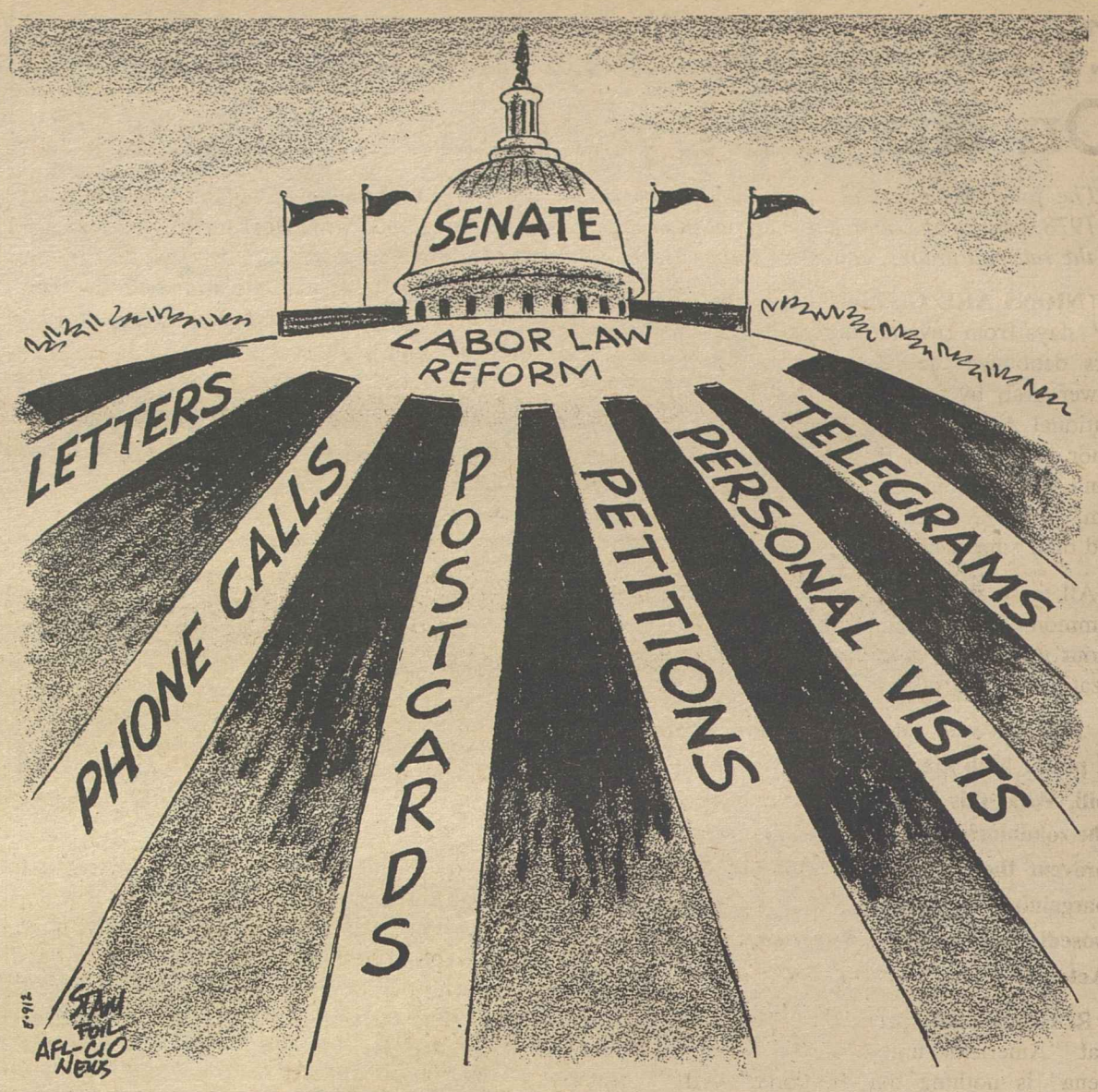

'Displaced' Homemakers:

First Steps Taken to Provide Some Security for Housewives

By Gus Tyler

BEING A HOUSEWIFE isn't a job, according to our laws and folk lore. Hence, you're not entitled to a regular wage nor to overtime pay for working beyond 40 hours a week. Nor are you covered by workers' compensation, disability, unemployment insurance or social security.

Your reward is your room and board and the love and respect of your husband and children —if you are lucky enough to get them. All of which may suffice until such time as you lose your "employer" through death or divorce.

In which case, you suddenly find yourself a "displaced person," someone pushed out of a settled habitat with no place to go. As in the case of a woman from a small Midwest town who testifies:

"In 1974 my husband died suddenly and in a matter of a few horrible hours I became a 55-year-old-widow. I spent 33½ years of my marriage making a home for my husband and three children. I have developed no working skills and have been unsuccessful in finding any sort of a job. The opportunities are limited in a small town and are naturally filled by the young. Consequently, my funds grow smaller along with my shrinking ego.

"The 2½ years until I reach 60 stretch interminably. My husband's social security will be no big deal at best. Preoccupation with grief, unexpected responsibility, rejection by potential employers, limited funds, have made me feel alone and apart from life. After months of desperation I have lately begun to think of death as an attractive alternative."

This testimony is but one of many cited in the Civil Rights Digest on the subject of the "displaced homemakers."

Another refers to herself as a 65-year-old Christian lady "whose husband divorced her after 32 years of marriage. As a consequence, she lost Blue Shield-Blue Cross under which she had been covered through her husband. She is advised that hospital insurance starts "where Medicare leaves off. But with raising five children I never worked out to establish social security, so I am not eligible for Medicare." She picks up pennies as baby-sitter for her ex and his new wife.

To cope with these and like bits of quiet desperation, Rep. Yvonne Burke (D-Calif.) has introduced a Displaced Homemakers' bill in Congress. It is a first timid step toward recognizing the great contribution the housewife makes to the nation and toward providing her with proper securities.

The bill calls for a study of the possible protections, including "programs established or benefits provided under federal and state unemployment compensation laws by consideration of full-time homemakers as workers eligible for such benefits."

A study isn't very much. It's just a gathering of facts and of ideas. But, at least, it says that we're thinking about the several million women who—to quote a California judge—are treated as "a breeding cow to be nurtured during her years of fecundity, and then conveniently and economically converted to cheap steaks when her prime is past."

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Our Responsibilities On Mental Health

What we've done during the past 25 years is to exercise our rights and responsibilities as human beings, as citizens, as workers and as trade unionists.

As human beings we've tried to learn more about mental health, and the causes, cures and personal, social and economic consequences of mental illness. Obviously, we need to learn more and faster—and so we need more and better seminars, more and better conferences, more and better publications, more and better visual aids and a deeper awareness as well.

As citizens we need to involve ourselves more in community mental health clinics, in HMOs, in HSAs, on the boards of hospitals and voluntary agencies, as volunteers and, finally, in political, social and legislative action — particularly for a national health insurance program which must provide coverage for mental illness.

—AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis at annual conference on Problems of Industrial Psychiatric Medicine, Amityville, N.Y.

Even in Films:

Truth Trampled in Attacks On Unions by Rightwingers

The following editorial appeared in the May 3, 1978, edition of Labor, the national newspaper of the railroad unions, edited by Ruben Levin.

UNIONS ARE GETTING it in the neck these days from several sources. Right-wing senators denounce the labor law reform bill as a power grab by union leaders. The head of the National Association of Manufacturers describes labor power as "a myth" and claims most workers don't want unions. Meanwhile, a widely shown film, "Blue Collar," features three auto workers and their supposedly crooked union leaders.

All these and similar events have one thing in common. They present biased and harmful views about American workers and their labor organizations. Let's take a look:

Senators who call the labor law reform bill a power grab are guilty of misrepresenting the bill. What this bill does is to remove some of the roadblocks used by anti-union employers to prevent their employees from organizing and bargaining collectively. That right has supposedly been guaranteed ever since the Wagner Act of 1935.

R. Heath Larry, president of the NAM, claims that "American union power in the political arena" is nothing but "a social myth." Larry seems worried that members of Congress will vote for pro-labor measures because they fear the unions on election day.

Actually union political power is neither a myth nor a juggernaut. Unions do spread the voting records of members of Congress. They urge all working people to register and vote. They give their members' political contributions to progressive candidates. All this is crucial to many progressives in Congress. But these people generally vote pro-labor not because they're bought but because they think that way.

According to the NAM president also, "nothing could be further from the truth" than the charge that "the machinations of business people" have kept workers out of unions. Rather, the "individuality and independence" of workers themselves are "the real obstacles to the expansion of American unions," Larry said.

This is a claim worthy of Baron Munchausen himself. Hundreds of companies in many industries have used warnings, threats and firings to stop their employees from organizing. Only a few weeks ago a National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge found giant J. P. Stevens & Co. used "outrageous" methods to stop employees at its Wallace, N.C. plant from voting for the Clothing & Textile Workers Union. This was part of Stevens's continuing effort to "destroy the union through persistent violations of the law, board orders, court decrees and contempt citations," the judge said.

Larry's statements—in an article he wrote for the journal "Business Topics"—are belied by the NAM's own recent action in establishing a "Council on Union-Free Environment." This new NAM outfit aims to teach employers how to keep out unions. It joins a number of consultants and lawyers who make a lush living doing the same thing. As the Wall Street Journal reported a year ago, "Fighting off unions has become a major preoccupation of many corporate managements."

SO MAYBE we shouldn't expect much truth about workers and their unions from right-wing senators and the NAM. But we did feel let down by the highly touted film "Blue Collar." This is a movie about three friends who are auto workers. It's powerful—because of good acting and because it does touch on some realities of working class life. It shows the grim monotony, noise and lack of freedom in assembly line jobs—the importance of the union—the friendships and kidding—the bars—the terrible money squeeze, in trying to raise a family.

But "Blue Collar" has a phony plot line. It offers us crooked, sell-out and murderous union leaders, even though the Auto Workers are widely known as an honest effective union. As for the three auto worker friends, they react to their frustrations by snorting cocaine, kinky sex, and then pulling a stupid robbery. Thus the three "heroes" are portrayed as intellectual morons and moral ciphers. In effect, "Blue Collar" fakes it about most American workers and their unions just as much as the NAM does.

Here are a few facts, in reply to the fakery: Workers, through unions, win higher pay (union pay averages 16 percent higher than non-union pay in the same occupations, according to a 1976 official study). Unions also win better fringe benefits, more job security, fairer treatment at work. Many workers, union and non-union, still have serious problems. Inflation presses them hard. They have trouble with crime, debts, slick salesmen, things breaking down. Many jobs are dull, dangerous and plagued with layoffs. Unions can't solve all these problems—but they can and do help a lot.

Remedies Needed:

Gains for Nation's Poor Tied To Overhaul of Labor Law

UPDATING the nation's labor laws with the reform proposal now before the Senate would be the "most positive affirmative action" possible to boost the upward mobility of poor whites and poor blacks, civil rights activist Bayard Rustin declared.

Rustin, who is president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, stressed that workers at the bottom of the economic ladder would be helped the most by the reform legislation. He said that because of the weak remedies and potential for delay in the present law, some employers are able to "brutalize black and white workers by keeping them unable to join unions."

Labor law reform, he predicted, would have an immediate positive effect on unemployment, "particularly in the South, where we would be able—very soon—to put thousands and thousands of these people back to work, because they will have unions to help and defend them."

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Rustin said that the Randolph Institute, working with the labor movement, has been able to make a significant contribution to the growing participation of black workers in both the political process and unions. The institute will continue that sort of work "so long as there is a single black unregistered" to vote, he said, and that it is also expanding its efforts to improve the situation for unemployed workers.

"The economic situation of youngsters in the black community has grown worse over the last 12 years," he said in stressing that "we must give our attention to the question of jobs." He said that the institute recently got a $600,000 Labor Dept. grant to concentrate on the severe unemployment rates among young blacks between the ages of 16 and 20, "to help them prepare to go to work and to help them find work."

Rustin was questioned by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is broadcast weekly on the Mutual radio network.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT by 5 to 4 has ruled that corporations can spend unlimited amounts of money to influence public referendums because the Constitution guarantees them the same freedom of speech as individuals.

In the case at issue, the First National Bank of Boston and several other companies challenged a state law that made it a crime for banks and corporations to propagandize for or against ballot box issues that do not directly affect their interests.

What the banks and corporations wanted to do was oppose a referendum proposal to amend the Massachusetts Constitution and enable the legislature to enact a graduated personal income tax.

While the implications of the Supreme Court decision are unclear, especially in the way it might affect federal laws banning corporate spending for candidates, there are going to be national reverberations. The court has given a blank check to corporations at the very time that a number of trends are converging.

There has been an increasing concentration of economic power in big corporations and conglomerates. They have long been a dominant force in city and state governments. A recent Senate subcommittee study, the first in a decade, found 530 direct and 12,193 indirect interlocks between some 130 major companies that account for one-fourth of the assets of all U.S. corporations.

The study, headed by the late Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), showed intense concentration in the 13 largest companies—firms like AT&T, BankAmerica, Chase Manhattan, Exxon, Ford, Mobil, Texaco and Metropolitan Life. Each of the 13 giants was interlocked through board membership with an average of 70 percent of the 117 other companies studied.

THE PUBLIC has increasingly been choosing the referendum route of settling a variety of issues. There are questions of growth vs. no-growth, of nuclear power plants, of property tax revolts, of limiting state government spending, of cutting certain taxes and raising others, of pollution controls, of job health and safety.

State "right-to-work" laws, already in effect in 20 states, are back in the news because business is pouring millions into front groups to get an open shop on the ballot in Missouri.

Five years ago, Ronald Reagan and his supporters narrowly lost on Proposition 1, a proposal to put a constitutional limit on state spending in California.

Since then, the Reagan idea has spread and, in March, Tennessee voters by 2-1 approved an amendment to limit the growth of state spending to the growth of the state's economy.

In California, the Jarvis-Gann amendment—to be voted on in June—would cut property taxes and cost the state some $7 billion in revenue.

Another trend is the rapid movement of business into political action. After the Watergate scandals and the revelation of illegal corporate spending, business has come into the open. With the Federal Election Commission and federal law clearing the way, corporate Political Action Committees have quintupled to more than 500 in the past three years. Business PACs, which solicit money from employees, gave about $7 million to congressional candidates in 1976.

The court's minority opinion, written by Justice White, pointed out two cases in 1976 where business money dominated the issue. On a nuclear power proposition in California, 203 corporations gave $2.5 million to the fight while people on the other side raised $1.6 million. In Montana, corporations raised $144,000 and won while the opposition raised only $450.

The Supreme Court decision was a blow to consumer, civic and labor organizations in the struggle to influence public opinion on public issues.

Before long, corporations may be trying to persuade us that less government is the most, that sales taxes are the way to get involved, that we can make ends meet if we try harder, that a walk a day can keep government health insurance away.

UPWARD MOBILITY of workers at the bottom of the economic ladder will get a big boost from the affirmative action resulting from the labor law reform bill now before the Senate, President Bayard Rustin, center, of the A. Philip Randolph Institute predicted on Labor News Conference. The civil rights activist was questioned by David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc., and Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe. The AFL-CIO produced affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.

SAMPLES FROM FIRST BARREL of oil transmitted through the trans-Alaska pipeline are included in plaques presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany and Robert A. Georgine, left, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. Making the presentation are Alaska's Sen. Mike Gravel, right, Mary Jo Evans of the Valdez Chamber of Commerce, and Guy Stringham, labor representative of the Organization for Management of Alaska's Resources.

Major Contracts:

'78 Pay Settlements Average 9.9 Percent

Major contracts negotiated during the first three months of the year gave unionized workers average increases of 9.9 percent in the first year and 7.3 percent annually over the life of the contract, the Labor Dept. reported.

The increases compared with 7.3 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, during the whole of 1977. The gains do not include possible increases under cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The figures are based on 76 collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 or more workers each and a total of 392,000. Most of the workers covered by the settlements were in the soft coal, transportation equipment, finance, insurance and real estate industries. The coal miners accounted for 40 percent of the workers covered by the pacts.

In key contracts covering 5,000 or more workers, wage and fringe benefit increases together averaged 14.6 percent for the first year and 8.5 percent annually over the life of the contract. These gains compare with 9.6 and 6.2 percent, respectively, in 1977.

Other highlights of the report on first-quarter settlements:

- Workers in manufacturing industries averaged 9.4 percent in pay gains in the first contract year and 6 percent a year over the life of the agreement, compared with 8.4 and 5.5 percent last year.
- Settlements in the non-manufacturing sector averaged 10.2 percent for the first year and 7.7 percent annually over the full term, compared with 7.4 and 6 percent, respectively, in 1977.
- Some 16,000 construction workers received pay hikes of 6.5 percent in the first contract year and 4.6 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 6.3 percent both in the first year and annually over the full term in 1977.
- The agreements had an average duration of 33.8 months, compared with 33.3 months when the same parties previously negotiated. With the exception of one-year contracts, the size of wage gains tended to increase as contract duration grew, the Labor Dept. said.

In contrast to the pattern of the last two years, contracts without cost-of-living escalators provided larger first-year pay boosts than those with COL provisions, but this was apparently skewed by the effects of the coal miners' contract, which did not have COL coverage.

Some 272,000 workers without COL protection received an average 10.8 percent first-year increase, compared to 8 percent for workers with cost-of-living protection. In 1977, workers under contracts covering 1,000 or more employees received an average first-year increase of 7.6 percent in pacts without such clauses and 8 percent in agreements with COL provisions.

When the coal miners' settlement is excluded, however, the importance of escalator clauses to the protection of negotiated wage increases against the impact of higher prices can be seen by the experience during 1977, the Labor Dept. said.

The consumer price index rose 6.8 percent in 1977. COL clauses provided wage increases of 57 percent of that rise on the average, the Labor Dept. said.

Thirty-three percent of the workers under 1978 first-quarter settlements with provision for cost-of-living increases are covered by clauses stipulating 1-cent hourly adjustments for each rise of four-tenths of a point in the CPI; 28 percent have formulas calling for adjustments of 1 cent for each increase of three-tenths of a point in the index.

During the first quarter, COL provisions were introduced in only two settlements covering 3,100 workers, and were dropped in five agreements affecting about 199,000 workers, most of them in the soft-coal industry.

Bargaining activity is considerably heavier in the current quarter, with some 370 major pacts covering 1.1 million workers due to expire or be reopened, the Labor Dept. said. Key agreements are in the construction, food, and maritime industries.

In addition, some 2.5 million workers will receive deferred pay increases averaging 5.6 percent and another 2.8 million workers will benefit from COL reviews.

11 Win Back Jobs in NLRB Stevens Order

(Continued from Page 1)

immediately to 11 employees fired to thwart union organizing efforts during a seven-month period in 1976-77. These include five workers at West Boylston, two each in Stuart and Woolwine, one at Milledgeville and one at New Milford.

The workers must be returned to their former or equivalent jobs. In addition, Stevens agreed to remove from its company records reprimands and disciplinary actions against certain other employees, and to restore to their previous conditions of employment those union supporters discriminated against through assignment to lower-paying jobs.

The agreement also calls for the company to post notices of the remedial actions in a conspicuous place in all of its plants except those specifically excluded. Signed by Stevens board chairman James D. Finley and the highest official at each facility, copies of the notice also must be mailed to each worker and delivered to all supervisors involved, together with a letter from Finley ordering compliance with the provisions of the settlement.

The notice to employees declares that Stevens will not:

- Discriminate in any way against them because they may have filed charges or testified against the company under the National Labor Relations Act.
- Threaten employees with discharge, plant closure, harassment or other reprisals because of union activities.
- Suggest that Stevens will never recognize or bargain or sign a contract with ACTWU.
- Grant or promise benefits to employees, or deny them benefits, to discourage their union activities.
- Restrict in any unlawful manner the distribution of union literature or the solicitation of union authorization cards.
- Restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization, to join or assist ACTWU, or to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The settlement provides that "upon reasonable cause to believe that the terms of this stipulation have been breached" or that a new violation of the NLRA has occurred relating to the stipulation, the NLRB may refile its injunction petition.

HEW Sounds Alarm On Asbestos Perils

(Continued from Page 1)

bestos may not show up for 15 to 35 years after initial exposure—and by then it may be too late.

Asbestos-caused diseases include lung cancer; gastro-intestinal cancer; asbestosis, a disabling lung disorder, and mesothelioma, cancer of the chest cavity and stomach area.

Califano estimated that as many as half of the persons exposed to asbestos on the job might develop one of the more serious diseases.

While the federal government's responsibility in regulating exposure to the carcinogen is spread through several agencies, Califano noted that to date there has been no systematic effort to notify physicians, workers exposed in the past and others to the health risk.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has the responsibility for regulating exposure levels in workplaces and requiring employers to provide safeguards for workers.

OSHA's existing standard limits worker exposure to asbestos to two fibers per cubic milliliter of air. It was instituted in 1972 over the strong objections of union safety experts and medical consultants. Initially, the standard provided for a 5-fiber limit, dropping to two fibers on July 1, 1976. AFL-CIO unions had warned that even the 2-fiber limit was too high to be safe, calling for a 1-fiber limit and an eventual reduction to zero.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. was unsuccessful in a subsequent court suit to have OSHA's exposure limit lowered, but the court did order the agency to review certain parts of its regulation to meet some of labor's protests.

In 1975, OSHA did propose reducing the exposure limit to 0.5 fibers per milliliter. But the 2-fiber standard remains in effect.

Califano did not suggest that the current exposure limit for asbestos is safe, saying only that current workers "can be expected to face smaller risks than those exposed in the past."

Roy Steinfurth, who heads the Asbestos Workers' health hazards fund, noted that scientists have long been aware of the asbestos danger, but he said the government has done little so far to protect exposed workers.

He pointed out that the families of asbestos workers are at risk because particles cling to clothing and shoes that are brought home from work. Scientists have even found asbestos fibers in the milk of breast-feeding mothers.

Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, director of the Health Research Group which has been involved for some time in the fight to lower asbestos exposure limits, said the HEW effort does not go far enough.

Wolfe urged federal agencies to canvass former government workers to determine if they had been exposed to the mineral without their knowledge.

The HEW alert carries a warning that workers exposed to asbestos who smoke are up to 30 times more likely to develop lung cancer than non-smokers.

Labor Studies Center Schedule for April

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies will present four training institutes this month for full-time officers, representatives and staff members of AFL-CIO affiliates.

Two institutes meet at the center's 47-acre campus at Silver Spring, Md. They are:

Understanding Washington, a four-day program, May 14-17, on government grants, free services and materials available to trade unions that apply for them.

Economic Update: Current Issues and Problems runs from May 22 to 25. Its topics include: employment policy, inflation, economic growth, the federal budget, money and credit, income distribution, economic concentration and international trade and the multinational corporation.

Two other multi-union institutes will be held off campus this month. One, at the University of California, Berkeley, May 8-12, is on **Organizing Techniques.** The other, on **Arbitration: Preparation and Presentation** will be offered May 14-19 at the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Five AFL-CIO unions are using the campus facilities this month for their own staff training programs. They are:

Service Employees, Apr. 30-May 5.

Professional Air Traffic Controllers, Apr. 30-May 5, May 14-18, and May 21-26.

Flight Attendants, May 14-18.

Machinists, May 21-24.

Letter Carriers, May 26.

Histadrut, the Israeli Labor Federation, will sponsor a program on campus May 30 through June 1 for staff members of national and international unions on labor and developments in the Middle East.

More information on these and other labor studies programs is available from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Phone 301/431-6400.

N.C. Runoff Set In Senate Primary

Luther Hodges, Jr., whose father served as a North Carolina governor and in John F. Kennedy's Cabinet, will face the state insurance commissioner, John Ingram, in a May 30 run-off primary to decide who will run against Republican Sen. Jesse Helms in the fall.

Hodges won almost 40 percent of the vote in an eight-man May 3 Democratic primary, short of the majority needed to win the nomination outright. The state's 11 congressmen were renominated.

In Indiana, voters also renominated all 11 incumbent congressmen, including House Democratic Whip John Brademas. The Indiana and North Carolina contests opened this year's primaries, a seven-week season in 19 states.

An Emerging Alternative:

Solar Energy Development Shows Marked Progress

Solar energy systems are emerging as a viable alternative—along with increased use of coal and nuclear power—in the nation's efforts to reduce its dependence on declining supplies of oil and natural gas.

Bernard McMonigle writes in a recent issue of the American Federationist that solar energy has great potential because it is nonpolluting and inexhaustible.

By the year 2000, McMonigle observes, solar systems could supply up to 10 percent of U.S. energy needs even without further development. But he points out that "economic feasibility is coming rapidly as development of solar methods receives more and more emphasis."

Because substantial research development and demonstration efforts have been conducted in recent years in both the public and private sector, solar technology has progressed markedly and is capable of providing many kinds of energy.

McMonigle says that solar systems can now heat and cool buildings, provide mechanical power, produce heat for industrial and agricultural processes and generate electricity.

McMonigle, formerly on the research and education staff of the Sheet Metal Workers, is now a mediator with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

His article in the AFL-CIO monthly magazine notes that solar energy is most cost competitive in heating and hot water systems, which can soon be applied to most sectors of the economy to substantially conserve domestic fuel.

"Solar space heating and domestic hot water systems, when properly designed and installed, can already provide a large percentage of a home's space heating and hot water requirements.

"While technically it is possible to build a system that provides nearly 100 percent solar heating, a more economically feasible goal would be 60 percent solar space heating and 70 percent solar water heating."

A major obstacle to the development of a 100 percent solar system is that no reliable method has yet been developed for storing energy during protracted periods of sunless days. This means that nearly all solar systems need a conventional auxiliary system, McMonigle notes.

Solar systems generally use air or liquids to collect heat from the sun. The heat is then circulated through the system or stored. Liquid systems that use water or an anti-freeze solution were popular in early experimentations. But solar air systems have grown in popularity because of lower costs, simplicity of design and fewer maintenance problems.

Compared with a conventional heating system, the initial cost of installing a residential solar system is expensive—$8,000 for a single family dwelling, the article observes.

But it points out that a study conducted by the Energy Research & Development Administration shows solar systems are already economically competitive with electric heating in most parts of the country.

"In 12 of 13 cities chosen for variations of climate and fuel costs, positive savings were possible from solar in five years or less—a rate which lets the system pay for itself in 15 years or less," McMonigle notes.

McMonigle says that development of solar systems has been spurred by Congress and the Carter Administration through the support of federal demonstration projects, tax incentives and federal grants.

A number of states also have adopted solar incentive legislation, including income tax credits and sales and property tax exemptions for solar equipment.

California has enacted a law that gives homeowners a tax credit of 55 percent, or up to $3,000, on the purchase and installation of a solar energy system. While there were only 25 homes in the state using solar heat in 1975, the California Energy Commission estimates that 170,000 homes will be solar heated within a few years, McMonigle reports.

A congressional study also noted that building trades journeymen already possess the skills required for work on solar systems, McMonigle observes. The study also found that while solar technology will create additional jobs, it will have little adverse impact on existing employment in the production and distribution of conventional power sources.

Henry DePolo Dies, Wilkes-Barre Leader

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Henry DePolo, president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre AFL-CIO and business agent of Laborers Local 215 for 25 years, died unexpectedly at his home here Apr. 21. He was 63.

The night before his death, DePolo received the top labor award for long service to the Wilkes-Barre area United Way.

Wurf Proposes Shift To Regional Bargaining

Tampa, Fla.—State and local government leaders should take a serious look at regional bargaining as a means of lowering contract costs and eliminating inefficiencies, the head of the State, County & Municipal Employees declared in an address here.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf said that regional bargaining would combine neighboring local governments and public work forces into single bargaining units. Savings would stem from more broadly based fringe benefit contracts, resulting in lower insurance rates, he said.

Negotiating costs would also be cut and duplicated effort and administrative overhead eliminated, Wurf said in a speech at the fourth annual labor relations conference of the National Association of Counties. The three-day meeting drew over 250 county government leaders, federal government spokesmen, and labor experts.

In a wide-ranging speech, Wurf also observed that local government workers and officials share a legislative interest in securing appropriate attention to the needs and concerns of local governments and communities.

Wurf identified welfare reform, federal revenue sharing, and jobs programs as "common interests" of government workers, managers, and the communities they serve. He stressed, however, that "we do not conceive of public employment as part of a system of welfare," adding that "second-class citizenship for public employees is becoming a relic of the past."

Wurf told NACO members that "public employee unionism is here to stay," but that "our partnership as trustees of the public's mandate for the delivery of high volume, high quality services has not been fully successful.

"Our record must improve. We must share in the responsibility of improving it," he said.

Wurf also called for "a more reasonable dialogue" between government workers and public officials. "We will continue to have our differences," he said, "but we must redouble our efforts to work them out in a civil, constructive and responsible manner. The public deserves no less."

'It's Getting Worse!'

Living Costs Highest In Northeastern Area

The dollar stretchest farther in small cities of the South and has the least buying power in large northeastern cities, the government's latest survey of urban living costs shows.

A typical American family of four can live on less in Austin, Tex., than in any other metropolitan area in the United States, for example. The same family would require considerably more to live at the same standard of living in New York or Boston.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, which estimates what it costs for families to live at each of three relative standards in 40 cities and metropolitan areas, shows that last fall it took $9,286 a year to maintain a low standard of living in Austin, $11,481 in Boston, and $11,155 in New York. The national average was $10,481.

A moderate standard of living in Austin cost $14,776 a year, and a higher standard would run $21,727. But a family in Boston had to spend $20,609 to maintain a moderate standard while in New York it took $31,655 to maintain a high standard. The averages for the country as a whole were $17,106 for the intermediate standard and $25,202 for the higher level.

The income levels represent the cost of hypothetical lists of goods and services, including taxes, that a family of four would need to budget at the three standards of living.

Family Budget Levels Listed for 40 U.S. Cities

Annual costs of three family budget levels in 40 cities and metropolitan areas in the autumn of 1977, as compiled by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
National Average	$10,481	$17,106	$25,202
Anchorage	17,375	24,019	34,620
Honolulu	13,280	20,883	31,897
San Francisco-Oakland	11,601	18,519	27,418
Boston	11,481	20,609	31,199
Seattle	11,397	17,211	24,487
New York	11,155	19,972	31,655
Los Angeles	11,134	17,126	25,880
Washington	11,084	18,026	26,454
Portland, Maine	10,904	17,578	24,796
Philadelphia	10,897	17,792	25,933
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	10,896	17,223	25,126
Hartford, Conn.	10,872	17,796	25,006
Baltimore	10,796	17,204	25,308
Chicago	10,789	17,330	25,006
Buffalo	10,681	18,298	26,818
Milwaukee	10,610	18,230	26,695
San Diego	10,591	17,721	24,908
Cleveland	10,476	17,411	25,010
Minneapolis-St. Paul	10,471	17,813	26,118
Detroit	10,400	17,427	25,550
Wichita, Kan.	10,310	15,994	23,168
Pittsburgh	10,216	16,516	24,016
Bakersfield, Calif.	10,119	15,686	22,239
Denver	10,188	16,711	24,377
Indianapolis	10,179	16,695	23,806
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10,170	16,681	24,295
Kansas City	10,153	16,486	24,384
Lancaster, Pa.	10,089	16,322	24,273
St. Louis	10,043	16,377	23,683
Durham, N.C.	9,989	16,369	23,514
Cincinnati	9,940	16,547	23,289
Houston	9,921	15,488	22,421
Green Bay, Wis.	9,905	16,768	25,114
Dayton, Ohio	9,778	15,695	23,185
Orlando, Fla.	9,661	14,910	21,832
Dallas	9,618	15,313	22,500
Atlanta	9,594	15,483	22,584
Baton Rouge, La.	9,572	15,283	22,695
Nashville	9,413	15,290	22,206
Austin	9,286	14,776	21,727

Carter Hailed For Decision On Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany thanked Carter for his responsiveness to the problem and expressed the hope that those given responsibility to carry out the policy "will act quickly and with the same sense of humanitarian urgency that is manifest in your decision."

The President's action "reaffirms our nation's proud tradition as a place of refuge for the oppressed and clearly demonstrates to the world that the American people remain willing to translate the ideals of human rights into meaningful action," Meany wrote.

The White House decision also was the occasion for editorial praise of the role that the trade union movement and black leaders played in bringing it about.

The Wall Street Journal cited the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution and a statement signed by 90 prominent black Americans as important factors.

"It's pleasing to see the Administration moved onto the right course," the Journal said. "But it's perhaps even more important to see the role that major American interest groups have played so far."

It credited active support of unions and black leaders for making it feasible to expand the special "parole program" that allows admission of refugees outside of normal immigration quotas.

51 Killed on Job:

Meany Prods OSHA In Wake of Disaster

The West Virginia construction site tragedy that claimed 51 lives demands immediate action to protect all American workers from on-the-job accidents, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

In a telegram to Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Meany said the disaster at Willow Island, W. Va., "demonstrates a need to closely examine inspection procedures of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration."

All 51 construction workers who plunged to their death Apr. 27 when scaffolding peeled away from a giant power plant cooling cone were members of AFL-CIO building trades unions—18 Laborers, 17 Carpenters, 15 Iron Workers and two from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Although more than 2,500 workers are employed at the massive Monongahela Power Co. project, OSHA had not made a routine inspection of the site in almost a year before the accident.

Meany asked Marshall to provide the federation a full report on the tragedy and what steps are being taken to prevent a repetition of the accident.

"I am certain," Meany said, "you share my concern for the safety of workers and my heartfelt sympathies and grief for the families of the victims."

The Willow Island disaster is the worst above-ground accident in terms of worker fatalities since the Occupational Safety & Health Act went into effect seven years ago.

A week after the accident, OSHA investigators were still trying to determine the cause of the scaffold failure.

Meanwhile, the West Virginia AFL-CIO and the Parkersburg Building & Construction Trades Council were making arrangements to assist the families of the victims.

A special conference has been set for May 8 at the Laborers Local 181 union hall in Parkersburg to help the families file claims for workers' compensation, social security and other benefits.

The Parkersburg building trades council has also initiated a disaster relief fund for the families of its members who were killed in the accident. Council President Charles E. Brown said the nearly 2,600 workers at the power plant construction site have agreed to donate a day's wages to the fund and negotiations are under way for employers to match the amount. Brown said he also had received offers from buildings trades craftsmen across the country for contributions.

While OSHA has made no inspections of the site in the past year, 13 were made between 1973 and April 1977 resulting in "numerous violations, both serious and nonserious," the agency said.

But Research Cottrell, Inc., the subcontractor building the cooling tower has never been inspected at the site, OSHA noted.

The workers were on the scaffold nearly 200 feet above ground as the 29th layer of concrete was being poured. The scaffold, which ringed both the inside and outside of the cone, was anchored in the 27th and 28th layers. One five-foot layer was being poured daily. The 28th was poured the day before the tragedy and the 27th two days earlier.

A number of union craftsmen working on the project expressed concern that the concrete poured the day before the accident was still "green," meaning that it had not set properly to hold the scaffold anchors.

At mid-morning of Apr. 27, witnesses said, forms holding the 29th pour appeared to separate and a large amount of wet concrete spilled out onto the scaffold. As a section of the scaffolding gave way, the workers scrambled to other sections. But the weight of the collapsing section pulled away neighboring segments of the scaffold, which were linked by a reinforcing cable. In no time, the witnesses said, the entire scaffold peeled away and brought all 51 workers down with it. There were no survivors.

The four unions whose members were involved in the accident are assisting OSHA in the investigation. The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trade Dept. also dispatched a team of investigators from its safety committee, headed by President John E. Lyons of the Iron Workers, to the site.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING rights for federal employees must be a key ingredient of civil service reorganization, an AFL-CIO panel testified at Senate hearings. From left: Saul Stein, research director of the Metal Trades Dept.; John A. McCart, executive director of the Public Employee Dept.; AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, and President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees.

Labor Urges Revisions In Welfare Reform Plan

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to reshape the Administration's welfare reform proposals so as to assure jobs at prevailing wages for persons able to work and a decent level of assistance for those unable to work.

None of the bills being considered by congressional committees meets such a test, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman testified.

Seidman, joined by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten, said persons unable to work at a job outside the home should not have to depend on the hope that states will supplement federal aid in order to escape from poverty.

He told a Senate Subcommittee on Public Assistance that the AFL-CIO opposes the Administration proposal to discontinue the food stamp program.

Food stamps are "essential to supplement benefit payments which fall below the poverty level," Seidman testified, and represent the only form of aid to individuals and families that are temporarily in need because of unemployment or other loss of income.

Seidman told the panel, which is headed by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), that labor objects to assigning people from welfare rolls to jobs paying only the minimum wage, "regardless of what other workers in the community doing similar jobs are being paid."

The Administration's admitted goal is to "make jobs so unattractive that large numbers of people will not seek them and those who are required to take them will not want to stay in them," Seidman testified. He termed this "a completely wrongheaded approach."

Seidman reiterated the AFL-CIO's opposition to tax credits or vouchers for employers to encourage them to hire persons off the welfare rolls, declaring: "Tax credits for the most part simply reward employers for doing what they would do anyway and there is no evidence that their use has indeed produced additional jobs."

He said that the AFL-CIO favors three immediate steps to improve the welfare system:

- Cash assistance at no less than the poverty level "to poor families and individuals who are unable or cannot be expected to work outside the home."
- Actions to increase job opportunities in both the private and public sectors, coupled with employment and training programs designed to help "persons who, with proper placement or training, can be self-sufficient."
- Expansion of the earned income tax credit "so that those workers who have large families or have suffered extraordinary circumstances will not have to rely on welfare payments to keep their families out of poverty."

Benefit Rise Slated For Social Security

Payments to some 38.8 million recipients of social security benefits and aid to the aged, blind or disabled will automatically increase by 6.5 percent this summer, the Social Security Administration announced.

The increase, which is mandated by law, will reflect the 6.5 percent increase in the government's consumer price index from the first quarter of 1977 through the first quarter of this year.

Recipients of supplemental security income payments will receive the increase with their June 30 checks while social security beneficiaries will realize the boost in their July 3 checks.

Surveys Find Profits Up for 10th Quarter

The first quarter of 1978 appears to have treated the nation's major corporations kindly despite the depressing effects of bad winter weather and the long coal strike.

A Wall Street Journal survey of early returns from 496 big businesses shows that after-tax profits in the first three months of the year rose 3.4 percent over the same period a year earlier. It marked the 10th straight quarter in which a year-to-year earnings gain has been posted by Big Business.

Another survey, by Business Week magazine, also pointed to a good quarter. So far, the magazine said, of the major companies reporting, those posting higher profits outnumber those with declines by about 5 to 1.

The Commerce Dept.'s preliminary report on first-quarter corporate profits is not scheduled to be released until May 18. Earlier this spring, the government reported that after-tax profits in the final three months of 1977 set a record, rising 15.4 percent on a year-to-year basis.

The government also has noted that a sharp rebound in the economy got under way in March. Most analysts expect even higher profits in the current quarter ending on June 30. The Journal said that Wall Street observers look to a profits rise of 9 to 10 percent for the full year.

Some industries showed significant gains while others, notably autos and steel, posted declines in the January-March period, the Journal noted.

General Motors reported a 3.7 percent drop. Ford's net earnings were off 3.4 percent. Most steelmakers said first-quarter results suffered from the coal strike, but while some reported losses others, such as Republic, Inland, and Bethlehem, recorded profits.

The nation's banks registered a sharp, 23 percent increase in first-quarter profits—the largest quarterly earnings gain since the fourth quarter of 1976. Profits also climbed sharply among the airlines. Makers of electrical and electronic equipment reported solid gains over the quarter. General Electric's net was up 15 percent.

Producers of machine tools, building supplies and aluminum products also realized comfortable earnings over the quarter.

Studies Center States Symposium on Mid-East

A symposium exploring current events and conditions in the Middle East from the labor point of view is scheduled for May 30 through June 1 at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

The three-day conference, titled Labor, Democracy and Development in the Middle East, is being sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute.

The symposium will feature speakers from labor, education and government, including Assistant Labor Sec. Howard D. Samuel and Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

House Rejects Bid to Slash Key Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

specific votes in both houses.

In other actions:

- The Senate Human Resources Committee approved the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill by a 13 to 2 vote correcting a number of deficiencies and problems contained in the bill passed by the House in March. The bill faces further hearings before the Senate Banking Committee later in May before it can be brought to the Senate floor.
- The House Education & Labor Committee approved a bill revising and extending the CETA program through fiscal 1982. The committee added a provision to have public service jobs set up under the program tied to increases in the Consumer Price Index.
- The House Ways & Means Committee voted 21 to 16 against overruling the President's decision rejecting curbs against imports of industrial fasteners. A Ways & Means subcommittee had voted earlier to override the President's action. The U.S. International Trade Commission had recommended a 20 to 30 percent tariff increase for nuts, bolts and screws but Carter rejected the proposal.
- The House Banking Committee voted 28 to 16 to bar Export-Import Bank credit guarantees for business activities in South Africa as part of a bill to extend the bank for five years.

5-6-78

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Labor Ties Inflation Fight To Check on Price Boosts

AFL-CIO News

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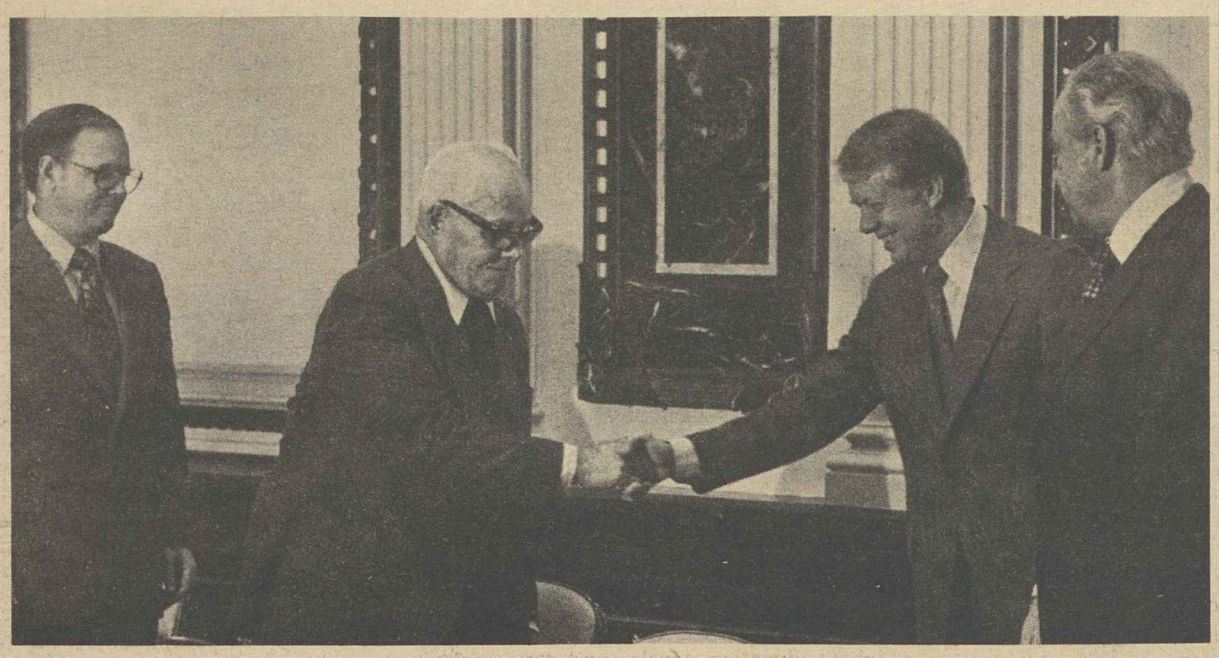


PRESIDENT CARTER greets AFL-CIO President George Meany as the federation's Executive Council met with the President and his advisers on the Administration's anti-inflation program. At left is Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, at right, Robert Strauss, Carter's special counselor on inflation.

At White House Kick-Off Meeting:

Carter Vows Strong Battle To Win Labor Law Reform

President Carter pledged that his Administration will stand solidly with the trade union movement in the "bitter battle" to win passage of his Labor Law Reform bill in the Senate, where debate on the measure is scheduled to open May 15.

"You will have a strong, constant partner in the White House," Carter declared at a breakfast meeting with members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and key supporters of the Labor Law Reform bill from Congress and the Americans for Justice on the Job coalition.

The White House session preceded the two-day spring meeting of the Executive Council, which reaffirmed organized labor's determination to overcome the filibuster threatened by the bill's opponents and carry the fight through to final passage.

The council statement outlined the basic purposes of the legislation—improved procedures to guarantee the rights of workers to form unions and stronger remedies against employers who violate those rights—and stressed that labor law reform is basically a human rights issue. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

The bill "deals directly with protecting and promoting the human rights of American workers," the council said, noting that scores of victims of employer violations were arriving in Washington—"workers who have been illegally fired, harassed or denied their right to vote"—to tell their grim stories to their senators.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, at a news conference during the council meeting, introduced eight of the victims to the press, pointing out that they had experienced "the most devastating illegal employer tactic" to defeat union organization—the loss of their jobs.

"These workers and the thousands like them throughout America ask only one thing from the Congress," Meany said: "Protection for the rights granted to them in 1935—the right to organize a union and to bargain collectively alongside their fellow workers with their employer.

"If the phrase 'human rights' means anything, it should mean that the government protects the rights of workers. These victims deserve better from their government, and we are confident that we are going to get them a better deal by defeating the filibuster and passing the Labor Law Reform bill."

At the White House meeting, Carter stressed that the bill had been carefully drafted and does not "radically change" the nation's basic labor laws, "but lets those laws that have been on the books a long time be enforced." He called

(Continued on Page 2)

Farm Union Negotiates 10 New Pacts for 3,200

Fresno, Calif.—The Farm Workers reached agreement with seven table-grape growers in the Delano, Calif., area, and with the largest citrus employer in California.

The UFW also approved contracts with two nursery operators elsewhere in the state. The 10 contracts together cover some 3,200 members. The union said that new agreements with other growers may be expected soon.

The pacts with the grape growers mark the first big success in the union's drive to recover grape contracts lost in 1973 when most Delano growers signed with the unaffiliated Teamsters after their agreements with the UFW expired.

The Teamsters withdrew from farm labor organizing last year. Delano is where UFW President Cesar Chavez began his long battle to represent the state's low-paid field hands 13 years ago.

The union won the right to represent workers employed by the seven growers during the first week of California's historic secret-ballot union elections for agricultural workers in 1975. The contracts are with M. Caratan, Inc., Tex-Cal Land Management, Inc., Nick

(Continued on Page 10)

Says Action Will Affect Bargaining

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO voiced its support for President Carter's attack on inflation and told the Administration that its success in encouraging business to hold the line on prices "will be naturally reflected in collective bargaining settlements."

The federation's Executive Council, after a meeting with the President and his top economic advisers, said "we are ready, willing and able to cooperate in identifying inflationary forces and support programs designed to tackle specific inflationary pressures."

But, the council stressed in a statement, "we will not deceive the President by committing the labor movement to any kind of fixed figure or predetermined percentage increase. Such a figure would stultify the give-and-take process of collective bargaining and exacerbate existing inequities." (Excerpts on Page 9.)

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters "we are supporting the President's efforts. We hope to find some way to help him keep prices down. Wage increases in a sense are really tied to prices. If prices increase then we have to recognize that at the bargaining table. If the prices go down, then the wages will go down, too. We are not rejecting the President's program at all."

Meany emphasized that "we will not accept a fixed figure to control our wages" and that the proposed "deceleration" policy is a fixed figure for it requires bargaining in many cases for a figure lower than in present contracts. The Administration in January proposed a policy of limiting wage increases to less than the average of the past two years.

The council statement on inflation highlighted its two-day spring meeting in Washington at which it launched an all-out drive for Senate passage of labor law reform, warned against the Federal Reserve System's policy of boosting interest rates, reaffirmed its opposition to tuition tax credits and praised Carter's urban policy as a good first step.

It voiced its opposition to linking the sale of jet fighters to Israel with sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, called for a new drive on terrorists in light of the Moro murder, and assailed as worthless the report on the Belgrade conference reviewing the Helsinki Agreement.

In its statement on inflation the council cited the impact of recent price increases and higher interest rates on American workers, who along with retirees "suffer more than anyone else" and need an effective program to fight inflation.

Emphasizing that price increases dictate to a great extent the wage levels that unions must seek, the council said that wage increases "are an attempt to catch up and to stay even; they do not start the inflation cycle." Cost-of-living clauses only partially cover imposed price increases, it added.

The council urged the President to reconsider his proposal for a 5.5 percent cap on federal government workers' catch-up pay increase. Meany pointed out to reporters that there is a contradiction in Carter's opposition to wage controls and his policy of controlling federal workers' wages.

The council said that an anti-inflation program which zeroes in

(Continued on Page 3)

Fed's Money Tightening Held Threat to Economy

The Federal Reserve Board's high interest rate, tight money policies are "adding to the dangers of a general recession," the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned.

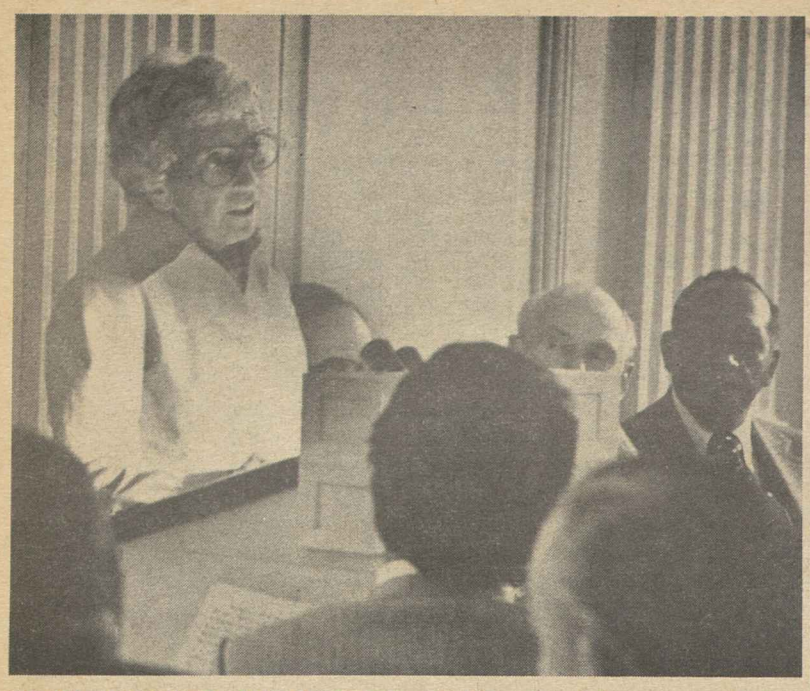
In a statement on the national economy, the council said there has been a "slow and fragile" turnaround from the recession of 1973-75, aided by Carter Administration job stimulus and tax measures. Now the Federal Reserve is pushing up interest rates "threatening disaster for the housing industry and severe problems for small business and local government."

The FRB is "considering raising ceilings on interest rates payable on time and savings accounts," the council said, a move that would lead to higher interest rates on mortgage and other types of loans that would have to be paid by American consumers."

High interest rates, the council stressed, push up costs throughout the economy, stifle investment and "rather than curtailing inflation, contribute to it."

Assessing the general state of the nation's economic health, the statement emphasized that three years after the so-called "recovery" began there are officially six million workers unemployed (by AFL-CIO measurement 8.6 million) and the nation's factories are still operating at only 83 percent of capacity.

(Continued on Page 12)



SEN. MURIEL HUMPHREY (D-Minn.) addresses a White House breakfast meeting on the pressing need for congressional enactment of the Carter Administration's Labor Law Reform bill. Mrs. Humphrey is chairman of Americans for Justice on the Job, a coalition of 200 labor, civil rights, women's, and religious organizations, which supports the measure.

Small Business Charges On Labor Bill Unfounded

Opponents of labor law reform who say that revision of the National Labor Relations Act will adversely affect small business are putting up a smokescreen, the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform charged.

The truth is that enactment of the Labor Law Reform bill would not change coverage under the NLRA at all, the Task Force declared in a special report.

"Most small businesses are not—and will not be—covered," the report points out. "That's because business volume standards have been established to exempt small business."

The reform legislation is directed at firms such as J. P. Stevens, Florida Steel, Bancroft Metals, and hundreds of other employers who are the major labor law violators—companies who were required to pay more than $17 million in back pay to workers who were unfairly discharged in 1977 alone.

Most American small businessmen are not among these lawbreakers, but they are being duped into supporting big business's efforts to block passage of the Labor Law Reform bill, the task force charged.

"When it comes to federal labor law, Mom & Pop enterprises just aren't involved," the task force report observes. "And when it comes to S. 2467 (the Labor Law Reform bill), even multinational giants aren't involved if they respect the law, because S. 2467 doesn't change a thing for employers who obey the law.

" 'Small business' is a smokescreen. Opponents of S. 2467 are blowing smoke."

While the National Labor Relations Board could enforce the law in all cases involving enterprises whose operations affect interstate commerce, it limits the exercise of its power to those cases involving enterprises whose effect on commerce is "substantial."

The NLRB's requirements for exercising its power of jurisdiction are called "jurisdictional standards," which are based on the annual amount of business transacted by the enterprise, or on the yearly amount of its sales or of its purchases. They are stated in terms of total dollar volume of business, and are different for different kinds of enterprises.

As a result, only 22 percent—or about 847,000—of the 4 million business establishments in the United States are under the board's jurisdiction. Only 31 percent of all manufacturing firms are covered while 16 percent of transportation companies fall under its jurisdiction; wholesale trade, 78 percent; retail trade, 12 percent, and services, 10 percent. The Labor Dept. figures are as of Jan. 30, 1978.

While the NLRA does not cover very many business enterprises because of the exemptions, it does apply to a great many workers since the vast majority of Americans work for large companies which are covered, the AFL-CIO observes.

Thus, in the major divisions of U.S. industry, the following are covered: mining, 78 percent of all workers; construction, 97 percent; manufacturing, 87 percent; transportation, 90 percent; wholesale trade, 96 percent; retail trade, 52 percent; finance, insurance, and real estate, 69 percent, and services, 66 percent.

Performance Royalties For Artists Backed

Legislation to establish a performer's or musician's right to royalties for public performance of copyrighted sound recordings is strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Coucil urged passage of legislation now before Congress to update the copyright law to require broadcasters, background music services and others who use sound recordings for profit to compensate the performers, musicians and recording companies for the "commercial exploitation of their creative efforts."

While broadcasters pay the composers and lyricists for use of their material they pay nothing for the creative efforts of the musicians, artists and recording companies who produce the basic programming for 75 percent of all radio programming in commercially available time, the council said.

It noted that almost every other western nation requires payment of performance royalties for sound recordings and that U.S. copyright laws "are out of step with the times and with the rest of the world."

At White House Kick-Off Meeting:

Carter Vows Strong Battle To Win Labor Law Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

it a "badly needed" and "moderate" piece of legislation and pledged to do all in his power to win its enactment, "because it's right."

Meany thanked Carter for convening the session to kick off the Senate campaign and paid special tribute to Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), who guided the legislation through the House last year, and to Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), its chief sponsors in the Senate.

He likened the coming Senate battle over labor law reform to the struggle for basic civil rights legislation during the mid-1960's when, he noted, "another southern President, Lyndon Johnson, and the minority leader in the Senate, Everett Dirksen, stood together and beat the filibuster gang."

In the new fight "for the human rights of the workers of America," Meany said, the present President will have "strong allies," not only the trade union movement, but people like Williams and Javits, a majority leader "of courage and integrity" in Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), and Sen. Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.), who succeeded her late husband Hubert as leader of Americans for Justice on the Job. The AJJ is a coalition of some 200 labor, civil rights, women's, consumer and religious organizations active in the campaign to win labor law reform.

Mrs. Humphrey told the group that she agreed to chair the AJJ because she agreed with her husband that "for the good of the country and for the future of decent labor-management relations, the Labor Law Reform Act is essential to our national welfare."

Among her reasons, she said, was the personal testimony during House and Senate hearings of men and women who had suffered hardships and loss of livelihoods as a result of inadequacies in the labor law as it now stands.

"Obviously there must be reasonable and searching debate on this issue," she observed. "Many members of the Senate, myself included, have never participated in a full-scale examination of how the nation's labor relations law has deteriorated in the last 43 years.

"But, sooner or later, rational debate will end and the proponents of delay and the defenders of lawbreaking will want to continue to talk in the hopes of keeping the Senate from ever voting on this matter."

When that happens, she said, Majority Leader Byrd will move for cloture, and another senator from Minnesota will "stand forthrightly as a friend of labor" to bring the issue to a vote.

Williams called the filibuster tactic by opponents of the legislation "an act of political desperation," stressing that there is a clear majority of the Senate ready to vote for passage of the bill. He predicted that supporters of the measure will ultimately prevail.

"With labor law reform," he said, "we have an opportunity to make democracy work. The time has not yet arrived when the Senate of the United States can be stampeded into voting against a bill which supports the principles of free choice and non-discrimination."

Democratic Whip Alan Cranston (Calif.) pledged to the group that the Senate leadership will keep battling the filibuster until cloture is won. But he warned that even after cloture is approved, further stalling is threatened in the form of hundreds of weakening amendments introduced by opponents.

"We won't pull it back," Cranston declared. "We will grind away at the amendments. We will keep fighting until we get passage of the bill."

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, who presided at the meeting, issued a blistering attack on opponents of labor law reform, accusing them of engaging in an "expensive and shrill" advertising campaign full of untruths.

"There are those who claim that passage of this bill will greatly increase unionization," he noted. "There are others who have engaged in scare-talk that this bill is wildly inflationary. Nothing is further from the truth.

"To believe that this bill will add millions of workers to union rolls is to believe that there are millions of workers who currently want to join a union but are thwarted by their employers' use of illegal tactics. To argue that this legislation is inflationary is to argue that the Wagner Act and the very concept of industrial democracy is inflationary.

"I suppose there are a few who would make these arguments with a straight face. But I doubt that their scare tactics will be convincing to the United States Senate."

Economic Study Repudiates Claims Of Inflation Push in Labor Law Bill

The Labor Law Reform bill now before Congress would have a minimal impact on the total economy, one of the nation's foremost economists declared.

"For all intents and purposes, no inflation is involved in these bills," Robert R. Nathan, a Washington, D.C., economist told a press conference.

In a 28-page study of the possible economic effects of the proposed legislation, Nathan debunked the "erroneous and misleading" impression left by opponents of the bill who charge that labor law reform would lead to a huge increase in union membership covered by collective bargaining agreements, thus driving up wages and adding to inflationary pressures.

Nathan's report labeled this contention "a contrived economic rationale," and added that "this line of argument is simply not true."

"The bill would make it possible for unions to increase membership, but that increase cannot reasonably be expected to be rapid or large," Nathan said. "Any likely increase in union membership—even if we made generous assumptions about the pace and magnitude of the increase—would not lead to any substantial rise in the total national wage bill or prices."

At the most, assuming a possible 10 percent rise in union membership—an additional 2 million members—over the next three to five years, prices could be expected to rise by less than one-half of 1 percent, Nathan said.

Far from causing inflation, wages have not been able to keep pace with rising prices during the past three decades, Nathan observed.

"In spite of repeated increases to catch up with the cost of living, the purchasing power of weekly earnings for nonfarm workers in 1977 was no greater than in 1969 and even less than it was in 1972 and 1973," he pointed out.

The Nathan study leveled sharp criticism of recent attacks on labor law reform by the opposition.

"The most vehement attack comes from that minority of unreconciled employers who still mount a rearguard action to frustrate the law and deny employees their collective bargaining rights," Nathan said. "They are joined by others who seek to undermine existing collective bargaining agreements.

"All of them are conducting their fight in the name of combating inflation," he charged. "The anti-inflation appeal is purely window dressing."

Nathan, a private consultant to numerous governments and business and trade organizations, was especially critical of a study prepared by conservative economist Pierre Rinfret for the National Association of Manufacturers in which Rinfret predicted that for each 10 percent increase in the number of union workers a 3 percent jump in the rate of inflation would follow and that employee compensation in 1976 would have risen approximately $48 billion.

This assertion is totally inaccurate, Nathan said. "You don't have to be a statistical wizard to figure out where Rinfret went wrong," he added. Rinfret's reference to a 10 percent increase in union workers, he said, was in fact a reference to 10 percentage points in the proportion of unionized workers.

"A rise from the present approximately 25 percent of all private non-agricultural workers unionized to 35 percent would in fact be a 40 percent increase," Nathan said. Such an enormous increase would be "unrealistic in the extreme" since "it took over 30 years to achieve the last 40-percent increase in membership," he observed.

In a statement on the study, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said that Nathan had done "a good job of refuting the exaggerated claims that have been made by those in the business community who oppose this important legislation." The impact of labor law reform on union membership is impossible to predict, he noted, and therefore it is difficult to gauge the relationship between labor law reform and inflation.

"If there would be any inflationary impact to labor law reform, it would, as the Nathan study pointed out, be very small," Marshall said, however.

Council Bars 'Fixed Figure' on Wages

Applauds President For Inflation Focus

(Continued from Page 1)

on collective bargaining while making no attempt to bring down high interest rates and spiraling profits "would be self-defeating."

The statement declared that "we have asked the President's advisers not to undercut the President's anti-inflation efforts by veiled references to guidelines or controls when in fact the President has wisely rejected them." It said that the present surge in price increases is evidence "that American business is deliberately raising prices in anticipation of a controls program."

The council urged the Administration to take a number of steps to reduce inflationary price pressures including an immediate reduction in interest rates, continued emphasis on job-creating programs, establishing reserves and export controls on agricultural commodities and other raw materials, continued regulation of natural gas, enactment of a hospital cost containment program and a rollback in the social security tax rate to 5.85 percent.

The council reaffirmed the long-held AFL-CIO policy that American workers "are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else . . . but cannot and will not sacrifice alone."

In other actions the council:

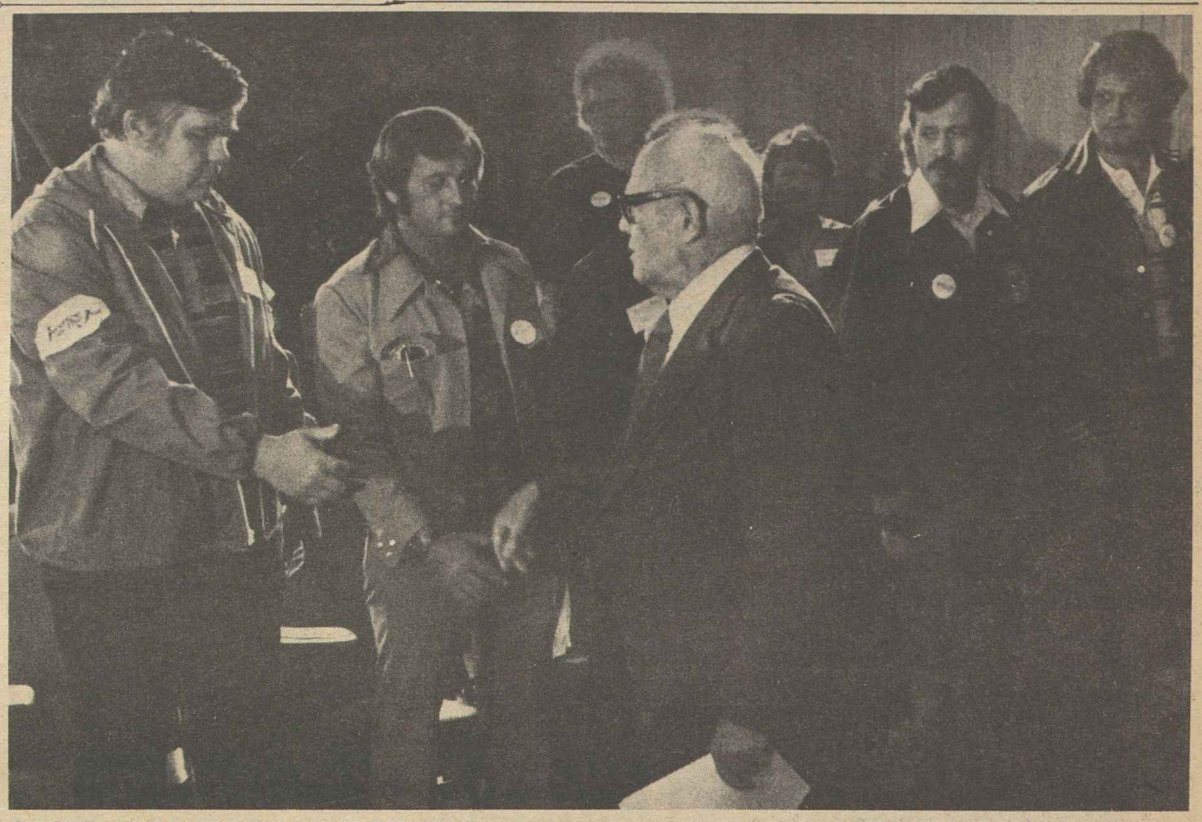
- Increased the per capita paid by directly affiliated local unions to the federation from $2 per member per month to $2.50 as of Aug. 1, 1978, and to $3 on Feb. 1, 1979. It increased the minimum dues to $7 per month and the portion going to the defense fund from 20 cents to 30 cents a month. Strike benefits were increased to $30 a week.
- Approved a budget for the George Meany Center for Labor Studies for the year starting July 1, 1978, of $1,998,224, an increase of $113,621 over the preceding year.
- Issued a charter to the Pottery Workers which dissolved its merger with the Seafarers by mutual understanding and applied for reissuance of its charter.
- Approved the merger of the Sleeping Car Porters with the Railway & Airline Clerks.
- Voted contributions to the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Energy Policy Task Force, National Energy Coalition, Jewish Labor Committee, Atlantic Council, Joint Conference on Disease Prevention, Ohio Historical Society, National Symphony Orchestra.

The next meeting was set for Aug. 7-8, 1978, in Chicago.

Meany to Appear On TV Interview

AFL-CIO President George Meany will be interviewed on ABC-TV's Issues & Answers program on Sunday, May 14, at 12 noon, EDT.

The broadcast of the program may be at other times in some areas, and the listings for local ABC affiliates should be consulted.



VICTIMS OF ILLEGAL FIRINGS for their union activities meet AFL-CIO President George Meany at the start of his press conference during the Executive Council's spring meeting. They and scores of workers like them are conducting a "victims' vigil" on Capitol Hill until Congress passes the Labor Law Reform bill to correct such abuses.

Carter's Plan for Cities Called 'Good First Step'

The AFL-CIO Executive Council commended President Carter for developing a positive policy to "halt the erosion and deterioration of the nation's cities" but said it had some reservations about the program.

The council said that the level of initial new outlays for the cities in 1979 is too low and that the proposed tax credit for employers who hire disadvantaged youth could injure other workers and employers.

Calling the President's program "a good first step," the council said it was especially pleased "that this Administration has spurned the example of the Nixon-Ford administrations and has developed a positive policy."

It added that "President Carter's proposals, with some modifications, can and will lead to increased economic growth in urban areas, along with improvement in urban services and facilities that is needed to arrest the decline of the cities."

Opposing the proposed tax credits, the council said "we support effective on-the-job training at prevailing rates and government assistance for such training as a more effective means of finding employment for inner-city youth."

The council spelled out the following steps needed to meet the needs of the cities:

- A coordinated economic development program with federal assistance available where there are long-term commitments for a specified number of jobs requiring specific skills for which the unemployed can be recruited and trained while the facility is being constructed.
- Establishment of a National Development Bank to provide grants for up to 15 percent of a firm's capital facilities and loan guarantees, in some cases, with subsidized interest rates as low as 2.5 percent.
- A program of "soft" public works to maintain and improve public facilities in low-income areas to help conserve energy and rehabilitate older public facilities.
- Continuation of countercyclical fiscal assistance confined to localities with high unemployment.

The council called also for improved housing, increased aid to meet specific problems facing urban areas such as education, health services, mass transit, expansion of youth employment programs to increase the number of job-training slots, and expansion of recreational opportunities for urban residents.

Eugene Attreed Dies, Retired TWU Leader

Reading, Pa.—Eugene V. Attreed, a retired vice president of the Transport Workers, died May 4 at Reading General Hospital after suffering a heart attack. He was 58.

Attreed became director of the TWU's railroad division in 1954 and was named vice president the following year. He retired in 1974.

Concern Voiced on Sale Of Jets to Arab Nations

The AFL-CIO expressed grave concern over the Carter Administration's overall policy in the Middle East in terms of linking the promised sale of jet planes to Israel to the sale of jets to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The Executive Council adopted a statement declaring that U.S. "credibility as a mediator is not enhanced by demanding one-sided concessions from Israel, by breaking promises made to Israel or by offering arms to Israel's enemies as an incentive for peace."

The council reviewed the developments in 1975 when the United States promised to maintain Israel's defenses, including modernization of its air force in return for withdrawal from strategic Sinai passes and oil fields. In that agreement the United States promised to sell Israel 50 F-15 jet planes (25 of which were approved in 1977) and 250 F-16s. The current Carter proposal would allow Israel to buy only 15 F-15s and only 75 F-16s, and the sale of both is tied to the sale to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The sale to Egypt, the council said, could set back the cause of peace by giving Egypt the option of going to war if it does not achieve its goals peacefully.

The sale to Saudi Arabia "is cause for even greater concern," the council said, because it increases the likelihood of Saudi collaboration in any future war with Israel. The country still refuses to recognize or negotiate with Israel and annually gives $80 million to the terrorist PLO, the council pointed out.

U.S. policy in the Middle East should be based on sound democratic principles and not be influenced "by the economic blackmail of Mideast oil moguls, nor by the pressure of a growing Saudi lobby in the U.S."

The prospects for peace opened up by Egyptian President Sadat's visit to Israel last year have dimmed "but they still exist," the council declared, and it should be the main goal of U.S. policy to help get negotiations moving once again and to try to involve the state of Jordan. But, the statement added, "our present policy is likely to increase Arab intransigence as well as Israeli doubts about U.S. intentions and reliability."

CORRECTION

A headline error over the monthly calendar of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies that appeared in the May 6, 1978, issue of the AFL-CIO News mistakenly indicated that the calendar was for the month of April. It was actually for the month of May.

Action Demanded Against Terrorism

The murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro must be met with international action against terrorism, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement mourning the loss of the "most important and distinguished political leader in Italy since World War II."

There must be action to deny terrorists safe havens and "to capture and prosecute these destroyers of democracy," the council said. It called on the United Nations "to immediately consider sanctions against nations which arm, train or harbor terrorists."

U.S. Failures Cited At Belgrade Parley

The Belgrade Conference report reviewing compliance with the Helsinki Agreement is "a worthless document without meaning or substance," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council called on the U.S. government "to admit the final failure of our mission at Belgrade and to maintain a day-to-day public reporting of each and every violation of the Helsinki Agreement."

The fact that the Belgrade review report was adopted unanimously "and yet said nothing of substance speaks little for the strength of democratic forces in the free world and the future of human rights in all Europe," the council said.

The statement pointed out that "not until 1980 at Madrid will the Soviets once again have to face charges for their violations of the Helsinki Agreement. By that time Moscow hopes that Madrid and other European capitals will be more responsive to Soviet direction."

The council statement spelled out the scope of the Soviet violations of the Helsinki Agreement, noting that in accord with the decades-long denial of human rights the USSR has since the end of the Belgrade meeting in March continued to violate the letter and the spirit of the pact. "Individuals continue to be stripped of their citizenship, sent to psychiatric prisons and concentration camps, harassed and intimidated publicly and behind closed doors and deprived of any means of livelihood."

The council stressed the Soviet role in Africa, undermining the sovereign authority of nations using massive arms shipments and Cuban troops and its activities in Western Asia and its moves to control the Indian Ocean.

The council concluded that "it is not enough to have a platform session with the Soviets every two years while in the interim they disregard solemn commitments and destroy nations and the lives of so many."

Senate Confirms Luna For New Amtrak Term

Charles Luna, former president of the United Transportation Union, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to a new term on Amtrak's board of directors. Quasi-independent, Amtrak is the National Railroad Passenger Corp. Luna, who was nominated to another term by President Carter, has served on the board since 1971.

A Human Rights Issue

NEXT WEEK the United States Senate will begin deliberations on President Carter's Labor Law Reform bill.

Despite the hysterical rhetoric of the business lobby and the extreme right-wing, this modest legislation presents but one question for the Senate to decide: Shall the rule of law apply equally to all Americans or shall continued, deliberate violations of a law protecting workers' rights be condoned as a business practice in America?

The Labor Law Reform bill (S. 2467), introduced by Senators Williams and Javits, breaks no new ground in labor-management relations. Rather, it is an affirmation that the rights guaranteed workers in 1935 by the Wagner Act shall not be empty, meaningless words on paper; that these rights shall be protected by the government of all the people against willful and deliberate violation by those corporations which have no respect for the law.

To better protect workers' rights, the Labor Law Reform bill provides:

- Improved procedures for NLRB enforcement by reducing unnecessary delays.
- Strengthened remedies against the most flagrant employer violations.
- Procedures to deny government contracts to employers who repeatedly and willfully violate workers' rights.

The legislation also insures that employer delaying tactics cannot capriciously deny workers their right to a secret ballot election on union representation. The bill provides for prompt elections, within a specified time limit which takes into account the size of the unit, the complexity of the legal issues presented and the amount of demonstrated support for the union.

THE SAME KIND of delaying tactics used by employers to deny workers their right to vote in representation elections are planned by a minority of senators. They will conduct a filibuster to deny workers a vote by their senators on legislation to protect their rights. The shallowness of this tactic is readily apparent, for the opponents of labor law reform admit they do not have enough votes to defeat the bill.

Labor Law Reform is a human rights issue, because it deals directly with protecting and promoting the human rights of American workers. The victims of these human rights violations—workers who have been illegally fired, harassed or denied their right to vote—are in Washington to personally relate their stories to Senators. They are conducting a "victims' vigil"—waiting for the Senate to vote.

For the members of the Senate, these workers and the thousands they represent are living witness to the lies and distortions of the outrageous propaganda of the business community and the right wing.

And these workers are the reason that labor law reform will be passed—because their cause is just, their injury real and the need for government action to protect their rights long overdue.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 9, 1978.

AFL-CIO News

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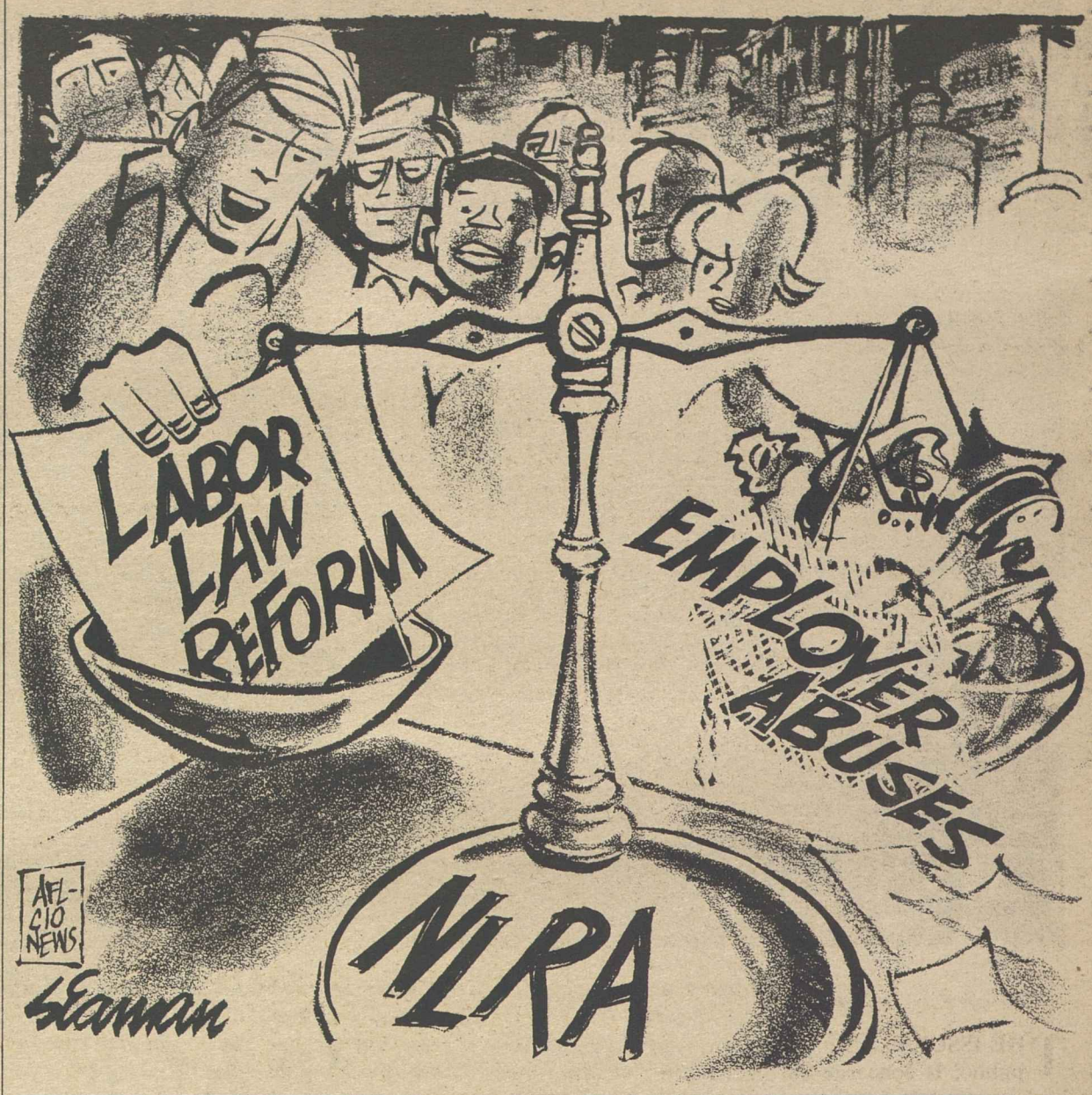
'That Balances!'



Poor Little Rich Town:

New York's Great Resources Produce Little Income for City

By Gus Tyler

EXPLAINING WHY he is reluctant to give federal aid to New York, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said: "New York is a city of enormous resources. It is still a very rich city."

In so characterizing the Empire City, Proxmire was voicing the national impression of The Big Apple. He was also—although unwittingly—stating a misleading half-truth.

New York City does have great resources: corporate headquarters, Wall Street, fabulously wealthy law firms and public relations agencies, a great harbor, thousands of manufacturing plants, and an array of cultural institutions without peer.

But, few of these resources are taxable by the city itself and hence yield little income to the municipal government, which is heavily burdened to service all these impressive institutions.

The billions of dollars that come into the corporate headquarters do not stay in New York. Dividends are paid out to shareholders all over the world; company payrolls carry employees in cities and states that are generally outside New York City; executive salaries go to highly paid people who live in Connecticut, New Jersey, or New York suburbs.

The billions of dollars that are moved around in any one day on the stock exchange yield very little income to the city. Should the municipality really try to levy a tough tax on Wall Street, the whole transaction would relocate in Hoboken in a week.

The big fees that pour into the posh law firms and the studios of the Madison Avenue image-makers go into the pockets of talented folk who live outside the city limits. But even if they live in the city, the real tax levied on such big earners is imposed by the federal government.

The harbor is crowded with ships sailing under foreign flags and employing foreign seafarers.

Historically, the great base of employment—and of tax yield—in New York City was manufacture. But New York is a city of many small firms engaged in light manufacture in competition with products pouring in from low-wage countries in the Caribbean and the Orient. Such New York City firms are being pounded by waves of imports and must struggle just to keep their heads above water—without the burden of more taxes.

New York's cultural institutions, of course, make the city one of the nation's most indispensable resources. But, ironically, just about all these great glamorous centers of art, literature, learning, music, research and charity, are a loss item for the city. Precisely because most of them are not-for-profit operations they are tax exempt.

So when all is said and done, New York City ends up as the place from which all America draws much—corporate jobs and income, business finances, legal advice, creative imagery, goods from foreign lands, clothing and apparel, cultural riches, and great revenues for the federal treasury—with very little going to the city treasury itself.

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Expanding Economy 'The Real Key'

An expanding, fully employed economy is the real key to reducing inflation. The nation's factories are still operating at only 83 percent of capacity. The millions of jobless are not producing goods and services and the loss of their income and buying power pulls down the economy.

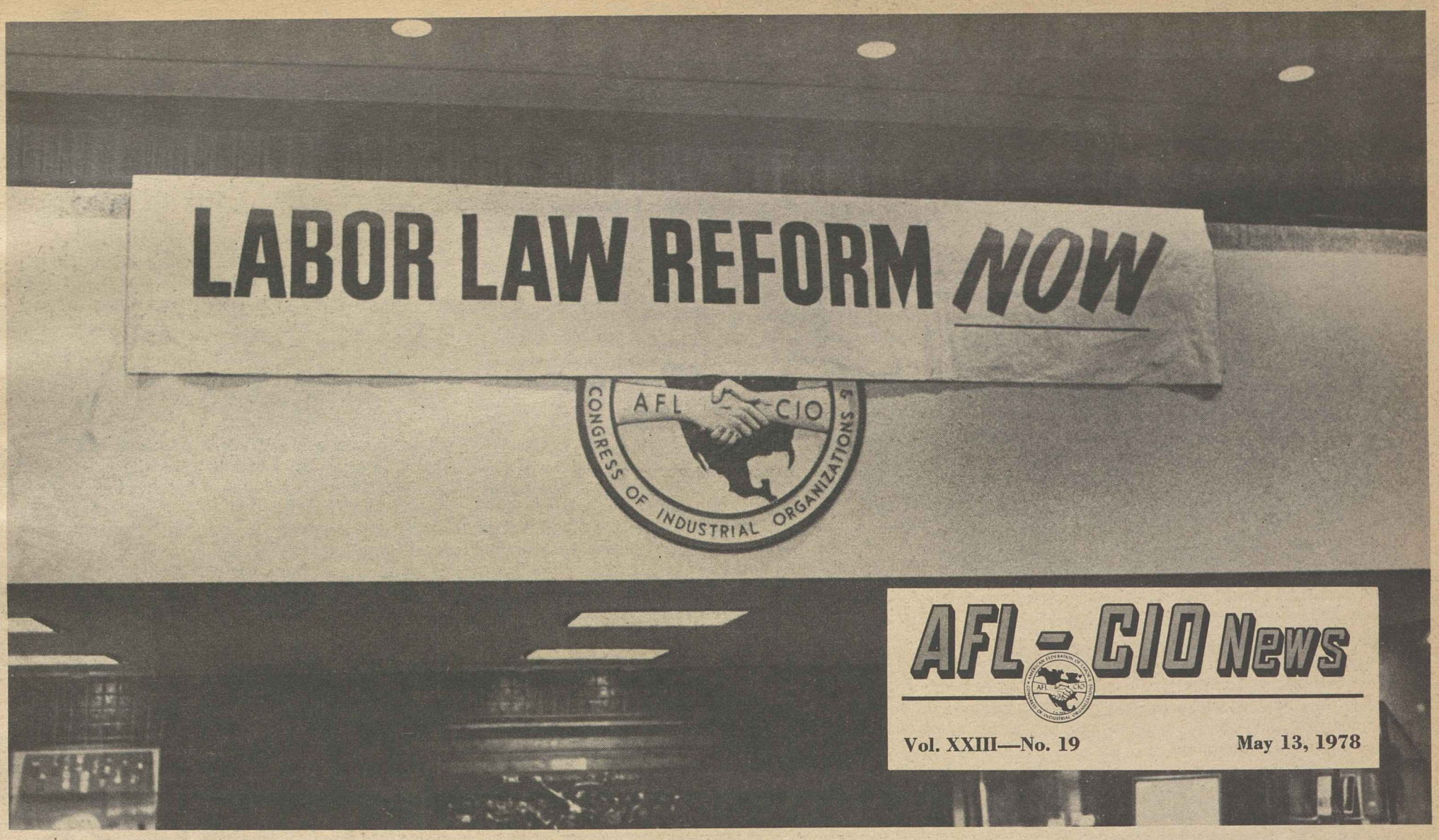
Concentration on reducing program deficits by restraining needed government programs ignores the crucial role of government action to create jobs, income and to provide essential public services and facilities.

The conditions prevailing in many of the nation's major cities are one outgrowth of such concentration. The results are inner-city unemployment of crisis proportions and the loss of production, of tax revenue, of income, of savings and of capital investment.

This is a waste of human resources as well and a waste of public and private urban facilities that are underused or abandoned.

The American economy needs a significant stimulus to move faster toward full employment.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the national economy, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1978.



AFL - CIO News

Vol. XXIII—No. 19 May 13, 1978

By George Meany

THE ISSUE in labor law reform is as old as the Republic: It concerns the right of free working men and women to form their own labor organizations, and through those organizations to bargain collectively with their employer to arrive at mutually acceptable conditions.

Workers are asking this government to fulfill the compact it made with every citizen to nurture and guard individual rights. These are fundamental human rights which pre-date the Constitution and the National Labor Relations Act. They are God-given natural law rights, which governments and employers may deny but can never take away.

When the grand experiment of democracy began in this country, only white male property owners had rights—in effect, the property, not the man, had "rights." Franchise depended upon property. Human rights were subordinate, but they gradually won recognition.

And as workers secured government protection of their human rights, they developed their own democratic institutions—trade unions.

But there was a human price for this progress. The property owners gave ground grudgingly. It would not be an exaggeration to say that a war was fought in America over the issue of human rights vs. property rights.

The historic record (of U.S. labor relations before the 1930s) compiled by the LaFollette Committee is tragic reading; to those who lived that record, there is a compelling fear of reliving it.

THE OWNERS HAD private armies, and in many instances the assistance of public armies. The history is chilling, and the cast of characters frightening—Bergoff, Bennett, Girdler, Gary, Sheriff Harry Wheeler, Eugene Ivey. The locations evoke bitter memories—Ludlow, Bayonne, Gastonia, Ambridge, Lawrence, East Chicago.

And, so, the nation, through Congress, said: "Enough, the slaughter of workers must stop." It enacted the Wagner Act to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining as the means for securing industrial peace.

The Wagner Act was called labor's "Magna Carta," because it faced up to the basic problem of labor relations—that the workers' right to freely choose union representation can be cancelled out by their employers' use of economic force. Those of us who fought for that act are a bit older now and a bit more cynical. The belief at the time was that if the federal government told employers "you may not interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to organize and you may not discriminate against them for doing so," that employers would no longer misuse their economic power.

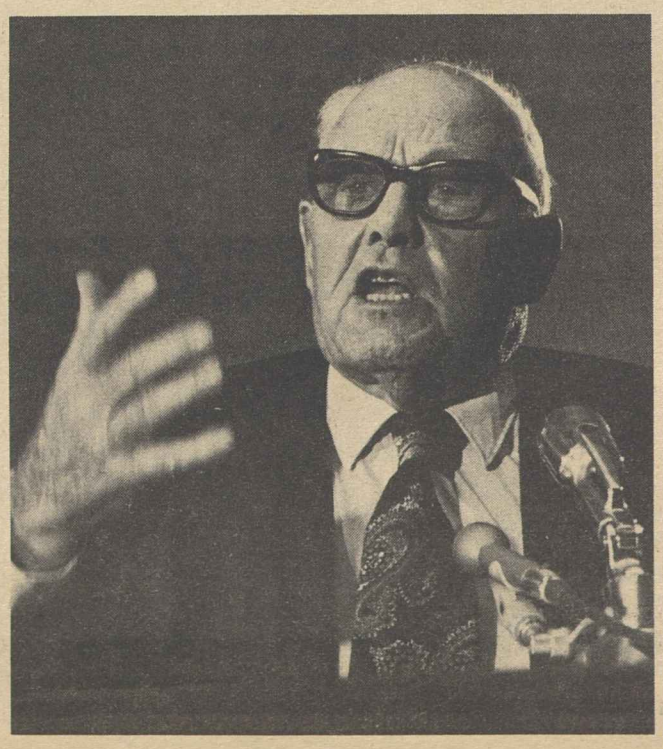
We have learned to the contrary. We have learned that there are employers without a shred of decency or an ounce of moral self-restraint. And, we have learned one more thing—that this calculated disregard of the law injures not only the lawbreakers' employees, but all workers.

American workers are intelligent, sensible and well informed. They know what happened to the employees at Darlington Mills who voted for the union. They know that employees are regularly fired for union activity. They know the victims can be made to wait several years for an inadequate remedy. They know of the suffering of those workers and their families while the processes of the law grind slowly. Workers know there are employers who keep a blacklist of union supporters, and who wait for a chance to even the score, or who retaliate in ways that hurt but are difficult to prove—such as bad assignment or a decision not to promote.

IT IS IN THIS climate of employer-created fear that employees must make their decision. They must decide whether to take the chance of incurring their employer's displeasure by supporting the union. Many conclude the odds against them are too great—the cost of losing too high. Every time that happens, the law has failed.

If workers decide against union representation because they conclude they like their present situation, or don't like a particular union, or don't want to participate in collective bargaining—that is fair enough. We in the labor movement can accept that.

On the other hand, if workers decide against union representation—even though they are dissatisfied, want the union and want collective bargaining—because they have family responsibilities and are not willing to walk through fire—that is not right. That is a perversion of everything this country stands for. That is a decision reached under duress, not from conviction. That is a decision coerced by the superior economic power of the employer.



Prior to 1935, if workers desired to bargain collectively with their employer and the employer refused, the dispute could only be settled through industrial strife—strikes for union recognition. To secure industrial peace, the Wagner Act wrote into law orderly procedures for determining if the workers wanted a union.

The theory of the law was that NLRB-conducted elections would be promptly held and that where the vote was for the union, employers would accept the majority decision of their employees. But anti-union employers quickly learned that an election tomorrow is better than an election today; that an order to bargain tomorrow is better than bargaining today; that in fighting the union, delay is their greatest ally—second only to economic coercion.

The majority of unorganized workers recognizes the positive impact of collective bargaining. They know their own immediate needs for increased buying power, improved working conditions, a higher living standard and more stability on the job. And they know the only method for meeting these needs is collective bargaining.

But when workers believe that voting for a union is a useless formality—because a majority vote may not lead to the collective bargaining table for several years, if at all—they may not vote their convictions. When this happens, again the law has failed.

WHAT CONGRESS HEARD in the 1930s led to enactment first, of Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act and ultimately the National Labor Relations Act. That testimony has been repeated in these hearings—employer threats and coercion, intimidation, company unions, illegal firings and wholesale denial of rights.

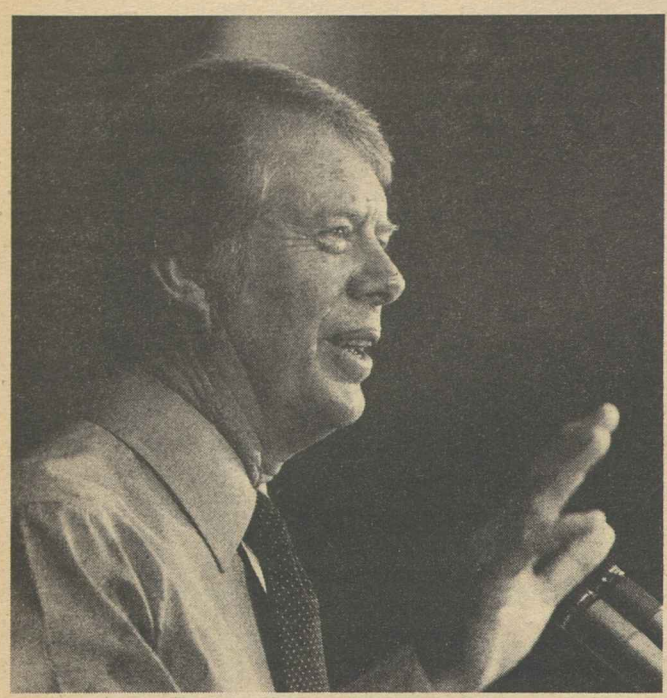
But 43 years ago there was no law. Now there is a law—a law which is being violated every day of the week.

Of course, there are employers who obey the law. And because decent employers do obey the law, America has had 43 years experience with collective bargaining conducted under that legal framework. Its successes cannot be ignored. Compare the 37- and 40-hour weeks with the 10-hour day, six days a week and no overtime pay, when there were no job safety standards, no paid vacations, no sick leave, no pensions. Remember the company store, company towns, company unions, company politicians. The "Good Old Days" certainly weren't very good for workers.

Today, there is a method for rational resolution of problems between management and labor. Collective bargaining has contributed immeasurably to industrial stability. In economic, social and human terms it has worked—not perfectly, but it has worked.

For collective bargaining has taken democracy from theory to the shop floor—day in and day out. And democracy is apparently what the employers who have testified on labor law reform fear the most.

Georgia Businessman Carter Backs Reform



President Carter fielded an anti-labor law reform question in a telephone hookup with the annual convention of the National Newspaper Association. A Kentucky publisher who heads the group asked:

Q The so-called labor law reform bill recently passed in the House and now pending in the Senate would impose severe economic sanctions against employers, deprive employers of their rights and representation in elections, and give unrecognized unions access to the premises and time of employers. It says nothing about the rights of the employers.

Why do you so strongly support this, what seems to be one-sided and unfair legislation?

A THE PRESIDENT: Well George, I have to say that if I agreed with your description of it, I would not support it.

I have gone over every item in this labor reform package. It is much more moderate or conservative or much more inclined toward the employer's position than it was in its original form, because I have the same concern that you do.

I am a businessman, I have been an employer, and I want to be sure that both the rights of workers and their employers are protected. I consider the proposal to be very modest in its scope, and the major thrust of it is to expedite whatever decision is made.

I have seen in Georgia, for instance, that when the application of the present law was attempted, that because of subterfuge or delay, a final determination in the labor dispute may be dragged out two, three, four years. And I don't think it is right to circumvent the law by unnecessary delay. This would expedite it.

Also, I don't think that any worker should be punished through immediate discharge who tries to seek the rights that are applicable in almost all parts of the country for workers. . . .

I was concerned about the legislation originally. The deeper I got into it, the more I could see it was fair, was moderate, and had a primary thrust of expediting decisions that ultimately had to be dragged out through the courts for several years and quite often hurt employment and hurt the economic stability and strength and prosperity in the small communities in particular.

Prominent Americans Endorse Bill

Sen. Harrison Williams
(D-N.J.), chairman, Senate Human Resources Committee, co-sponsor S. 2467

"I believe the changes embodied in this bill will make it possible once again for the unorganized worker to exercise his right to gain representation. That right should not be dependent on the acquiscence of the employer. The present law can be made to work if the most glaring procedural and remedial deficiencies are corrected and enforcement made swift as well as just. If the preamble of the Wagner Act is to be nothing but a hollow promise, I believe this bill must be enacted into law."

Sen. Jacob Javits
(R-N.Y.), co-sponsor S. 2467

"The present Labor Law Reform bill which we are engaged in is but the tip of the iceberg considering the enormity of problems and difficulties with which we must deal. . . . Justice on the Job is a very appropriate name for what we are all about. I look forward to success in labor law reform."

Rabbi Joseph Glaser
executive president, Central Conference of American Rabbis

"Through the provisions of the 1935 (Labor Relations) Act workers were given the opportunity to gain a measure of financial security and a sense of individual freedom. But the Act has proven to be ineffective and impotent in the face of employer commitment to resist organization. . . .

"Before the law, labor and management should stand equal. These proposed amendments will accomplish just that, by restoring the human and legal rights of workers, and ending what has become a charade under the present system in which the NLRB must operate."

John H. Fanning
chairman, National Labor Relations Board

"The institution of collective bargaining is a mainstay of our free enterprise system and our free political processes. I am happy, therefore, to endorse legislation which will more surely fulfill the promise of the National Labor Relations Act. S. 2467 seeks to fulfill that promise. . . ."

Theodore Bikel
president, Actors' Equity

"As the scope of theater widens, the labor law needs to be applied more and more to the theater. It is a matter of some urgency that we be put under the seven-day pre-hire agreement, because in 30 days entire shows can be assembled and dismantled. . . ."

Eileen Thornton
Women's Equity Action League

"Many employers do obey the law. They have nothing to fear, for they do not engage in the practices this bill would outlaw."

Rev. Donald W. Shriver, Jr.
president, Union Theological Seminary

"The aim of S. 2467 is to make it unlikely that any company will continue to find it more profitable to break the law than to observe it.

"The proposed law . . . addresses the crisis of injustice in the lives of people who are among the lowest paid workers in industrial America. Unions are not the only answer to their economic problems; as a citizen and as a Christian, I know that well enough. But these working people deserve a prompt, free and open chance to decide for themselves what part unions might or might not play in solving their problems."

Eleanor Smeal
National Organization of Women

"The National Organization of Women strongly believes in the institution of collective bargaining as one of the most effective means of bettering the lives of all American workers."

Clarence Mitchell
director of legislation, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

"The organization which I represent is happy to be associated with this effort (for passage of S. 2467) because we have been in a partnership with organized labor for the good of the working people of this nation. It is my opinion that what we do for the working people is also for the good of the country."

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
executive director, National Urban League

"I certainly endorse the objectives of Americans for Justice on the Job and stand ready to do whatever I can to further those objectives."

Benjamin Hooks
executive director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

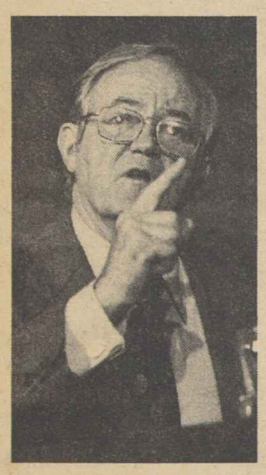
"We have taken a position in favor of labor law reform. We know the painstaking effort that has gone into the whole question of the passage of labor laws, and the time demands our constant re-examination."

Msgr. George Higgins
secretary of research, United States Catholic Conference

"Having worked in the field of labor-management relations for more than 30 years, I can testify on the basis of personal experience that the 'unnecessary delays' and the weakness of the Labor Board's remedies . . . have in many industries seriously hampered the right of workers to organize and, to a degree which can no longer be tolerated, have nullified the basic purpose and objective of the original National Labor Relations Act. . . . This is where people are hurting, these delays are hurting human beings. . . . In other words, justice delayed is justice denied."

Edward R. Garvey
NFL Players Association

"The unions of all major sports in this country urge passage of this important legislation."



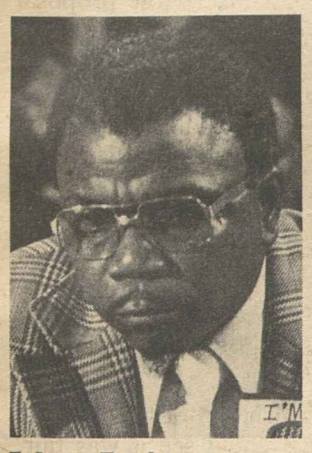
'The Time Has Come' For Labor Law Reform

"The time has come to protect the rights of our workers. . . . We cannot permit some employers to ignore these rights with disdain for the law. You and I know that most of our employers obey the law. They bargain in good faith. They are happy to work with their unions.

"The reforms that we suggest will not hurt anybody. For those that are lawful, it will be a blessing. It's designed to get tough on the chiselers and the cheats who have wiggled around the law at great cost to our working people for years. And we know who they are and we can put an end to this injustice, and we must do it."—*The late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who until his death was chairman of Americans for Justice on the Job.*

How the Victims See It

'We Really Need Help . . .'



Johnny Davis
ACTWU
at Wellman Industries

"I have been working at Wellman Industries in Johnsonville, S.C., for the last 19 years. In 1970 we started a campaign there trying to get a union organized. I took an active part in signing the committee sheet and helped the people who were unable to sign their names and further instructed them how to fill the cards out . . .

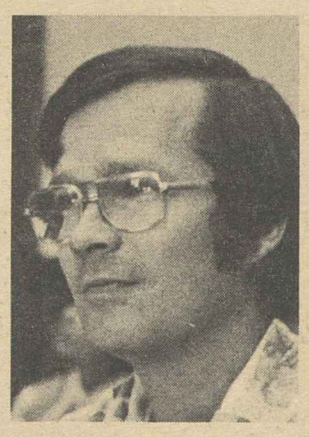
"We lost the first one in 1970. And we tried again in 1971. That one was put aside. So we still didn't give up. We tried the third time in 1972 and were lucky enough to win.

"But during the three years that we were fighting, we lost a lot of people fired by the company for taking active parts in trying to organize the union there.

"Further, later in 1972 we finally got authorized to have a panel of bargaining negotiators and I was appointed to be on that committee. Finally in 1976, the early part of the year, we got the first meeting set up. We held meetings from the first of the year through about five months. At that time the company refused to continue bargaining. So we come to the union organizers. They started filing complaints over and over and over. And the company in turn appealed over and over, the same as they filed the complaints.

"So we continue through five years of fighting, from 1972 to 1977. We still have no union yet. . . ."

'I Cannot Work at My Trade . . .'



George Coe
Machinists
at Bert Wolfe Ford

"I live in Spencer, W.Va., and have worked as an auto mechanic for about 14 years. Until recently I was employed by Bert Wolfe Ford in Charleston, W. Va. Until I was fired—for what I believe was union activity—I had never been discharged from a job in my life. In the 4½ years I worked for Bert Wolfe Ford I had a good work record, a good attendance record and, in fact, only last year received an excellence award for job performance from my employer.

"The reason I am here, rather than there, is that a few months ago I began helping the Machinists union to organize automotive repair workers in and around the Charleston area. For some time auto mechanics in the Charleston area have been squeezed by employer efforts to reduce our traditional share of the normal customer labor charge. Things came to a head last spring when the employers got together and decided to raise customer labor charges and keep the lion's share for themselves. At that point workers from 11 different shops got together and decided to ask the Machinists for help in organizing a union.

"I did not become active until one of my friends in the shop, a fellow worker named Jack Batten, was fired for distributing union authorization cards. When Jack was fired I decided to carry on in his place. I became active in the organizing drive and began attending meetings and working with the organizing committee.

"It didn't take management long to learn what I was doing. Someone rummaged through my tool box and took my authorization cards into the boss's office. To that point I had always had a good relationship with management. But that changed rather quickly.

"I was fired because they said I had not tightened the lug nuts on a wheel after doing a brake job. . . . such a mistake, even if I made it, would not have been considered a firing offense in the past.

"I've tried to get another job as a mechanic and though I know there are openings in the trade, no one will hire me. This is the penalty I am paying because I wanted to do what the laws say I have a right to do. The union has filed unfair labor practices on my behalf, but they tell me it could take more than a year before the NLRB hands down a decision in my case."

'We Need a Law So That People Don't Suffer'

Zuline Hunt
ACTWU
at Darlington Mfg.,
Darlington, S.C.

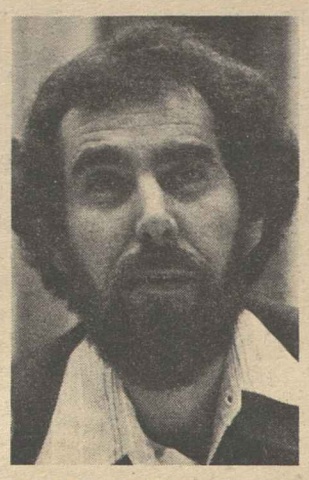
"I worked at Darlington for 31 years of my best life and when it closed down: 'We'll call you if we need you.' Of course you were never called. . . . My father worked there. I had four sisters and myself that worked there. Then I married a man who was working there, and we had two children and they worked there, and you see when we got out of the job everything fell. Everything suffered.

"A lot of people had their insurance cut off, I know this happened to one of our men (who) had kidney disease. There was nothing his wife could do. . . . My neighbor had mortgaged her house and she died about 10 years ago and the mortgage was never paid off. She was still remortgaging, because when she retired. She really didn't draw enough social security to pay these payments. . . .

"I know one woman there, I guess it might be a little comical and sad too. She had had her teeth taken out. She did not get her teeth until she was able to retire and draw social security to buy some.

"We need the congressmen to get behind this thing and pass a law so that other people don't suffer like we did."

'I Thought the Law Would Protect Me . . .'



Paul Grammont
Rubber Workers
at Dayton Tire

"I was the 66th clock card employee hired by Dayton Tire, on Jan. 27, 1970. If I were still there, I would now be the most senior employee. I set production records as a tire builder and advanced to the highest rate in setup man classification in record time.

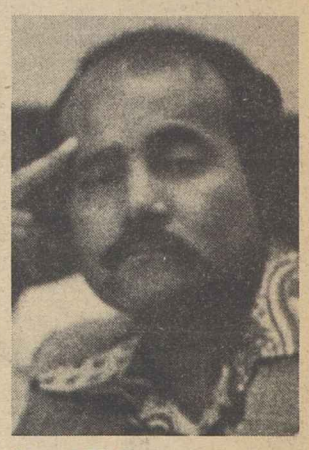
"I was the first employee to wear a union T-shirt and one of the first employees to sign a Rubber Workers' authorization card and distribute pro-union handbills. I served as a union observer in three of the NLRB elections at our plant.

"I thought the law would protect me from the company discriminating against me. I was wrong. The company has harassed and humiliated me in every way possible. The discrimination against me has destroyed my finances and has interfered with my health and with my family.

"After the company was found to have committed an unfair labor practice by not giving me a job I deserved, I was ridiculed in front of my fellow workers. The company put together a letter and told tire-builders they had to give me superseniority. They told my fellow workers I was the guy who wanted special favors. The company tried to force me to quit. I am not a quitter. . . . The (supervisors) refused to let me leave my machine to go to the restroom.

"In January 1973 I hurt my back at work. The company doctor said I had to do light-duty work. The company gave me an assignment I could not handle, so I went home and contacted my doctor. I was found to be disabled but the company contested my workers' compensation claim. It took me 17 weeks to get my benefits. In 1974 my doctor said I could return to work but the company illegally refused to let me return. . . . I have now been refused employment by Dayton Tire for over three years despite NLRB and court orders to allow me to work."

'I Was an Undercover Agent . . .'



Angel Felix
Steelworkers
at Florida Steel

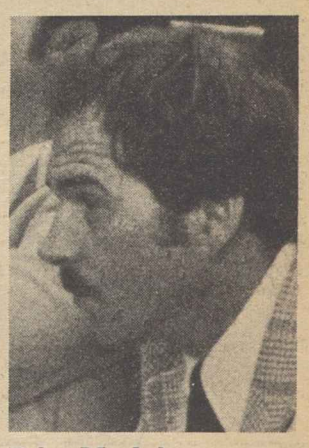
"My name is Angel Felix, but I have worked in Tampa, Fla., under the name of Angel Martinez. I am 32 and was formerly employed at Florida Steel Corp. in the Yard Department on Orient Road.

"In about February 1974 I applied for work at Wackenhut in Tampa in response to a newspaper ad for security guards. (I was asked) if I had come in concerning their ad for industrial surveillance, and I said no, I had seen the ad for guards. He asked me if I was interested in a job as an undercover agent and I told him yes. It was explained to me that I would draw a regular salary check from the company I was to work for, in addition as an undercover agent I would receive $12 daily for each report I filed with the Wackenhut Corp.

"I was told I would be hired at the Florida Steel Corp. It was explained to me that a union was trying to organize Florida Steel and the corporation wanted a report on any union activities among their workers.

"At the time I was hired as an undercover agent, the Wackenhut Corp. explained that I was to report on thefts, major safety violations, the way foremen would treat the workers, etc. From the beginning it was made very clear that my main reason for going to work inside Florida Steel Corp. as an undercover agent was to report on union activities of the Florida Steel Corp. employees. (I was told) the employees who were talking in favor of a union or helping to organize it would be fired."

'Blackballed for Union Activities'



Brian Mochrie
Graphic Arts
at Amsterdam Printing

"Prior to December 1974, I was employed by Amsterdam Printing and Litho in Amsterdam, N.Y. I worked for that company 7½ years and had worked my way up from the mailroom to second pressman on a four-color lithographic press. In the summer of 1973, the Graphic Arts Union began to organize employees of the company and I signed a union authorization card. On Sept. 24 we petitioned for an NLRB election to be represented by Local 259 of the Graphic Arts Union. From Oct. 23 to Dec. 18, we received letters or propaganda at my home. . . . It was made known to us that anyone who was found talking union would lose his job.

"We were told in the letters from the company and in the literature passed out at the Christmas dinner, in very emotional speeches from management, to vote NO at the election. The day of the election—one hour before voting—Herbert Singer, one of the owners of the company, told us, 'Right now you have job security. If the union wins, I can't guarantee that . . .'

"The union lost that first election, 13 to 11. The union protested the election, based on the company's conduct and it took a year for the NLRB to decide the case. Finally, in December 1974, there was a second election. This time we won, on Dec. 10, 1974.

"The day after Christmas I was laid off.

"I looked for work and found that I had been blackballed because of union activities. I was actually hired as a cabinetmaker and then fired within 12 minutes of being hired. I had a very excellent credit in the years of living in Amsterdam, so I went to the bank that we do business with and applied for a loan to carry us through until I got back to work. I found my former employer was the largest depositor in that bank. My application was denied."

What the Senate Bill Does

A Labor Law Reform Summary

THE LABOR LAW REFORM ACT embodies several procedural and remedial changes to the National Labor Relations Act which are designed to correct two major problems that have arisen under the current Act: (1) the inadequacy of the remedies which the National Labor Relations Board may invoke against violators of the law, particularly when violations occur during the critical period before a collective bargaining relationship is first established, and (2) delays in the processing of both unfair labor practice cases and election petitions.

The bill addresses these problems by (1) restructuring the operation of the Board to minimize delay in unfair labor practice and election proceedings without sacrificing the protections of due process, and (2) creating more effective remedies.

Specifically the bill provides for—

(Bold face indicates provision is in either House or Senate bill and not in other.)

I. Expediting Unfair Labor Practice Cases

EXPANDING THE BOARD: The NLRB is expanded from five members (the number specified in the 1947 Taft-Hartley amendments to the NLRA) to seven members to better handle the board's larger caseload.

SUMMARY AFFIRMANCE PROCEDURE: Permits the party that prevailed before Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) in an uncomplicated case to move for affirmance of the decision by the board. It assures that the motion and reply will be presented to a three-member board panel within 30 days. In both, that's a change from two-member summary judgment. In both, respondent has 20 days to reply.

SELF-ENFORCING ORDERS: Provides that, when the board issues a final order in an unfair labor practice case, the losing party must file a petition for review in a U.S. Court of Appeals within 30 days if it wants to appeal the decision. Otherwise the order takes effect automatically.

AID FOR THE ALJS: To help administrative law judges to issue their decisions promptly, the Senate bill provides law clerks for the ALJ and directs the ALJ in uncomplicated cases to write short form decisions stating their findings and conclusions. **Not in the House bill.**

II. Additional Remedies

MANDATORY INJUNCTIONS: Provides that where the board determines an employee is discriminatorily discharged during an organizing effort or prior to a first collective agreement, the board shall seek a preliminary injunction requiring that the employee be reinstated immediately.

BACKPAY REMEDY: Provides that an employee discriminated against during an organizing effort or prior to a first collective agreement is to receive double his or her wage rate for the period from the discharge until he or she is offered reinstatement. **Senate provides 1½ times backpay less wages earned to dischargees. House provides double backpay less wages earned.**

REMEDY FOR REFUSAL TO BARGAIN: Where there is an unlawful refusal to bargain (after a union is certified and prior to a first collective agreement), the employees are to be compensated for their lost bargaining rights by a payment formula that takes into account wages at the time of the violation, raises since then and applicable BLS surveys on percentage increases achieved through collective bargaining for other workers during that time.

III. Election Provisions

TIME LIMITS FOR ELECTIONS: Original bill provided that the board hold representation elections within 15 days of the filing of a petition (if the bargaining unit sought is plainly appropriate and there is a preliminary showing of majority support for the petition); 21 days (if the conditions just noted are satisfied but the unit is too large or the election site too distant from the nearest board office to allow for a 15-day election); 45 days (if the unit is not plainly appropriate or there is no showing of majority support); and 75 days (if novel or particularly complex issues are raised). **House changed time limits to 25, 50, 75 days; Senate provides first deadline of not less than 21 days, not more than 30, and left other limits at 45 and 75 days.** Both bills apply same time limits to decertification, deauthorization and union shop deauthorization elections filed by a majority of employees in the unit.

HEARING BOTH SIDES: The board shall issue reasonable rules which, without interfering with production, will provide employees an equal opportunity to hear from the union if, during an organizing effort, an employer compaigns on company time or property. Both Senate and House bills provide employer access to union halls and both also provide the union equal opportunity during decertification, deauthorization and union shop deauthorization campaigns. **Senate bill requires the union to notify a company in writing of its organizing efforts in order to qualify for equal access.**

RULEMAKING AND JUDICIAL REVIEW: Board is to make rules to facilitate the running of representation elections, including rules establishing plainly appropriate bargaining units. Courts of Appeal could review the rules only in a representation case proceeding, and the standard for judicial review of representation case proceeding is essentially the same as set out in the Administrative Procedure Act. **House permits Congress to invalidate board rules by a negative vote of both Houses within 90 legislative days.**

IV. Debarment

PROVIDES FOR a three-year debarment from government contracts for willful violations of final board orders protecting employee rights, subject to the following limitations: the willful violation must occur within three years of that final order; and, debarment is not authorized where it would be contrary to the national interest or where the violator is the government's sole source of supply. Both bills give the Secretary of Labor discretion to set a debarment period not to exceed three years. Both provide that debarment should run against "the business entity legally responsible for the willful violation." In both bills the order could also run against the union entity legally responsible. **The House bill also includes that "the debarment could run against the particular facility or facilities where the willful violation occurs" and not all company locations.**

Other Provisions

RIGHTS OF GUARDS: Provides guards may choose any union other than the union representing other employees in the same location. **Senate bill provides that plant guards, but not contract or armored car guards, have that right.**

BARGAINING ORDERS: House bill writes into law the Supreme Court's Gissell decision to provide that where the employer has committed unfair labor practices which make a fair election impossible, a union may obtain bargaining rights by showing proof of majority support. **Not in Senate bill.**

RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS: Senate bill provides conscientious objectors may refrain from joining or supporting a union as a condition of employment. Employees would contribute equal sums into a special fund for compensating arbitrators or into a non-religious charity. **Passed separately in House.**

STRANGER PICKETING: House bill authorizes NLRB to seek an injunction to enjoin picketing not authorized by the union which has a contractual agreement with an employer not to strike, picket or lock out. **Senate bill provides breach of contract injunction against refusals to cross a picket line not maintained by a union and against wildcat strikes in breach of contract.**

CONTROLLING MISREPRESENTATIONS: Under the provision, either side is free to make any statement provided there is no promise of benefit or threat of harm. Board has discretionary authority to regulate misrepresentations and other objectionable campaign conduct in the last 48 hours of the campaign. **Not in House bill.**

Willard Wirtz

James D. Hodgson

George P. Shultz

Peter J. Brennan

8 Secretaries of Labor Cite Need For Labor Law Reform Measure

"I sent a draft of my statement to all the ex-Secretaries of Labor. All seven support the objective of S. 2467."—**John Dunlop,** *former Secretary of Labor*

* * *

"This opposition is only a new verse in the same old song. The opposition to Labor Law Reform (S. 2467) is being cast in terms of preserving this country's time-tested labor policies, which properly seek to achieve a balance in labor-management relations. The organizations making this argument, and referring now in supportive terms to the Wagner Act of 1935, are those which opposed bitterly (its enactment by Congress).

"The point (to S. 2467) is simply to make the present provisions, the provisions of the law, workable. It seems to me to incorporate the best of 30 years of experience with respect to administration of the law."—**W. Willard Wirtz,** *former Secretary of Labor*

* * *

"(S. 2467) offers workable solutions to widely recognized needs. . . . The purpose is to improve the operation of a basically sound law which has served the interests of labor, management and the public for more than 40 years. In the long run, speedy and effective remedies to enforce a just law serve the interests of everybody except the lawbreaker.

"Law-abiding employers and unions have nothing to fear from this bill."—**Ray Marshall,** *Secretary of Labor*

Arthur Goldberg

John Dunlop

W. J. Usery Jr.

Ray Marshall

Executive Council Statement:

Holding the Line on Prices Key to Bargaining Settlements

The following is excerpted from a statement on inflation adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 10, 1978, in Washington.

AMERICAN WORKERS, along with retirees, suffer more than anyone else because of inflation and want a workable anti-inflation policy which deals with the real sources of inflation. We applaud the President for focusing attention on the problems of inflation, which he inherited from previous Administrations.

The ability of workers to provide for their families is being threatened by forces they cannot control. In the first quarter of 1978, the annual inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, is running at more than 9 percent. The leading index items—the 15.8 percent increase in food prices, the 9.9 percent increase in housing costs, the 11.4 percent increase in fuel and the 8.9 percent increase in medical costs—are not the result of wage increases. In these areas, labor costs have a negligible impact on price increases. In fact, in one of the most labor-intensive industries, apparel, costs increased only 1 percent.

Price increases, however, are the principal economic fact of life which govern the wage levels unions must seek. When any union sits down at the collective bargaining table, it must seek the wage that will enable union members to meet the price increases which have already taken place. Wage increases are an attempt to catch up and to stay even; they do not start the inflation cycle. Cost-of-living clauses only operate to partially cover already imposed price increases.

We have pressed this fact on the Administration. We candidly told the President and his economic advisers that the Administration's success in encouraging American business and the banking community to hold the line on prices and interest rates will be naturally reflected in collective bargaining settlements.

We pointed out that many wage increases are tied to consumer prices—the lower the price increases, the lower the resulting wage increases will be.

We urge the President to reconsider his proposal to place a ceiling on this year's catch-up pay raise for federal workers and his encouragement to state and local governments to do the same. Presidents Nixon and Ford sought to make federal workers the scapegoats, and neither was able to defeat inflation by further widening the gap between pay in the federal and private sector.

An anti-inflation policy which attacks wage increases of workers, while ignoring continuing unjustified price increases, would be more than unfair—it would be unworkable.

An anti-inflation program which zeroes in on collective bargaining negotiations, while making no attempt to bring down exorbitant high interest rates and spiraling profits, would be more than unworkable—it would be self-defeating.

WE HAVE PLEDGED three things to the Administration:

1—That we are ready, willing and able to cooperate in identifying inflationary forces and support programs designed to tackle specific inflationary pressures.

2—That we will not deceive the President by committing the labor movement to any kind of fixed figure or predetermined percentage increase. Such a figure would stultify the give-and-take process of collective bargaining and exacerbate existing inequities. In the final analysis these decisions properly rest in the hands of millions of union members affected by the more than 50,000 collective bargaining agreements negotiated every year.

3—That we will not follow the business community in their promises of support for the Administration's anti-inflation program while planning and effectuating unjustified price increases.

We have asked the President's advisers not to undercut the President's anti-inflation efforts by veiled references to guidelines or controls, when in fact the President has wisely rejected them. The present surge in price increases is evidence that American business is deliberately raising prices in anticipation of a controls program.

Those price increases, in the absence of specific inflationary causes, smack of price-fixing and profit-padding. The reported profit increases for 1977—15.5 percent after taxes—demonstrate that the profit-push is a prime cause of inflation.

The President is absolutely correct in opposing controls. They have not worked; they will not work; they cannot work.

Training for Jobs:

Major Federal Grant Spurs Outreach Effort for Teenagers

EFFORTS OF UNIONS and other concerned groups to find and prepare young workers for serious jobs were strengthened with a major new federal grant to develop outreach programs aimed at smoothing the school-to-work transition of teenagers, Executive Director William Ross of the Recruitment & Training Program, Inc. said.

Noting that RTP was founded 15 years ago as the Joint Apprenticeship Program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, Ross said that more than 23,000 young men and women have moved through RTP programs into building trades apprenticeships and other slots on the job ladder.

"Jobs that lead somewhere," Ross stressed, are the key to the success of RTP's outreach programs, which have grown from a small effort in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of New York City to a national network of programs in 62 cities. While the prime emphasis is still "placing blacks in construction jobs," he said that RTP has "expanded its efforts to include placing women in blue-collar jobs and placing degreed women into management, technical, and professional positions."

In Pascagoula, Miss., women now make up some 35 percent of the workforce in the shipbuilding industry, Ross observed. They hold jobs such as welders, machinists, and sheet metal workers.

"We get any number of women who are interested in going into specific trades," he said. "We've had some problems, but I have found on the whole that most unions have been receptive to taking women into those serious jobs and into apprenticeship programs without any hesitation."

Ross said on Labor News Conference that the modest recovery from the long recession of the Nixon-Ford years has not yet been "seen in the Hispanic, native American or black communities, where unemployment can very easily run 35 to 40 percent." He expressed hope that the new emphasis on inner-city development and revitalization outlined by the Carter Administration's urban program will make a substantial impact on those severe unemployment rates in the very near future.

"There are just not enough jobs to go around," he declared, stressing the need to build a stronger, more vital economy that will put people into jobs before getting sidetracked by a shift of top-priority emphasis to inflation.

Ross noted that the RTP program receives financial assistance from the federal government. The Labor Dept. has given the program some $7 million to recruit and place minority men and women in full-time jobs, he said.

"We are also getting funds from some prime sponsors around the country, from some foundations, and from some other funding sources—the Ford Foundation, for example."

Ross was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S war against inflation may be the right war at the right time, but it has been launched against the wrong enemy.

The root causes of what some economists call "the new inflation" are soaring energy prices due to imported oil, uncontrolled health care costs, food price rises due in part to weather conditions and high interest rates.

But Administration economists in January unveiled what they described as a "new program" of wage-price "deceleration." As elaborated in the President's Economic Report to Congress, the idea was to ask individual industries to voluntarily hold price and wage increases below the average for the previous two years.

In April, the President followed through and officially declared war on inflation, with "deceleration" the chief weapon.

Since then, however, the Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review came off the press and revealed that wage "deceleration" has been going on for four years.

"Wage increases negotiated in 1977 were the smallest since 1973," said the article. In major contracts—those covering 1,000 or more workers—the total effective wage-rate adjustment showed this trend: 1973, 7.0 percent; 1974, 9.4 percent; 1975, 8.7 percent; 1976, 8.1 percent; 1977, 8.0 percent.

Against this background of established wage "deceleration," the current attack on the union sector by some Administration economists seems misplaced, uninformed and unfair.

When President Carter proposed to limit federal pay increases this fall to 5.5 percent, he apparently was heeding the advice of his Council on Wage & Price Stability, which earlier had suggested such a cap.

One result was that the five unions on the Federal Employees Pay Council promptly quit, leaving in ruins a pay-setting mechanism that had been carefully reconstructed just a year earlier.

BESIDES DRAFTING federal workers to serve as shock troops in the war on inflation, the President also urged governors and big city mayors to hold down wage increases. Public employee unions, representing some of the lowest-paid workers around the nation, sharply protested being chosen for this honor.

Meanwhile, the director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability continued to spread misinformation. Concerned at the gap between union and non-union wage hikes, he leaped into the breach:

"If non-union workers try to close the gap at a rapid pace in the next couple of years, we will get a major acceleration in the rate of wage increase.

"We have to make an effort—even though it is not terribly equitable—to try to hold down the non-union wage increases. They cannot close the gap, even though these workers have an equity argument going for them. The cost simply would be too much inflation."

What this official does not understand is that non-union workers close no gaps because they have no bargaining power. In a tight labor market, employers will compete for scarce skills, but with the jobless rate at 6 percent and nearly 6 million people unemployed, there is rather the depressing effect of a surplus of workers.

Imagine a mill worker asking a J. P. Stevens boss for a raise because this high official in Washington said he has an "equity" argument going for him. What the boss is most likely to say is: "Get your tail back to your machine or pack up and get out of here."

If the strategy is to lean only on unions and squeeze the unorganized, the Administration policy is neither fair nor compassionate. Until the anti-inflation program unfolds more fully and fairly, it would certainly help to decelerate the rhetoric of the Council on Wage & Price Stability.

SMOOTHER SCHOOL-TO-WORK transition for young workers is the goal of a new program taking shape with the help of a major Labor Dept. grant to the Recruitment & Training Program, Inc., RTP Executive Director William Ross, center, reported on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.

Farm Union Scores Gains In New Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

Canata, Nick Bozanich, Jack Radovich, Jake Cesare, and Sam Barbic.

Marc Grossman, Chavez's assistant, said he expected the three-year agreements to be ratified by May 13. They provide for an increase in the base wage of general laborers from the previous range of $3.15 to $3.25 an hour to $3.50 an hour, plus improvements in vacations, holidays, medical and pension plans.

The three-year agreement with the Coastal Growers Association, representing some 300 citrus growers in Ventura County, ended a five-week strike of 1,100 field hands. The pact provides for a 22 percent wage increase over the life of the contract, or an additional $1 million in pay and fringe benefits.

The citrus growers agreement raises piece rates from 53 to 59 cents a box of fruit in the first year and to 60 cents if a ladder is used. The rate rises to 62 and 63 cents, respectively, in the second year and to 65 and 66 in the third year.

The rates may increase depending on crop yield, size of the fruit, and height of the trees. Fruit checkers, who are paid hourly, will receive an increase in wages from $3.85 to $4.30 an hour under the citrus agreement.

Other new UFW contracts are with Robert Hall, Inc., a cut flower nursery in Encinitas employing 60 workers at season's peak, and Hiji Brothers, a nursery and row crop operator in Oxnard employing 250 year-round workers. The agreement with Robert Hall is the union's first contract in northern San Diego County.

Role of Unions Cited in Aiding World's Poor

Trade union and rural sector development programs have proved successful in carrying out U.S. foreign aid programs and should be continued and strengthened, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

Noting that Congress is considering foreign assistance legislation, the council said that to reach the poor of the world in need of assistance, union and agrarian groups can help achieve equitable distribution. It pointed out that through regional organizations created by the AFL-CIO "programs have been carried out with unions in Africa, Asia and Latin America with recognized success."

The council added that proposed legislation should stress equitable patterns of trade and the development of structures to benefit local economies, not the export margins of multinational corporations.

5th Meany Fellowship Awarded to Biologist

New York—The Muscular Dystrophy Association has awarded its George Meany Post-Doctoral Fellowship to Dr. Leonard A. Stein of the Laboratory of Cell Biology at the National Institutes of Health.

The award carries a $17,500 grant which will support Stein's study of the chemistry of muscle function. The fellowship is for one year, beginning July 1.

Stein is the fifth recipient of the Meany Fellowship, which was established in 1968 in honor of the AFL-CIO president, who is a member of the MDA's board of directors.

'That's What We've Been Telling You!'

Cement Workers Reach Pattern-Setting Accords

Two leading cement manufacturers have agreed to contract terms that the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers expect to set the pattern for the industry.

The three-year contracts with General Portland, Inc., and Martin Marietta Corp., provide a minimum of $1.80 in wage increases, union President Thomas F. Miechur said. They include cost-of-living protection, higher pensions and other improvements.

More than 2,200 union members are employed by the two companies and some 15,000 others work for firms where negotiations are continuing.

Miechur foresaw no obstacle to ratification, as locals involved began ratification votes at General Portland plants in five states and Martin Marietta plants in seven states.

Workers, whose pay presently averages about $7.25 an hour, will receive a 60-cent across-the-board increase as of May 1, 1978, and an additional 20 cents on Nov. 1, 1978.

On May 1, 1979, they will receive a minimum of 50 cents an hour under an uncapped cost-of-living formula. The same guarantee of at least 50 cents plus any additional cost-of-living amount applies on May 1, 1980 for the final year of the contract.

On pensions, the present formula of $14.50 a month for each year of service is raised $1 a year to reach $17.50 on May 1, 1980. Over the same period, the minimum disability pension is raised $50, to $400 a month.

Also in the contract are insurance improvements, a slightly larger increment between pay grades and one additional holiday, to make 12 in all.

All of the company contracts being negotiated contain provisions dealings with local conditions as well as the company-wide pay and benefit schedule.

Bonus to Strikebreakers Ruled Illegal by NLRB

The payment of bonuses to employees for crossing picket lines during a strike is an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

In a case brought against the Rubatex Corp. of Bedford, Va., by the Rubber Workers, the NLRB rejected the company's argument that the $100 bonuses it paid employees to work during a 1976 strike were trivial and did not constitute a bargaining unit matter.

To remedy the violation, the board ordered the company to pay similar bonuses, with interest, to the strikers.

The case arose from a seven-week strike by the URW seeking a contract renewal with the rubber-products firm in the fall of 1976.

During the strike, Rubatex continued to operate, using supervisory personnel, non-bargaining unit employees and 13 of the 830 unit employees.

After the strike was over, the company paid cash bonuses—without informing the union—to all employees who worked during the walkout, including the 13 bargaining unit employees.

Of 244 non-unit or supervisory employees, 240 received $100 each, 3 received $50 each, and one was paid $75. Of the 13 bargaining unit employees, nine who worked throughout the entire strike received $100 each while four who worked proportionately less time received $25 each. No bonuses were paid the 817 unit employees who participated in the strike.

Rubatex President W. C. Walters said in a letter accompanying the bonus that the payment was in appreciation for keeping the plant in operation during the strike. In its finding, however, the NLRB ruled that "clearly the payments were additional compensation for services and, therefore, were terms and conditions of employment" about which the company was obliged to bargain with the union.

As for management's contention that the bonuses were trivial and had no divisive effect on the unit since they were awarded to only 13 of the 830 unit employees, the NLRB ruled:

"Regardless of the amount of the bonuses, the fact remains that employees who had not participated in the strike were singled out and granted a benefit which was denied employees who had. . . . We believe their principal impact will be to discourage employees from engaging in protected activity in the future."

Lowest in Three Years:

Six Million Jobless As Rate Drops to 6%

By James M. Shevis

Joblessness dropped to 6 percent in April, the lowest level in three and a half years, as the number of workers finding employment outstripped the growth in the labor force.

Between March and April, total employment jumped by 535,000 to 93.8 million, easily surpassing a 370,000-rise in the labor force, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The decline of 165,000 in the ranks of the unemployed put total joblessness last month at 6 million.

Men 20 years and over accounted for nearly all of the improvement in unemployment during April. The number of women and teenage jobseekers changed only slightly.

But jobless rates among black workers have not come down as much as for white workers, BLS observed. The 11.8 percent April rate for black workers was an improvement on the 12.4 percent level the month before, but continued to be more than twice the rate for white workers. Over a third of all black teenagers in the labor force were unemployed last month.

April unemployment was the lowest since the 5.9 percent jobless rate of October 1974. But the official 6 percent unemployment rate is still high by any postwar measure.

Nonetheless, the April rate is 1.4 percent lower than the average for the first quarter of 1977, when the Carter Administration took office.

The two-tenths of 1 percent drop in last month's unemployment rate benefitted nearly every worker category. The rate for adult men fell to 4.2 percent from 4.5 percent over the month, reaching its lowest level since the 4.1 percent rate of October 1971.

The jobless rate for Vietnam veterans declined to 4.5 percent from 5 percent in April, continuing the downtrend of the past few months. The non-veterans' rate last month was down to 6.5 percent.

Joblessness among women remained unchanged over the month at 5.8 percent while the rate for teenagers dropped off from 17.3 to 16.9 percent.

The half-million-plus growth in total employment was the largest monthly gain since last November's huge 831,000 advance. Blue-collar workers paced the over-the-month employment rise.

BLS said that the big gains in employment came from those who had been laid off, and were recalled. The proportion of the working age population with jobs in April rose to a record high of 58.4 percent, the government said.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 620,000 to 85.2 million, seasonally adjusted. A quarter of the increase, however, reflected the return to work of striking coal miners. Primarily as a result of the strike settlement, employment in mining was up by nearly 170,000 in April to the highest level—just under 900,000—in a quarter-century. The remainder of the March-April payroll job gain was about evenly distributed between the goods-producing and service-producing sectors, BLS said.

In the goods industries, there was an increase of 175,000 jobs in contract construction. In the service-producing sector, the bulk of the March-April job increase occurred in services, 70,000, and in trade, 60,000.

BLS also reported that the average workweek in April increased slightly, from 36.1 to 36.2 hours.

Action Pressed To Halt Deaths In Construction

Immediate steps must be taken to prevent a repetition of the construction site tragedy that killed 51 workers late in April when their scaffold collapsed, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

"Their deaths shockingly emphasize the need to examine enforcement procedures of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration," the council declared.

Terming the accident at Willow Island, W. Va., one of the worst construction disasters in modern history, the council said that the number of inspectors OSHA has in the field is inadequate and should be increased.

"Our grief for the loss of these workers is compounded by the suffering that has been inflicted on their families," the council said in extending condolences to survivors, fellow workers and their unions. The council also pledged it would take any action necessary to prevent a similar tragedy.

Northeastern Governors Endorse Law Reform Bill

Boston—The Coalition of Northeastern Governors announced its endorsement of the Labor Law Reform bill pending in Congress, calling its provisions "sound and long overdue."

The coalition includes the governors of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In a letter to the U.S. senators of each state, Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, the coalition's chairman, urged prompt passage of the measure.

The bill would revise and strengthen the National Labor Relations Act, protecting workers' rights to join unions and bargain collectively.

Commenting on the coalition's endorsement, Lt. Gov. Thomas P. O'Neill, III, of Massachusetts said he was pleased that the governors had joined with labor on behalf of "this important legislation." He added: "Passage will close the loopholes that have impeded the rights of workers to seek representation and engage in the collective bargaining process."

Secretary's Conference:

Marshall Cites Critical Role Of Labor Press on Issues

The critical role of the trade union press in providing sound facts and information to the labor movement and American society was the overriding theme of the Secretary of Labor's Conference of Labor Editors in Washington.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall set the tone of the three-day conference in his initial greetings when he told the 200 delegates that he looked to the labor press "to play an active part in explaining the issues and problems" of the day.

Marshall read a message from President Carter in which the President urged the delegates to meet the "responsibility and challenge to promote understanding of the many complex issues, programs and legislation affecting working men and women."

Among these, Carter stressed his labor law reform proposals currently pending in Congress. "These proposals would strengthen this nation's free collective bargaining process by improving the legal mechanisms that have served the best interest of labor management and the American public for more than 40 years," the President said.

In underscoring the need for sound and accurate reporting, Marshall declared that he thought that business opposition to the minimum wage was the most distorted campaign "until I got in the labor law reform campaign. I have read ads in which there was not a single true statement. All this has been a distinct disservice to the country."

Elaborating during a conference dinner, Marshall warned that "if this kind of distortion, this heavy-handed program succeeds here . . . it might succeed elsewhere."

But "if we defeat this thing," Marshall said of the "hysterical and misleading" campaign against the reforms, "we'll defeat a technique." He said it will have an effect on many other matters of importance to labor and the Carter Administration.

The conference was worked out in conjunction with the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association. The first such conference was held in 1963, when John F. Kennedy was President, and the second in 1968, when Lyndon B. Johnson was in the White House.

In addition to Marshall, speakers from the Labor Dept. included Under Sec. Robert Brown, Assistant Secretaries Eula Bingham, Donald Elisburg, Ernest Green, Frank Burkhardt, and Robert Lagather, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Julius Shiskin and Deputy Under Sec. for International Affairs Howard Samuel.

Other speakers were Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss, Housing & Urban Development Sec. Patricia Roberts Harris, Transportation Sec. Brock Adams, Deputy Energy Sec. John F. O'Leary, Health, Education and Welfare Under Sec. Hale Champion and Deputy Treasury Sec. Robert Caswell.

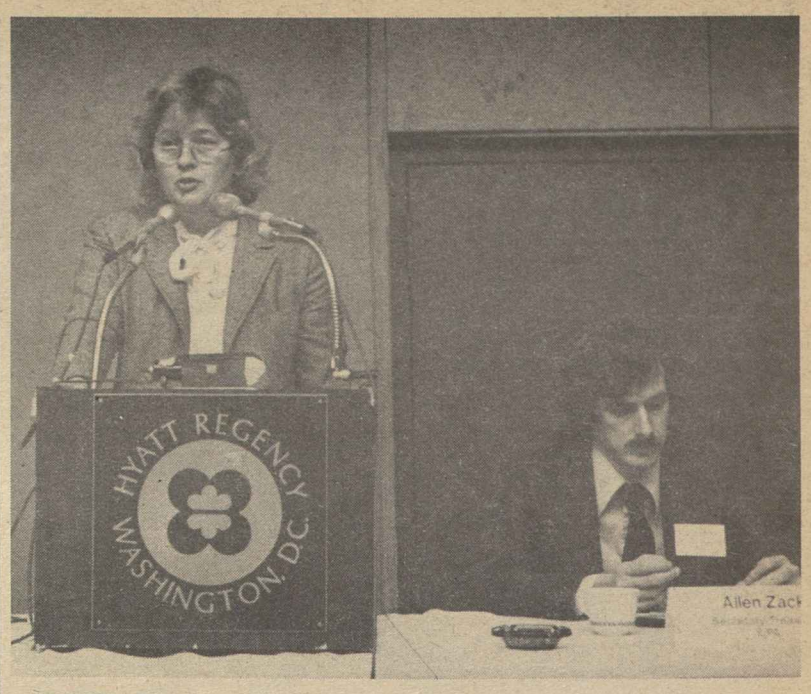
A highlight of the conference was a White House press briefing by Bert Carp, deputy director of the domestic policy staff. Chairing the conference was John W. Leslie, Labor Dept. information director.

Brown, who spoke at a luncheon, told the editors that the "labor press is fair in its presentation of the issues. Labor law reform, for example, is not as complicated as the public press would like to make it. It comes down to the question of whether you believe what the current law says: Do workers have a completely free right to vote? All the rest is malarky."

Brown predicted that labor law reform would be faced with the same tactics on the floor of the Senate as workers face with some "unscrupulous" employers.

Bingham, who heads the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, told the delegates that currently workers on the job are incurring irreversible diseases which lead to 200,000 deaths a year.

She emphasized that one of the most critical needs today is education of workers, providing them with information on the hazards of the workplace. She said that she has asked that the OSHA information budget be increased from $3 million to $8 million in the next fiscal year and this has been approved by the Office of Management & Budget. The rest is up to Congress.



ASSISTANT LABOR SEC. Eula Bingham, who heads the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, told a labor editors' conference that American workers on the job are contracting irreversible diseases leading to 200,000 deaths a year. The meeting was sponsored by the Secretary of Labor in cooperation with the International Labor Press Association. ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Zack is shown with Bingham.

ILPA Asks Crackdown On Phony Solicitations

Congress must close loopholes in federal fraud laws that have allowed "fly-by-night" promoters to turn phony or non-existent labor publications into big business operations, the International Labor Press Association said.

Many of the fradulent solicitations are now being disguised as invoices to take advantage of gullible businessmen and citizens, the ILPA executive board noted. The solicitors often claim to represent many different groups in addition to labor publications, including churches, veterans organizations, civil rights groups and even law enforcement associations.

"New laws with criminal as well as civil remedies are needed if this racket — currently estimated at nearly $1 billion a year—is to be successfully halted and the perpetrators prosecuted," the ILPA statement stressed.

The ILPA urged Congress to:

- Promptly enact measures introduced in the Senate by John Glenn (D-Ohio) and in the House by Charles Wilson (D-Calif.) that would extend postal fraud statutes to cover phony invoices that are really solicitations.
- Modify the House legislation to require solicitors to disclose the purpose of the contributions, and to provide an accurate statement showing who will benefit from the contributions.
- Impose a flat prohibition against telephone solicitations by random dial computers.

The ILPA said that fraudulent solicitations constitute a large proportion of white-collar crime, but criminal statutes and law enforcement techniques have not kept pace with the tactics of solicitors and that cease-and-desist orders have proved ineffective.

By taking advantage of glaring deficiencies in the fraud laws, the statement observed, "these phony promoters threaten public support for charities and reputable publications, such as legitimate labor papers."

The statement pointed out that the ILPA has worked since its founding to expose and eliminate racket labor papers, but that its warnings have only a limited affect. It said that the time has come for law enforcement authorities to get the proper weapons to deal with the growing problem.

Carter Plan Sustained On EEO Consolidation

President's Carter's plan to consolidate the federal government's equal employment opportunity enforcement effort under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is now law.

The reorganization took effect automatically when the Senate adjourned on May 5 without acting on the Administation proposal. Under a law passed last year, Presidential reorganization plans become effective unless either chamber of Congress votes to disapprove them within 60 legislative days after they have been proposed.

A resolution to disapprove the shift of the enforcement functions to the EEOC was rejected by the House on Apr. 25 by a 356 to 39 vote. The Senate allowed the consolidation proposal to become law automatically. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee had unanimously endorsed the plan as had the House Government Operations Committee.

The plan calls for abolishing the Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council and transferring its responsibilities to EEOC on July 1, 1978. The plan also transfers enforcement of the Equal Pay Act, which prohibits pay differentials based on sex, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act from the Labor Dept. to EEOC on July 1, 1979.

The AFL-CIO had urged Congress last winter to block the shift in enforcement of the two job-related anti-discrimination laws, observing that the Labor Dept. has established "an impressive record in administering these two statutes."

"It is our view that EEOC has yet to prove itself in these areas," the federation said. The AFL-CIO regards both laws as labor standards legislation designed to protect the interests of workers, particularly low-wage workers.

As originally announced by the President on Feb. 23, the reorganization proposal would have transferred responsibility for equal opportunity in federal employment from the Civil Service Commission to EEOC on Oct. 1, 1978, but in response to a request by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Carter agreed to postpone the shift until Jan. 1, 1979. Congress now will have the opportunity to address the transfer within the context of its current work on the Administration's civil service reform legislation.

Hill Edges Out Briscoe In Texas Primary Vote

State Atty. Gen. John Hill defeated Texas Gov. Dolph Briscoe for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the country's third most populous state.

In other primaries, Nebraska Republicans nominated four-term Rep. Charles Thone as their candidate to meet Democratic Lt. Gov. Gerald Whelan in the race for governor. And in West Virginia, the longest-serving current member of Congress and its youngest member won primary elections.

The contests were the latest in this year's spring primaries, which are scheduled in 20 states.

Hill collected more than 50 percent of the vote in a five-way contest while Briscoe, now in his second term, garnered just over 42 percent. Former Gov. Preston Smith, whom Briscoe defeated six years ago, finished a poor third.

Hill's opponent in the fall will be Republican William P. Clements, Jr., a Dallas oil-drilling contractor and former Secretary of Defense under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

In the other major statewide race, Rep. Robert C. Krueger defeated Joe Christie, a former state insurance commissioner, for the Democratic nomination to the Senate. Krueger, a supporter of labor law reform, will face Republican Sen. John G. Tower in November.

One incumbent congressman, Dale Milford, lost his renomination bid in the Texas Democratic primaries. Milford, a three-term officeholder, was defeated by Martin Frost, a liberal Dallas attorney. Milford's defeat marked the first Democratic primary loss by an incumbent in Texas in almost 25 years.

Lack of majorities will force runoff elections in six Texas districts. In five other districts, no opposition candidate was fielded.

In West Virginia, voters set the stage for a classic Senate election battle this fall with veteran Democratic Sen. Jennings Randolph to clash with former Gov. Arch Moore. Both won their primaries easily, each drawing more than 75 percent of the vote.

Randolph, 76, has served in Congress longer than anyone else currently sitting in Washington. He came to the House in 1932 in the elections that swept Franklin Roosevelt into the presidency. Moore, 55, is the only man ever to be elected to two consecutive four-year terms as governor of the state.

Meanwhile, West Virginia's freshman Rep. Joe Rahall, at 28 the youngest member of Congress, defeated former Rep. Ken Hechler, a Democrat seeking to recapture the seat he held for 18 years before giving it up in 1976 to run unsuccessfully for governor.

In Nebraska, Gov. James Exon was unopposed in his bid for the Democratic Senate nomination. Don Shasteen, an aide to retiring Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.), won the Republican nomination easily. Exon's decision to run for the Senate spurred five Republicans to run for governor. Thone won, claiming about 37 percent of the vote.

In local elections, Newark Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson won an unprecedented third term as executive of New Jersey's largest city.

West Virginia Seminar Slated on Respirators

A three-day seminar exploring the use, operation and problems of respirators on the job will be held at West Virginia University July 31-Aug. 2. The sessions are sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the university's Institute for Labor Studies.

Reservations may be made through Pat Shilby of the IUD Health, Safety & Environment Section.

Curbs Sought On Fraudulent Fund-Raising

The AFL-CIO called for development of "reasonable 'truth-in-fund-raising' legislation" to protect Americans from "fraudulent solicitation practices."

The Executive Council adopted a statement declaring that "increasingly fly-by-night operators are seizing on the generosity of the American people" for funds that wind up in the pockets of promoters, direct mail experts and public relations people.

Both the public and the legitimate non-profit groups should be protected from these "predatory fund raisers" whose practices siphon off funds from legitimate organizations, the council said.

Conservatives Push Hard:

House Budget Plan Barely Avoids Cuts

In a series of close votes, the House turned back conservative bids to cut health funds and other social service programs in the proposed fiscal 1979 budget and sent the resolution to conference committee.

The final vote for a target budget of $500.9 billion was 201 to 197. It came after several days of debate during which the House first voted 198 to 189 to chop $3.15 billion from the budget for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and then reversed itself and restored the funds by a vote of 205 to 192.

The House earlier had defeated a bid to trim federal expenditures by $7 billion by 203 to 195.

The House version, with a deficit of $57.9 billion, compares with the Senate total of $498.9 billion and a proposed deficit of $55.6 billion. The Carter Administration had proposed a budget of $499.4 billion and a deficit of 59.6 billion. Major differences in the House and Senate versions are in spending for defense and agriculture, with the Senate backing more for defense and the House more for agriculture.

The first budget resolution is designed to set targets and goals on expenditures and tax policy to be implemented in a resolution adopted by Sept. 15 setting specific limits that can be exceeded only by specific votes in both houses.

Earlier the House had voted 199 to 173 to provide for a tax credit for parents of students in colleges and private elementary and secondary schools. The action overrode the recommendation of the House Budget Committee which opposed tax credits and backed the Administration program of expanding existing grants and loans.

In other actions:

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall urged the Senate Banking Committee, holding hearings on the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, not to insert a numerical goal for inflation. The House-passed measure and the version approved by the Senate Human Resources Committee, setting a national unemployment rate of 4 percent by 1983, does not contain a numerical figure for inflation.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said he will offer an amendment on the inflation number. Marshall told him that it is not an appropriate way to deal with the issue. Labor has testified that inserting the inflation goal will undermine the basic goal of full employment.

The House Aviation subcommittee has approved an airline deregulation bill, short of the sweeping measure passed by the Senate but giving airlines ability to cut fares by up to 50 percent in the second year after enactment.

Histadrut Council Names New Executive Director

New York—Steven M. Mrvichin has been named executive director of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut succeeding Gregory J. Bardacke who recently retired.

Mrvichin has served as an international representative with the Textile Workers and the Service Employees and directed a pilot project for the council in Louisiana and Arkansas. His appointment was announced by ATUC chairman Matthew Schoenwald.

In his 25 years in the post, Bardacke developed widespread trade union support for Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP in Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York is presented to Valentin A. Ivanov, center, dissident Soviet electrician who emigrated to the United States. He is shown with Local 3 administrative aide Christopher Plunkett and translator Ludmilla Thorne.

Soviet Dissidents Strive To Build Free Unions

New York—A dissident Soviet labor organization formed earlier this year in Moscow by 200 Russian workers needs the active support of Western trade unionists, the League for Industrial Democracy was told.

Valentin A. Ivanov, who emigrated to the United States last March, said at an LID luncheon that the Soviet officials are "trying to ruthlessly suppress the movement of free workers."

Ivanov said he worked as a skilled electrician in a number of industries and localities throughout the Soviet Union to become familiar with intolerable working conditions.

Regardless of location or occupation, Ivanov stressed, all Soviet workers lack the basic protections provided by free trade unions.

Since the earliest days of the Bolshevik revolution, government-dominated "trade unions" have been the principal supporters of the Soviet industrial system that is characterized by low wages, earnings inequities, arbitrary discipline and few effective safety and health regulations, he said.

One of the chief functions of a Soviet trade union, Ivanov said, "is to tell the worker their wages are being cut."

Besides widespread abuses in the workplaces, Soviet workers are discriminated against in obtaining health care and housing, he said.

The new Soviet labor organization, whose charter commits it to "carry out the obligations reached by collective bargaining," is seeking recognition as the bona fide representative of Soviet workers from the International Labor Organization and free trade unions throughout the world.

Ivanov pointed out, however, that the fraternal contacts between Western trade unions and the "official" unions in the USSR have further legitimized governmental control of the Soviet labor organizations.

Before emigrating to the United States, Ivanov spent six years in labor camps and mental hospitals for his dissident activities and repeated attempts to leave the USSR.

After Ivanov was recently made an honorary member of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he said he was pleased to be a member of a bona fide trade union, "because we electricians in the Soviet Union just don't have any real unions."

But there are hopes that the new Soviet trade union movement will be strengthened through the formation of a coalition of workers and intellectuals.

At a press conference, Ivanov released the contents of a letter he had sent to Dr. Andrei Sakharov, a leader of the Soviet dissidents, proposing the worker-intellectual alliance.

"The time will come," Ivanov wrote Sakharov, "when this movement of the intelligentsia, on behalf of civil rights, will join forces with the movement of the workers in defense of their workers' rights—and in this manner, it will become a truly national movement and consequently shall be invincible."

Tuition Tax Credits Called 'Inappropriate'

The AFL-CIO called on Congress "to reject all tuition tax credit bills" and to enact the Administration's proposals to increase tuition grants to college students.

This approach, the Executive Council said, "will insure that federal funds provide maximum tuition assistance to those worker families who truly need that assistance while protecting the college student's right to choose either a public or private institution."

Terming tuition tax credits an "inappropriate" form of education aid, the council pointed out that the Administration program would benefit 3.1 million additional students as participation increases from 3.2 million to 5.3 million.

On the question of extending tax credits to parents who send their children to private schools at the elementary-secondary level, the council said "we categorically reject this idea. It is a wide departure from the original concept" of federal aid programs. "There is no compelling argument to abandon the original concept," the council said.

The tax credit approach would reduce federal revenues by about $4.7 billion, depriving other federal programs of the necessary funds for their implementation, the council added.

The action of the House Ways & Means Committee in removing tax credits for elementary-secondary education left intact the tax credit approach for student aid at higher education levels, and "we oppose that result," the council declared.

Fed's Policy Seen Threat To Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

The economy needs "a significant stimulus to move faster toward full employment," the council said, calling anew for the $29 billion stimulus package it had recommended in February including tax cuts, a rollback in the social security payroll tax, expansion of public works and public service employment, and youth, housing and urban programs.

Low interest rates and adequate availability of credit are essential to economic growth, the council stressed, and "if the Federal Reserve System fails to assure such conditions, Congress should direct the Federal Reserve Board to take appropriate action."

Early action on the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill without amendments setting inflation goals is essential to a healthy economy, the council said, reaffirming as well federation positions on public works, urban policy, taxes and international trade.

Reviewing developments on the 15-point trade program it spelled out in February, the council said that although many of them are before Congress, neither the Administration nor Congress has responded with a sense of urgency."

CONVENTIONS

The Pottery Workers convention will be held June 12-16, 1978, in New Orleans.

The Montana State AFL-CIO convention will be held June 29-July 1, 1978 in Helena. It was originally scheduled for Aug. 10-12.

Federal No-Fault Insurance Bill Clears Senate Panel on 9-to-7 Vote

A bill to set minimum standards for no-fault auto insurance in all 50 states passed the Senate Commerce Committee by a 9 to 7 vote, keeping alive hopes that the measure may be enacted by Congress this year after almost a decade of debate.

The legislation, which the AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed over the years, still faces a tough battle when it reaches the Senate floor probably some time this summer.

Meanwhile, the House subcommittee on consumer protection and finance, chaired by Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.), is scheduled to resume drafting a companion bill. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) has listed the bill among those on which he hopes the House will act in 1978.

The bill currently before Congress sets standards for the rehabilitation and compensation of motor-vehicle accident victims. The old tort system, in which fault is established in court proceedings, would be eliminated, except in situations where the victim is disabled for more than 180 days, suffers serious or permanent injury or is permanently scarred or disfigured.

All state plans would have to provide either for the payment of no-fault benefits for medical expenses up to at least $100,000 or for unlimited payments for at least two years. Each plan also must provide for work-loss benefits. Property damage is not a part of the proposal.

In a letter to members of the House subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said that federal standards are needed as an inducement for states to pass uniform and effective no-fault laws or to reform existing statutes sufficiently.

Massachusetts was the first state to pass a no-fault law in 1970. Only 15 other states have followed suit and only one has acted since 1975. Most of the state laws are weak and have been in part responsible for premium rate increases.

The bill before Congress is patterned after the Michigan law, the most successful state no-fault plan, and is "clearly the best approach to sensible reform of a consumer commodity which working people must purchase," Biemiller observed. The measure is based on the best features of existing state no-fault laws and on their aggregate years of experience, he noted.

The Senate bill cleared the Commerce Committee only by getting the vote of Sen. John A. Durkin (D-N.H.), who earlier had objected to parts of the legislation. A former insurance commissioner in his home state, Durkin wanted to wipe out the classification system established by insurance companies for young people, the elderly, and the military.

He tried unsuccessfully in the committee to attach an amendment to the bill to eliminate the classifications.

The Senate panel did approve an amendment giving the states four years to meet the minimum federal no-fault standards on their own before the federal plan is put in place for them. States could adopt stricter no-fault programs.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Historic Debate in Senate Turns on Workers' Rights

Rally Spurs All-Out Bid For Justice

More than 2,500 trade unionists turned a Washington rally marking the opening of the Senate fight for labor law reform into what Labor Sec. Ray Marshall called a "salute to bravery."

Marshall was the keynote speaker at the rally in Lafayette Park—directly across the street from the headquarters of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which has led business opposition to President Carter's plan to reform the federal labor law and assure workers of their rights to form unions without economic reprisal.

The Secretary paid special tribute to the victims of employer violations of those rights.

"In a very real sense," he said, "those of you who have stood up for your fundamental right to organize and bargain collectively are fighting for the rights of all workers, and indeed, the whole country."

Several of the victims gave direct testimony on the hardships they have suffered because of the "law's delay" in protecting their rights spelled out in the original Wagner Act of 1935. Others in Washington for the "victims' vigil" on Capitol Hill were cheered as their names were called from the podium.

Thelma Swann, now in her 70s and confined to a wheel chair, told

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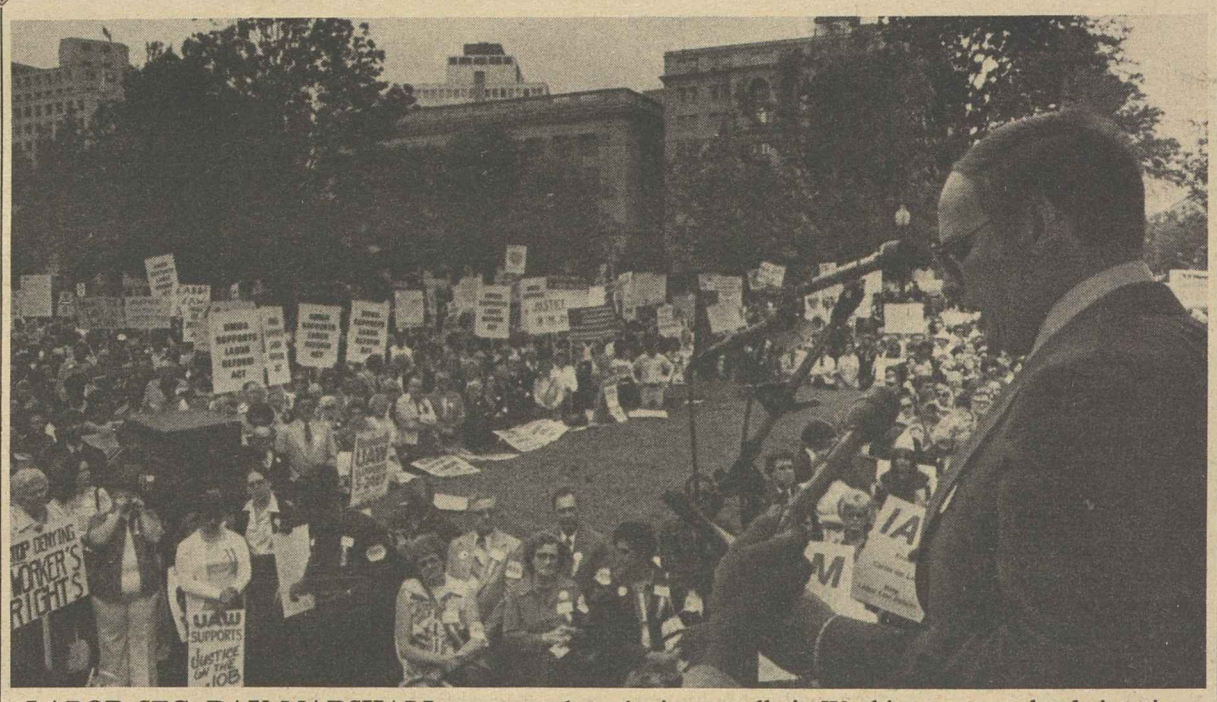


LABOR SEC. RAY MARSHALL urges trade unionists at rally in Washington to make their voices "heard across the land" in demanding Senate passage of labor law reform. Headquarters of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is in the background.

Labor Law Reform Bill Fight Opens

The Senate squared off for a long and historic battle over the rights of American workers to form unions in an atmosphere free of fear and coercion as President Carter's Labor Law Reform bill was brought to the floor for debate.

Both supporters and opponents acknowledge that the legislation would be approved by a solid majority of the Senate if a vote on the merits were taken, but they also agree that a promised filibuster by the bill's foes, led by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), and the introduction of some 500 amendments could extend debate six weeks or more.

AFL-CIO President George Meany predicted at a news conference that while "it may take 4 or 5 votes," the Senate "will vote cloture in the end." And the Democratic leadership of the chamber has pledged to keep the measure on the floor until it is passed.

Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), the bill's principal sponsors, led off the discussion by describing the major provisions of the bill and rebutting what Javits called the "clap-trap" being used in arguments against it.

Williams, in his opening remarks, stressed that the purpose of the bill—S. 2467—"is to restore balance to the law and reaffirm the central premise of the National Labor Relations Act—that employees should have the right to determine for themselves whether or not they wish to be represented by a labor

(Continued on Page 3)

The Battle Continues:

Stevens-Board Pact 'An Empty Promise'

By James M. Shevis

The protracted struggle for justice on the job at J. P. Stevens & Co. is still joined, and the boycott against the notoriously anti-union textile firm will continue despite the company's recent "settlement" with the National Labor Relations Board, organized labor declared.

The Apr. 28 agreement "is little cause for celebration among the vast majority of the company's 44,000 employees but does provide grounds for labor law reform," the Clothing & Textile Workers union said in a statement protesting the settlement stipulation.

"It emphasizes that a lawless company can escape punishment by making an empty promise to a powerless NLRB, which is charged with enforcing a toothless law."

At a news conference at AFL-CIO headquarters, ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said that the agreement, which in theory settled proceedings for a nationwide injunction against Stevens begun by the NLRB on Jan. 24, dealt only with a few of the company's many violations of the nation's labor law—and these only on a temporary basis.

"Left unresolved," said Sheinkman, "are unfair labor practices in 20 communities in eight states up and down the eastern seaboard affecting employees in 30 Stevens plants. And it leaves unremedied 36 outstanding cases against Stevens involving 315 separate violations of the law, among them 34 firings of workers who were exercising their lawful rights.

"We don't know what happened between January and April," Sheinkman said, "but as far as we're concerned J. P. Stevens has not been born again."

Federation President George Meany told reporters that last

(Continued on Page 2)

Wage Law Violations Hit $61 Million

The Labor Dept. recovered nearly $38 million in illegal wage underpayments for more than a quarter-million workers during the first half of the current fiscal year, a 3-percent increase over the same period a year earlier.

The number of workers actually receiving back wages rose 4 percent, from 255,705 to 265,477, the government said.

The cheating resulted from violations of federal wage and hour laws—mostly overtime and minimum wage provisions.

The total amount of illegal underpayments uncovered by the Labor Dept. Wage-Hour Division was more than $61 million, compared

(Continued on Page 7)

Court Sets New Limit On Picketing Rights

The Supreme Court ruled in a split decision that state courts can enforce local trespass laws to bar unions from picketing on private property.

The 6-3 decision overturned a California supreme court ruling that the peaceful picketing by the San Diego District Council of the Carpenters was protected by federal labor law, pre-empting state court jurisdiction.

The case is the result of a 1973 dispute between the Carpenters and a Sears Roebuck department store in a Chula Vista, Calif., shopping mall over the hiring of non-union carpenters.

In writing the decision for the majority, Justice John P. Stevens held that the issue in the case was the locality of the picketing and not whether it dealt with union recognition.

Stevens said that by permitting the state court to adjudicate the store's trespass claim it would cause "no realistic risk of interference" with the National Labor Relation Board's authority to enforce prohibitions against unfair labor practices under the labor law.

But Justices William J. Brennan, Potter Stewart and Thurgood Marshall strongly disagreed, charging that the majority had abandoned a principle of labor law pre-emption that has been followed for at least two decades.

"This drastic abridgment of established principles is unjustified and unjustifiable," Brennan said in writing the dissent.

The picket line in question had

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Declares Carter Record Merits Support

AFL-CIO President George Meany said that by and large President Carter "is doing quite well" and that his record so far merited the support given him by organized labor in the 1976 campaign.

Meany said that in some areas the trade union movement would like to see him "do more" and that it does not have to agree with the President on "every little single thing he does."

Meany's comments came on the ABC News nationally televised interview program, "Issues and Answers," in which he strongly reaffirmed labor's opposition to wage controls and guidelines as set forth in Carter's "deceleration" policy of limiting wage increases to less than the average of the past two years.

Replying to questions from Bob Clark and Steve Bell of ABC News, Meany said that when he and the AFL-CIO Executive Council met with the President on May 10 there was no "confrontation," but that labor's position on the issue was made clear.

Meany stressed that the AFL-CIO would cooperate with the

(Continued on Page 7)

TWO VICTIMS of the weaknesses in existing federal labor law meet with AFL-CIO President George Meany prior to the labor law reform rally in Washington. They are Thelma Swann, right, who addressed the rally from a wheelchair, and Barbara Rawls of Fitzgerald, Ga., a member of the Auto Workers who was illegally fired for union activities by Delco-Remy and still has not been restored to her job 18 months after the NLRB ordered reinstatement.

Farm Labor Board Sets 'Make-Whole' Remedies

Sacramento, Calif.—The first two cases interpreting the "make-whole" remedy in the 1975 California farm labor law were handed down by the state's Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

The pioneering law gave the board power to order farm employers to reimburse workers for wage increases denied them as a result of management's refusal to bargain in good faith with their union, thus taking the profit out of such unfair practices.

The two cases involved Rancho Dos Rios, a dairy farm in Santa Maria employing about 20 workers, and Perry Farms, Inc., a row crop grower near Stockton employing about 80. The Farm Workers won elections at both operations shortly after the state law took effect.

The ALRB ordered the two businesses—for the period they had illegally refused to bargain—to pay their workers the difference between what the employees actually received and what they could have expected to receive based on a survey of 37 UFW contracts. The minimum "make-whole" wage was calculated at $4.10 an hour, including fringe benefits, for 1976 and $4.17 an hour for 1977.

The cases have a significant bearing on the labor law reform battle now going on in the U.S. Senate. One provision of the proposed reforms would establish a similar "make-whole" remedy which the National Labor Relations Board could impose on an employer it finds illegally refused to bargain on an initial contract with a union chosen by the firm's workers in an NLRB election.

Court Ruling On Picketing Dilutes Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

been set up on a walkway adjacent to the Sears store in October 1973. After the company was granted an injunction by a local court to restrain the picketing on the property, the Carpenters moved the picket line to a public sidewalk about 200 feet away.

Neither the union nor the company filed a complaint with the NLRB charging an unfair labor practice over the picketing dispute.

Stevens held that the union could have filed an unfair labor practice charge when the company demanded that the pickets leave the store's property. If Sears had filed a charge with the board, Stevens said, the issue would have been whether the picketing had an objective prohibited by federal labor law.

He concluded that Sears's action in the state court only challenged the location of the picketing—thereby permitting the court to hear the trespass claim without risking interference with the NLRB's role.

The California supreme court subsequently reversed the ruling of the lower state court.

Brennan termed the majority's ruling an "unfortunate decision" that "will threaten the fabric of national labor policy."

He predicted that local courts will now "erroneously conclude that they are capable of correctly applying labor laws" rather than relying on the expertise of the NLRB.

Union Presses Boycott:

NLRB-Stevens 'Settlement' Scored as 'Empty Promise'

(Continued from Page 1)

month's NLRB action allowing Stevens to escape injunctive proceedings just by promising to end its labor-law violations at certain of its plants "is the best argument I know for passage of labor law reform."

Stevens has found over the years that it can deny workers their rights under the National Labor Relations Act, and can delay compliance with the law even after it has been found guilty by the highest court in the land, he said.

"This proves the NLRB is really helpless," Meany said of the agency agreement with the giant textile firm. "They come out with a sweeping injunction, then give it away on a promise by Stevens. And remember, Stevens is not the only lawbreaker. There are many, many others."

Under the April "settlement," Stevens promised to rehire temporarily 11 workers fired for union activities during a seven-month period at only five of its 83 plants and to correct a limited number of other labor-law violations at those and certain other plants. In exchange, the NLRB agreed to withdraw its injunction petition filed with the U.S. District Court in New York.

"In not pursuing its suit for a court injunction on the basis of assurances from the most convicted labor-law flouter in history, the NLRB has unfortunately chosen to abrogate its duty effectively to enforce the act by failing to fully utilize its clearly mandated authority in this unprecedented case," the ACTWU statement charged.

About the only significant aspect of the NLRB agreement, the union said, is the stipulation that the government has the right to refile its injunction petition if Stevens breaches the agreement or further violates the NLRA in other ways. But in light of the firm's established pattern of behavior, "it is not difficult to predict what is likely to happen if the company is accused of breaking the current agreement and the NLRB does successfully refile its petition," the union observed:

"Stevens will simply issue its usual denials of any wrong-doing, and embark on a lengthy court battle seeking to have the petition set aside."

Given J. P. Stevens's well-documented and unparalleled 15-year history of unlawful conduct and contempt of court, ACTWU officials said, the NLRB has struck a bad bargain at best.

"At worst, the agreement could prove to be a cruel hoax for thousands of Stevens workers who have waited so long for redress of the innumerable injustices they have suffered at the hands of this outlaw company," Sheinkman warned.

Only time will tell whether the company will abide by the agreement, he said, but "what is clear to us is that nothing new has happened" to alter Stevens's attitude toward its workers.

As recently as May 11—two weeks after the date of the "settlement"—NLRB's regional director in Winston-Salem, N.C., issued a new complaint stemming from union charges of 14 labor-law violations at Stevens's Pamplico, S.C., plant.

Meany and Sheinkman both noted that the Apr. 28 agreement left in some quarters the erroneous impression that labor's battle for worker justice at Stevens is over. Sheinkman attributed this in part to poor reporting by the nation's commercial press.

They emphasized that under no circumstances has the agreement had any effect on the worldwide consumer boycott of Stevens textile products. The only real way to persuade Stevens to obey the law, they said, is for consumers everywhere to withhold their business from the lawbreaking company while pressing their congressmen to tighten up and reform the nation's basic labor laws.

To stress the need for continued support of the boycott and for enactment of the Labor Law Reform bill now before the Senate, the union placed a full-page advertisement in the May 17 edition of the Washington Post.

"Only you can stop J. P. Stevens," the ad headlined. "Your support of the boycott and labor law reform can stop J. P. Stevens's unending intimidations and illegal discharges of American workers. . . .

"Under present law, the NLRB and the courts are helpless to protect American workers who want to join a union. J. P. Stevens presents the stark proof. . . . The most the NLRB can do is accept J. P. Stevens's empty promise to stop breaking the law."

Field Workers' Benefits Needed in Sugar Bill

Organized labor will oppose legislation designed to protect United States sugar growers from foreign competition unless it provides substantial benefits for sugar field workers, the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen told Congress.

"The mockery of justice of an increasing series of government protections and benefits for growers without major increases for their workers must stop," Meat Cutters Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer told the Senate sugar subcommittee.

Mayer said that unless labor provisions were inserted in the new sugar legislation the union would lead a coalition of national organizations against it. He noted that the Meat Cutters' stand was endorsed by the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers.

Besides new hourly minimum wage increases, Mayer called for legislative provisions that would grant workers a floor under piecerate earnings; accident insurance; a prohibition against employer retaliation if workers seek to exercise their rights under the sugar legislation; procedures to settle worker-grower disputes, and effective enforcement and remedy procedures.

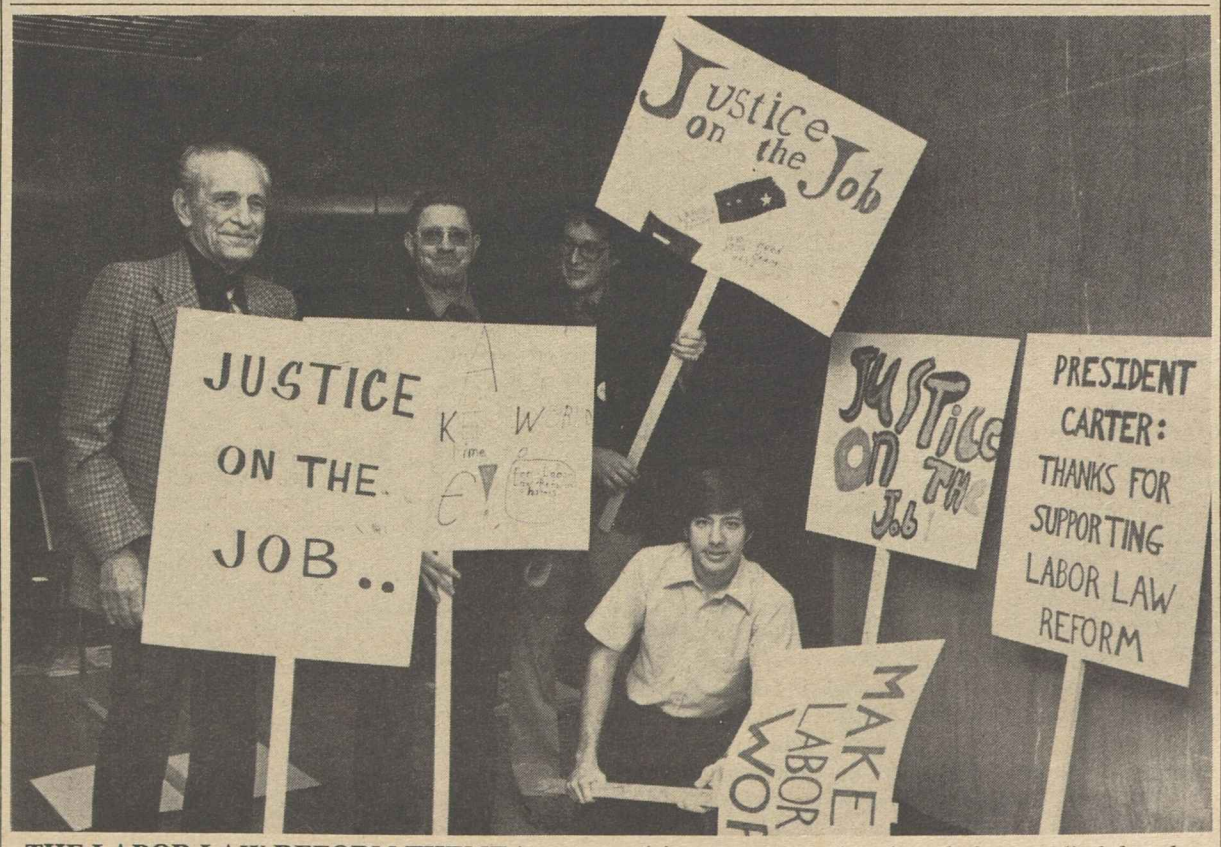
In a letter to Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga, chairman of the Senate panel, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said it would be a gross injustice to enrich growers while continuing the extreme poverty of the sugar field workers.

"The AFL-CIO sees no reason for legislation to protect the sugar industry against the world market once again unless that legislation also provides decent wages and working conditions for the sugar field workers in the continental United States," he said.

Mayer told Matsunaga and other members of the subcommittee that the Meat Cutters union does not necessarily oppose aid to sugar growers, but simply seeks justice for a group of workers who belong to no union.

From 1974 to Jan. 1, 1978, when the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wages rose to $2.65 an hour, most sugar field workers were employed at $2.20 or $2.30 an hour, Mayer observed.

"Since they are not even employed year-round, they suffered extreme poverty and were one of the nation's poorest paid work groups," Mayer said. "At the same time, foreign workers were imported to harvest sugar cane in Florida at substantially higher wages—at $3.23 an hour in 1977, for example."



THE LABOR LAW REFORM THEME is conveyed in many ways by signs being readied for the rally of trade unionists marking the opening of Senate debate on the issue. Left to right are Joseph Curtis, first vice president of the Greater Washington, D.C. Central Labor Council; Ronald Hooks, coordinator of the J. P. Stevens boycott committee in Cincinnati; and John C. Siegler and James Brehm, interns with the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

Long Fight Forecast:

Williams, Javits Hit Foes' Phony Slogans

(Continued from Page 1)

organization in a fair election conducted in a free and uncoerced atmosphere, and that they should register their judgment on this issue without delay."

He stressed that the measure is designed to strengthen administration of the NLRA to assure fair treatment of workers, and he delineated the ways in which this would be accomplished: expedited procedures for representation elections and unfair practice charges. expansion of the NLRB to deal with an ever-rising caseload, and stronger penalties against employers who violate the law to defeat a union organizing attempt or to thwart collective bargaining.

Substantial majorities of Americans support key provisions in President Carter's labor law reform proposals, according to a public opinion poll conducted for the AFL-CIO.

The poll shows that 73 percent of the 800 adults interviewed by Public Interest Opinion Research in April favor making it easier for workers in large companies to vote on joining a union. Sixty-seven percent favored the same approach for workers in small companies.

Vic Kamber, director of the AFL-CIO Labor Law Reform Task Force, said the latest survey confirms an earlier poll in which large majorities were recorded on timing of elections, penalties against employers who violate the law and equal access provisions.

He lashed out at opponents of the legislation who, he said, "want to do anything but debate its merits. They know that their arguments cannot stand objective scrutiny."

Javits, too, sharply condemned the opposition, declaring that the real issues "are being obscured behind a fog of rhetoric and denunciation that is more and more heated as it becomes less and less factual or tenable."

The lobby against the bill, he pointed out, is being "orchestrated," not by those truly concerned with the interests of workers, but by the major business and industrial associations—"the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the U.S. Industrial Council, contractor associations and others both individually and under the umbrella of the National Action Committee. They are joined in coalition with the National Right to Work Committee and other panic-peddlers of the right wing who cannot resist this chance to peddle their brand of reaction."

He expressed confidence that if they were not misled by their national associations about the bill, "most businessmen would accept its purposes and live with it comfortably, recognizing that workers' rights to organize, if they wish, must be protected."

In their point-by-point refutation of the misrepresentations being made by the bill's foes, Javits and Williams paid particular attention to the charge that it would be a burden to small business. Javits pointed out that by the NLRB's own estimates, only 22 percent of the more than 3 milion business establishments in the United States fall within its jurisdictional standards.

But that fact did not faze the opposition. Hatch and Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker (Tenn.) came right back with repetitions of the charge that the bill would point a "loaded organizing gun" at small business.

In his opening statement against the bill, Hatch said he rose "with sorrow in my heart," because he really does "believe in the union movement." Then he went on to brand the Carter proposal "a blatant union power grab."

The filibuster was in full swing by the third day of debate as Sen. Clifford P. Hansen (R-Wyo.) gave a lengthy presentation on the qualities of his home state, and Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) berated the Administration for failing to send a representative to the inauguration of the new president of Taiwan. Both, ostensibly, were speaking on the question of labor law reform.

LABOR LAW REFORM rally in Washington's Lafayette Park marked the opening of Senate debate on the measure to make the promises of the Wagner Act a reality. Here, folk singer Joe Glazer leads the noon gathering in traditional labor songs. Taking part were workers from scores of unions in the D.C. area as well as victims of labor law violations from other parts of the country.

Victims of Anti-Union Employers Saluted for Bravery by Marshall

(Continued from Page 1)

how she was thrown out of her job 21 years ago by the Darlington textile mills in Darlington, S.C.—a job she had held since the age of 14—when the company closed the plant rather than deal with the union its workers had chosen as bargaining representative in a free election. Today, she and other Darlington workers have yet to collect any of the money the National Labor Relations Board says is due them because of their employer's law violations.

"It sure would be a blessing to see justice done," she told the rally.

Roger Taft of the Carpenters reported that he has been unable to find work and has been blacklisted in his own community of Glide, Ore., after being fired for leading an organizing attempt at a sawmill there. Because of his family situation, he felt forced to accept six weeks' pay as a settlement rather than pursue an NLRB complaint through months of legal proceedings.

"Something must be done," he said, "to stop the lengthy, drawn-out lawsuits. Workers like myself simply can't afford to fight against companies. To guys like me, long litigation is really intimidation."

Ken Reaves, a veteran of the National Football League, described how he had been traded off the Players' Association picket line while he was serving as NFLPA representative on the Atlanta Falcons. He stressed the kinship he and other professional athletes feel with other workers seeking "justice on the job."

The noon rally brought together workers from scores of AFL-CIO unions as well as unaffiliated organizations, including the Auto Workers, the Mine Workers and the American Nurses Association. Their signs bore a variety of messages—some printed, some hand-lettered—but the central theme was "Labor Law Reform—Now."

Presiding at the podium was Theodore Bikel, president of Actors' Equity, who denounced the opponents of the legislation as the "same people who opposed the original Wagner Act, the same people who opposed child labor protections, the minimum wage and civil rights laws."

Marshall, too, harked back to the battle over civil rights in the mid-1960s, pointing out that the civil rights movement had soon discovered that it was one thing to have rights on paper and another to have them in reality.

"Because of the illegal tactics of a small minority of employers," he said, "the rights guaranteed by the Wagner Act have been little more than paper promises."

Recalling how the filibuster was used in the Senate to try to block passage of civil rights legislation, Marshall stressed that while the issue today is labor law reform, the principle is similar.

"It is another struggle between the powerful and the powerless," he said. "Each time the filibuster is used, the victims are the men and women at the bottom of the economic ladder. The filibuster is being used to deny the right of the majority of Senators to approve this bill, which was passed by an almost 100-vote majority in the House."

Sending a message to the Senate to overcome the filibuster was a major purpose of the Washington rally, he reminded the gathering.

"We are here to make sure our voices are heard all across the land."

Rate Reduction Put Off On Social Security Tax

Congressional action on a rollback in the social security payroll tax will be set over until 1979 as the House Ways & Means Committee reversed itself and voted 21 to 16 to take no action this year.

A few days earlier the committee had voted 19 to 18 to roll back the tax increases voted by Congress last year to take effect in 1979-80. The proposed rollback would have put the rate at 5.85 from the current 6.05 percent and the 6.13 percent scheduled for next year, with the difference made up by general funds earmarked for the Medicare fund.

The committee's reversal came after President Carter said he would veto any rollback, a message brought to the committee by Speaker Thomas O'Neill. The Administration has indicated its strong preference for acting, if necessary, on a social security rollback in 1979 with preferences this year going to its income tax reform and reduction plan.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for a social security rate rollback to 5.85 percent and introduction of general fund financing. President Carter had also called for introduction of general financing under some circumstances, but Congress rejected the approach in 1977 when it acted to generally strengthen the social security system.

The reversal of the rollback vote was led by Committee Chairman Al Ullman (D-Ore.) who had voted for it originally on the basis of a vote in the House Democratic caucus, 150-57, requesting the committee to act.

The committee vote came as Congress completed work on the budget resolution for fiscal 1979 setting up a target budget of $498.8 billion with an anticipated deficit of $51 billion. The action came on a House-Senate conference report which worked out relatively minor differences in separate resolutions. The House vote for final passage was 201-198.

The lower deficit figure came after President Carter announced that he was trimming back his proposed tax-cut package from $25 billion to $19.4 billion and delaying its effective date from October 1978 to January 1979.

The Administration had proposed a budget of $499.4 billion and a deficit of $55.6 billion. The scaled-back tax program would keep the deficit at about the same level as the current fiscal year, a move urged by Federal Reserve Board Chairman G. William Miller.

In considering the budget resolution, the House turned back by narrow margins a number of moves to slash funds for health, social service, education and other programs.

Pennsylvania Primary Captured by Flaherty

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania Democrats nominated former Pittsburgh mayor Peter F. Flaherty as their candidate for governor this fall.

Flaherty, who quit as U.S. deputy attorney general to run for governor, edged out former state auditor Robert P. Casey, a three-time gubernatorial loser, in the May 16 primary. Lt. Gov. Ernest P. Kline finished a distant third.

In the Republican primary, voters gave the nod to Richard L. Thornburgh, also a former Justice Dept. official from Pittsburgh. Thornburgh and Flaherty are campaigning for the post now held by two-term Gov. Milton J. Shapp.

Rep. Robert Nix, a 20-year veteran of the House of Representatives, lost out for renomination in the Democratic primary to William Gray, a Baptist minister. Nix, chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, was the first black congressman from Pennsylvania. Gray is black also.

In the Republican race for governor, David W. Marston, the U.S. attorney who gained nationwide attention four months ago when he was fired from his job by President Carter, finished fourth among seven candidates.

The lieutenant-gubernatorial nomination in the Republican primary went to William Scranton III, the 30-year-old son of former governor and former United Nations Ambassador William Scranton. Democrats nominated Robert P. Casey, who teaches high school biology in Pittsburgh. He is no relation to the unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate.

In the congressional races, 23 candidates ran without opposition, and in 21 of the 25 districts incumbent congressmen won their party's endorsement.

The Causes of Inflation

THE NOTION OF AN underlying rate of inflation is a myth. The rate of inflation slowed from 12.2 percent in 1974 to 7 percent in 1975 and 4.8 percent in 1976 before rising to 6.7 percent in 1977. But even 1977 was divided between an inflation rate of 9 percent in the first half of the year and 4.5 percent in the second half.

Price movements of food, shelter and energy are largely independent of labor cost inputs. Energy prices depend on OPEC. Food prices depend principally on volatile farm produce prices. Rising shelter costs mainly reflect escalating prices for land plus changes in mortgage rates, as well as property taxes and property insurance. Rent increases reflect relaxation of rent control restrictions, pass-through of higher winter fuel costs, rising property insurance and taxes, and "attempts to earn a larger return on investment," according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

What policies can the government undertake to mitigate these inflationary pressure points? It will not solve the problems by just establishing price controls; it must address the basic problems of supply and other elements impinging upon rising prices.

Food supplies could become less subject to massive swings from shortages to surpluses and back again if the government played a stabilizing role in creating reserves during times of excess, and selling reserves in times of shortages. It could assure that farm export policy coincides with domestic stabilization policy. It could assure adequate income for small family farmers without creating windfalls for large corporate agribusinesses. It could attempt to curtail the excesses of commodity speculation.

ENERGY COSTS could be checked by government encouraging the development of alternative fuel sources and conservation. Such programs would lessen the dependence upon foreign oil and the monopoly of OPEC. Policies that push up the price of energy even further will not alleviate inflationary pressures from this sector but will aggravate the problem.

Medical care costs could be addressed by a radical change in health care financing and delivery. The current insurance emphasis on liability reimbursement needs to be replaced by a general overall health insurance program that emphasizes preventive health care and cost containment. It is high time that the government undertake a comprehensive national health insurance program to arrest the galloping inflation of health care.

Interest rates also could be reduced rather than raised to fight inflation in a period of slack economic demand. In such periods high interest rates do not dampen inflation but rather contribute to it by becoming a factor in the cost of doing business. This higher cost is passed on to home buyers, car buyers and new investors. The expansion that the economy needs is stultified by the cost of higher interest rates.

Inflation must be contained through measures tailored to specific causes. The foundation of an anti-inflation program must be full employment and full production that will produce a balanced economy and will reduce inflationary pressures by eliminating waste and inefficiency from underutilized plant and equipment and an underemployed work force.

—From comments by AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald to the American Statistical Society.

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'I'm Just Trying to Catch Up!'

A Cause, Not a Cure:

Higher Interest Rates Prove Wrong Medicine for Inflation

By Gus Tyler

GET READY FOR another round of stagflation—economic stagnation plus inflation.

The old ailment must return because the doctors are about to bring on the disorder with their crazy cure. They did it under Nixon and now they're doing it again under Carter.

The "they" is the Federal Reserve Board, which has just raised the interest rates. When the Fed raised its discount rate from 6.5 to 7 percent, Chase Manhattan upped its prime rate, and other banks followed.

Since the "prime rate" is only available to the best and biggest customers, the rest of us will have to pay 9 percent and more when we borrow.

Although this measure—raising the interest rate—is regularly hailed as a means to check inflation, it is bound to be inflationary—as both elementary logic and experience repeatedly have testified.

Allegedly, high interest rates will check inflation because it will be harder for both consumers and producers to borrow money. Hence, the economy will cool and the fever of inflation is supposed to subside.

One part of this cure always works: the "cooling" process does throw people out of work—as you might expect when people buy less and producers produce less. So this medicine always carries with it the bitter taste of increased unemployment.

But this medicine is a further cause of—not a cure for—inflation. Higher interest rates mean that the cost of money is going up and since all goods and services involve money, the higher interest rate must push up the cost of everything.

The cost of money is no different from the cost of lettuce, a haircut, or a gallon of gas. The only difference is that you can get along without any one of these, but money is involved in everything and, therefore, a rise in the cost of money (interest) means a rise in everything.

Suppose you want to buy a house. The contractor has to pay more for his builder's mortgage; you have to pay more for your buyer's mortgage; and if fewer new dwellings are going up, you have to pay more for what you want. So higher interest rates are trebly inflationary.

Higher interest rates also drive small businessmen out of business because they cannot afford the inflated charges on borrowed money. But the big business can get by because it is either self-financed out of reserves or has a favorable relationship with a lending institution. As a result, the powerful big devour the failing weak, leading to oligopoly and monopoly with their inevitable price fixing. That is inflationary.

Cities, counties and states will have to borrow money at new high interest rates. That sends up local taxes and that is inflationary.

All this is not theory; it is a proven fact because this is precisely what happened when Dr. Arthur Burns ran the Fed under Nixon and Ford. And now the tragedy is about to occur again because the Fed, like the Bourbons, seems to forget nothing and learn nothing.

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'Something Beautiful And Great. . . .'

Years ago, when I was a young radical in New York, I had the answers to everything. Unemployment, ghettos, discrimination, etc., etc., etc. . . . Simple, I "knew." Only one thing would do it . . . Revolution! And therefore, all the makeshift reforms that unions, such as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, advocated were, I "knew," not merely worthless but counterrevolutionary as well and, hence, to be deplored.

But one day, when I was still in my 20s (I'm in my 50s now), I rode a Pullman across the country. And I got a look at the men who were in that union. Well, that taught me a lesson. The union that could give workingmen the sense of self-worth and shining dignity that I saw in those men, just had to be something beautiful and great, all my fine theories of class struggle to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Letter to C. L. Dellums, when he was president of the Sleeping Car Porters.

Aiding the Violators:

Leaders of Business Playing 'Cynical Game' on Labor Law

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

THERE IS SOMETHING almost irrational about the minority's desperate effort to kill the Labor Law Reform bill. If this were a radical measure designed to make substantive pro-labor changes in existing labor law, one would not be surprised if its opponents were to resort to almost any tactic, including the filibuster, to try to prevent its coming to a vote. In fact, however, S.2467 doesn't fit that description at all. To the contrary, it's an extremely moderate bill designed not to change the existing labor relations law (the so-called Wagner Act of 1935, as amended twice during the intervening years), but simply to guarantee prompt union elections under the law and to provide realistic remedies for the victims of those employers who willfully break the law.

In short, the bill provides unions with no additional rights and deprives employers of none of the rights they now possess under the law. It is designed solely and simply to take the profit out of disobeying the law and would have no effect whatsoever on those employers—the majority, by far—who are in compliance with the law.

This being the case, there is something very cynical about the diversionary tactics being used by a willful minority of senators to keep the Labor Law Reform bill from coming to a vote, thereby thwarting the democratic process and making a mockery of parliamentary procedure. Opponents of the bill know perfectly well that the inflammatory statements they are making about its purposes and allegedly harmful effects is sheer propaganda bearing no relationship to the facts.

This kind of cynicism on the part of politicians is disgraceful and is calculated to bring our system of government into even further disrepute at a time when politicians, of all people, ought to be working overtime to restore public confidence in the system and also, I might add, to shore up their own sagging credibility.

Be that as it may, there is something even more cynical about the frantic efforts being made by blue-chip employers to kill the Labor Law Reform bill. Again, one might be disappointed, but not surprised, if a hard core of fanatically anti-union employers were to oppose even such a moderate and sensible bill. But it boggles the mind to think that responsible business leaders of great repute who have been dealing constructively with unions for decades and have publicly endorsed the purpose of the Wagner Act are now giving aid and comfort to law-breaking employers by joining them in an all-out effort to defeat S.2467.

AFL-CIO President George Meany recently addressed an open letter to these employers in the form of an advertisement in the Wall Street Journal—the first such ad that the federation has ever sponsored in the Journal. Meany addressed a series of questions to the business community:

"Why? What is your motivation? What do you expect to gain? Where is the moral basis for your attacks? Is not the real intent of this attack the destruction of the uniquely American system of collective bargaining, which business leaders have hailed for four decades?"

THESE ARE LOGICAL and reasonable questions. So far, to their great discredit, the business leaders to whom they were addressed have yet to answer them. Their refusal to do so bodes ill for the future of labor-management relations in the United States, for it means that even those employers who will tell you in private (as some have told me) that unions are a good thing not only for workers but for employers and that if unions didn't exist we would have to invent them, are willing, when the chips are down, to give aid and comfort and large scale financial support to a minority of reactionary employers who are not only opposed to collective bargaining but are determined to go on violating existing labor legislation with impunity. In short, they are breaking faith with their union counterparts who have cooperated with them over the years in developing a system of collective bargaining which, with all its limitations, has benefitted American industry at least as much as it has benefitted American workers.

Business leaders who are playing this cynical game may eventually have to pay a heavy price for their stupidity, for as President Meany has courteously cautioned them, the "Labor Law Reform bill is a symbol of good faith. What happens to that symbol, in the Senate of the United States, will have a profound impact on the kind of labor-management relations that America will have in the years ahead. The wise and intelligent leaders of the American business world should quickly address themselves to this question, and to their role in this campaign."

The sooner the better, I would add—for their own good. They need the Labor Law Reform bill at least as much as labor needs it, and, if they don't think so, they are far out of touch with reality and would be well advised to ponder the ancient adage: "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Using Small Business:

Giant Firms Distort Claims In Attack on Law Reform Bill

BIG CORPORATIONS have launched a "holy war" against President Carter's proposed update of the federal labor law under the guise of protecting small businesses, few of which are even affected by the current law or the proposed changes, the AFL-CIO's Thomas R. Donahue charged.

Donahue, executive assistant to Federation President George Meany, said that the small business scare is "clearly a red herring" dredged up by the so-called National Action Committee formed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable to front an all-out campaign against the American labor movement.

Donahue pointed out on Labor News Conference that 3 million of the nation's 3.8 million business establishments are already "excluded from the law's coverage by the jurisdictional standards" of the National Labor Relations Board. There is nothing in the Labor Law Reform bill now being debated in the Senate that would expand that coverage, he added.

Such false and distorted claims, Donahue declared, are "the sheerest kind of nonsense in light of the modest revisions" that the President is urging Congress to approve to protect the human rights of American workers. He noted that even the authoritative business publication, Forbes magazine, described the Carter reform measure as "a modest bill."

Donahue noted that the President himself is a small businessman, and that he had taken more direct personal part in drafting his Labor Law Reform measure than any other bill his Administration has proposed. He is "very conscious of the rights of working people," Donahue asserted, "and he wants to see those rights adequately protected," as the National Labor Relations Act said they would be when it was adopted 43 years ago.

Donahue, a former Assistant Secretary of Labor, said that the amendments offered by the President would "make it possible for people to freely choose whether to form or join a union without being punished for such action by their employer."

Reporters questioning Donahue on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of the Baltimore Sun. The program is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.

By Press Associates, Inc.

A QUIET BUT IMPORTANT debate over numbers is under way today in Washington, the outcome of which could play a key role in determining what is a decent and healthful standard of living for the American people.

Central to the debate is a document titled "A Framework for Planning U.S. Federal Statistics, 1978-89." At the periphery of the debate, yet in many ways a central issue, is the question of how well the government thinks the American people should eat, dress and live—or if it is even to be concerned.

The element of the document in contention is the "Price Statistics" chapter. One of its suggested alternatives would affect a set of statistics released annually by the government which outlines "low," "moderate" and "high" living standards for American families.

Known as the "family budget" program, it was conceived in the mid-1940s when a House subcommittee asked the Bureau of Labor Statistics "to find out what it costs a worker's family to live in the large cities of the United States."

BLS, aided by an advisory committee, proceeded to identify a level and pattern of consumption required for the maintenance of health and social well-being, the raising of children, and participation in community activities. A worker's family was defined as a husband, wife, boy of 13 and girl of 8.

According to BLS's most recent update, as of autumn 1977 the U.S. average cost of the low budget for an urban family of four was $10,481 a year; the intermediate budget was $17,106, and the high budget was $25,202.

BLS not only gives total dollar figures for the budgets, but bases those figures on estimated spending patterns of the hypothetical families involved. Some of those spending patterns, especially for the "low" budget families, give cause to question the BLS's understanding of the needs of people.

According to BLS, for example, the average 13-year-old boy need buy a raincoat once every 10 years, a pair of shorts about every four and one-half years, and a dress shirt only once every six months. An eight-year-old girl can get by with one blouse every 10 months or so, and a pair of bluejeans every four years.

Mom and dad don't need much more, according to BLS's view of an adequate standard of living: he can buy a suit once every four years; she can buy a sweater once every year and a half or so.

While such scant and infrequent purchases might appear to be more those of a family in poverty, the government says, they're not. The hypothetical family of four must have an income of $6,200 or less to qualify as "poor," BLS says, almost $4,300 less than that of the family enjoying the "adequate" low budget.

ALL OF THESE FIGURES play a role in the current debate over the BLS statistics. The Commerce Dept.'s Office of Federal Statistical Policy & Standards, which is working on the "statistical framework" document, is considering elimination of all "normative judgments" in establishing the budgets. In effect, it is saying "don't look at how much money pople need to live—rather, look at how they spend what they've got, and use those figures in determining the budgets."

The problem with this, some economists are saying, is that the government will abandon its role as an advocate of a decent, healthful standard of living for the American people and instead assume the role of a simple data-collector. Instead of acknowledging that people need a certain amount of dollars to stay fed and warm, they'll simply be reporting how people are making do.

Given BLS's view that an eight-year-old girl needs a pair of bluejeans only once every four years, some would say that any change in the government's family budget calculations could only be for the better. But others would argue that the solution lies not in abandonment of the procedure, nor in the elimination of "normative judgments," but in a more realistic, compassionate understanding of what the American people need to live decently.

FEW SMALL BUSINESSES would be affected by the Labor Law Reform bill now before the Senate, but major national corporations have launched a "holy war" against the proposal claiming they want to protect small business, Thomas R. Donahue, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of the Baltimore Sun and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

THREE TOP WINNERS in the "Ability Counts" writing contest for high school students sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped are congratulated by AFL-CIO Vice President Charles H. Pillard, left, and Harold Russell, committee chairman. The winners are, from left, Lyndon Watson of Roswell, N.M.; Paul Muus of Minot, N.D., and Vicky Orf, of Wentzville, Mo.

Pillard Cites Jobs Goal for Handicapped

Union-industry cooperation is essential in meeting the job needs of handicapped workers, AFL-CIO Vice President Charles H. Pillard told a luncheon honoring the top finalists in a national essay contest on the employment of the handicapped.

The trade union movement is assuming the responsibility to help the physically handicapped and persons rehabilitated from mental illness just as it always has accepted the responsibility to help organize all workers in need, Pillard said.

But these goals cannot be accomplished unless unions receive the full support and cooperation of employers, he stressed.

Pillard also warned that the dreams of the handicapped can't be realized until the unemployment rate is reduced and there are enough jobs for all Americans.

Present at the AFL-CIO luncheon were 42 state winners in the annual contest for high school students conducted by the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped. Their expenses for the trip to Washington were paid by AFL-CIO state federations.

The five top essayists in the competition shared $5,500 in scholarship prize money provided by the Disabled American Veterans.

The first prize of $2,000 went to Lyndon Watson of Roswell, N.M. Other winners were Paul Muus of Minot, N.D., $1,500; Vicky Orf, Wentzville, Mo., $900; Diane Lin, Honolulu, $600, and Helen A. McCarthy, Greenwich, Conn. $500.

New Arsenic Standard Lowers Exposure Limit

A federal job health standard that has been in the works nearly four years will gradually reduce worker exposure to cancer-causing inorganic arsenic beginning Aug. 1, but the maximum allowable limit will still be far above the level most labor safety experts and some government researchers consider is safe.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration's new regulation would limit workplace concentrations to 10 micrograms of inorganic arsenic per cubic meter of air (10 ug/m3) when fully implemented as of Dec. 31, 1979. The current exposure limit is 500 micrograms.

Organic arsenic compounds are not covered by the new standard and will be allowed to remain at the 500 microgram exposure level.

Mortality studies show that workers exposed to inorganic arsenic were found to have developed fatal lung and lymphatic cancer at a rate several times higher than normal.

While the 10 microgram limit is well below the current level, it is still more than double the 4 microgram limit that OSHA proposed more than three years ago.

AFL-CIO unions had urged that "no detectable level" be set as the standard for workplaces. And the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health called for a total ban on worker exposure to the arsenic after reviewing findings that substantiated the carcinogenic properties of the chemical.

The NIOSH recommendation was prompted by a study of worker deaths at a Baltimore pesticide plant. Of 27 workers who died there between 1960 and 1972, 19 deaths were due to cancer, including 10 from respiratory cancer and three from leukemia or lymphosarcoma.

Inorganic arsenic is a byproduct of smelting operations of copper, lead and zinc. It also is used in the production of farm chemicals, glass and ceramics and alloys.

In announcing the new standard, Dr. Eula Bingham said OSHA settled on the 10 microgram level because it is "the lowest feasible level" that can be achieved at most copper smelters and other workplaces using high temperature processes.

Even so, the new standard is already being challenged in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals by an industry group that includes ASARCO, Inc., Koppers Co., Inc., Magma Copper Co., Bunker Hill Co. and Phelps Dodge Corp.

When workplace concentrations of inorganic arsenic reach an "action level" of 5 micrograms, the new standard requires employers to initiate monitoring, surveillance, record keeping, regulated areas, hygiene and other compliance activities.

The timetable for implementation of the standard includes:

- Use of respirators in plants with exposure of more than 500 micrograms beginning Aug. 1.
- Completion of monitoring no later than next Sept. 15.
- Use of respirators at exposures of 50 micrograms, establishment of regulated areas and completion of employee training by next Oct. 1.
- Respirator use at 10 micrograms and completion of initial medical surveillance and a compliance plan by Dec. 1.
- Final installation of engineering controls and work practices to limit worker exposure to 10 micrograms or lower by Dec. 31, 1979.

OSHA estimates that about 600,000 workers get some sort of exposure to arsenic and that about 12,000 are directly exposed to high levels of inorganic arsenic.

HRDI Shapes Program For Native Americans

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute is developing a new recruiting and training program under a Labor Dept. contract to prepare native Americans for apprenticeships in the building and construction trades.

The 18-month project set for Alaska, Oklahoma and the Navajo reservation in the Southwest is designed to help meet the job needs of American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts. Initially, HRDI plans to recruit and place 35 persons each in Alaska and Oklahoma and 80 on the Navajo reservation.

The HRDI project is the largest of 119 programs approved for funding by the Labor Dept. for a total of $17 million. The HRDI grant is for slightly over $1 million.

The funds are part of the Carter Administration's $31 million Native-American Economic Stimulus program. Grants for $14 million were awarded for 58 projects last November.

HRDI said it would work closely with affiliates of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in conducting the new outreach effort. The institute conducted two similar projects—a Navajo construction industry manpower program and an outreach effort during construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline with BCTD cooperation.

Under the Navajo project, which is still in operation, HRDI has enrolled 366 persons in programs, trained 213 and placed 185 in jobs with an average wage of $6.91 an hour, the institute reported.

NLRB Names Lubbers Executive Secretary

The National Labor Relations Board announced the appointment of William A. Lubbers as executive secretary of the agency.

Lubbers, a 53-year-old career attorney who has been serving as NLRB solicitor, succeeds John C. Truesdale, now an NLRB member.

Union Rights Pressed:

Civil Service Plan Tied to Bargaining

The Carter Administration's plan for a comprehensive overhaul of the civil service system is generally supported by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates who represent federal workers.

But, a panel of union witnesses told a House committee studying the plan, the key element is the proposal giving government employees collective bargaining rights.

Without a legislated labor-management relations system, "we doubt whether reorganization is possible," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn told the House panel.

Meiklejohn, the leadoff witness, was followed by President Paul J. Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept.; John A. McCart, executive director of the Public Employee Dept., and President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees.

Fortunately, Meiklejohn observed, the Administration announced on Apr. 25 its approval of the inclusion of labor-management provisions in its civil service reform and reorganization plans.

The new provisions are integral to reform of the system, and the Administration "deserves great credit for recognizing the need for a legislated federal labor-management relations system," he said.

Blaylock, whose union represents the largest number of unionized federal workers, said that the Administration's proposals on the whole are "meritorious and will serve the general public interest," but added that employee rights and projections need further strengthening.

The appeals provisions in the bill "are more objectionable to AFGE than any other single provision," he said. "The President has clearly failed to achieve his basic objective, namely, to 'strengthen the protection of legitimate employee rights' and, instead, has actually drastically reduced existing and far from adequate rights."

Besides the labor-management relations proposal, the reform and reorganization package includes plans to replace the present Civil Service Commission with an independent Office of Personnel Management and a Merit Systems Protection Board, establish a senior executive service affecting managers in grades GS-16 through nonpresidentially appointed executive levels, provide incentive pay for lower-level personnel, and set up a new system of appeals of disciplinary actions.

The other union witnesses, who addressed their remarks to specific provisions of the legislation, also commended the Administration for including the collective bargaining title in the reorganization plan.

In addition to the bargaining provision, however, McCart recommended several other indispensable elements to an equitable reform bill.

"One is the payment by employees represented by an exclusive bargaining unit—even if they do not choose to join the union—of their fair share of the cost of representation," he said. He called for the right to negotiate a type of agency shop.

With respect to appeals procedures, Burnsky suggested consideration of the optional use of final and binding arbitration instead of agency or other procedures.

"Further, any personnel action taken against an employee should place the burden of proof upon the party that initiated such action and not impose such burden of proof upon an employee in challenging such action," Burnsky said.

Meiklejohn, summarizing organized labor's views, pointed out that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates who speak for 58 percent of federal workers worked cooperatively with the Administration in developing the reform package.

"We have had, and continue to have, our disagreements with some of the proposals in the Administration's reorganization plan," he said, but "the plan as a whole is a major constructive development."

New Jersey Delegates Adopt Legislative Goals

Atlantic City, N.J.—Delegates to the New Jersey AFL-CIO's 16th convention called for an all-out effort during the 1978-79 session of the state legislature to win passage of 20 key bills vital to workers' interests.

High priority was put on measures providing for improvements in unemployment benefits, increased workers' compensation a higher state minimum wage, agency shop guarantees and a limited right for public employee strikes.

Because of the success in last year's elections in which 85 percent of COPE-endorsed candidates were elected, the more than 800 delegates were told that the prospects of passing the labor-backed bills are good.

But State AFL-CIO President Charles H. Marciante warned that all unions throughout the state must cooperate in the legislative campaign, stressing that "every state legislator must be contacted by post card, letter, telegram, mail-gram, personally—both professionally and socially—to achieve our goals."

The convention also endorsed the re-election of Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), citing his outstanding voting record in the Senate on labor-backed measures. Marciante noted that Case faces stiff opposition from right-wing, anti-union elements in the June 10 primary election.

Major resolutions adopted at the four-day convention called for an overhaul of U.S. foreign trade policy to curb job-eroding imports, congressional passage of Hatch Act reforms, support for pre-paid group legal plans, a tribute to Hubert H. Humphrey and full backing for the consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

Key convention speakers included Sen. Case, Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, Representatives Harold Hollenbeck, Edward Patten, Joseph Le Fonte, and William Hughes, State Senate President Joseph Merlino, Assembly Speaker Chris Jackman and National COPE Director Al Barkan.

Sees 'Disastrous Effects':

Meany Scores Fed On New Rate Hike

The AFL-CIO warned that the Federal Reserve Board's increase in its discount rate will have "disastrous effects" on both the Administration's fight against unemployment and its fight against inflation.

The FRB took the action on May 11, raising from 6.5 to 7 percent the interest that banks are charged when they borrow money from the nation's central bank. The increase was the first since Jan. 9.

Federation President George Meany pointed out in a statement that the boost would raise other interest rates throughout the economy, choking off the business recovery and depriving smaller companies of new funds for expansion.

"It will drive up the price of home mortgages and touch off another decline in home building, because consumers will not be able to afford the higher monthly payments," Meany said.

"Higher interest rates will also adversely affect the cost of government, forcing federal, state, and local governments to divert funds from improving services and the only beneficiaries will be the bankers and the money lenders," he said.

Meany's statement followed an earlier warning by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its spring meeting. The council said that the Fed's high interest rate, tight money policies are "adding to the dangers of a general recession."

What is most distressing, Meany said, is the fact that higher interest rates "could scuttle" the Carter Administration's efforts to hold down price increases.

"Higher interest rates will increase the prices of just about everything that consumers must buy," Meany observed. "Business will pass higher interest charges on to consumers in the form of higher prices. In housing, one of the sectors already hit by inflation, higher mortgage interest rates will further aggravate increasing housing costs."

On the same day that the FRB announced its discount rate hike, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said that the average effective rate on conventional loans for new homes last month had risen to 9.30 percent. In April 1977, the rate was 8.94 percent. Conventional loans are those that are not backed by the federal government.

Meany observed that raising interest rates might work as an anti-inflation tool when too much money is in circulation and production cannot be further expanded. But, he said, the nation's current inflation is not the result of too much money chasing too few goods. Industrial operations are only using 83 percent of current capacity, and unemployment remains too high, he said.

"Additionally, these higher interest rates will surely lead to higher unemployment, which is also inflationary since idle workers are not producing goods or services for sale," Meany said.

"The new rates are the second highest since the Civil War," he added, "and, like the last peak in 1974, will surely lead to increased joblessness and double-digit inflation."

'Of Course It's Safe!'

New Salary Cutoff Urged Tied to Budget Standard

The AFL-CIO warned at Labor Dept. hearings that a proposed salary floor for workers classified as executives, administrators and professionals would continue to deny them full protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Federation Research Director Rudy Oswald testified that the Wage-Hour Division's proposed increase over the salary floor set in 1975 is too low.

Oswald urged that employers be required to pay their executive and administrative employees at least enough to provide an intermediate standard of living before they are exempt from paying overtime rates under FLSA.

He pointed out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that in autumn 1977 wage earners needed $17,106 a year to maintain an intermediate standard of living. And because of price increases since then, federation economists estimate the intermediate family budget should be increased to $17,737 a year, or $341 a week.

"We do not believe that the rates set in the proposal—$225 a week for executive and administrative employees and $250 a week for professional employees — are high enough" to exempt workers whose status in management and the professions is questionable, Oswald said.

Nor is the proposed level of $350 a week adequate for higher salaried persons, he added.

Oswald also noted that BLS data show that in May 1976 median weekly earnings were $256 for professional and technical workers, and $289 for managers and administrators. If these earning levels were updated, he said, the rate would rise to $282 and $318 a week respectively.

Based on the data, Oswald said, the salary floor should be set at no less than $275 for executive and administrative employees and at least $300 for professional employees.

He also called for an earnings floor of $450 for "high salary" executives to meet the exemption requirements of FLSA.

In addition to calling for higher salary floors, Oswald urged the division to make periodic reviews after the rates are set.

"This is the only way to insure that they do not become obsolete and thus undermine the wage and hour standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act," he stressed.

Director Jack Golodner of the federation's Dept. for Professional Employees reminded the hearing panel that the intent of Congress was to guard against abuses.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that salary tests for determining exemptions from the Fair Labor Standards Act are primarily administrative conveniences," he stressed.

"The act must be applied broadly, and exemptions should be narrowly defined. Salary tests should not be allowed to open a loophole that routinely exempts greater and greater numbers of employees as 'professionals,'" Golodner warned.

Recovery Rate Improving on Pay Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

to $60.8 million the previous year. The total number of workers underpaid was 319,929, compared to 328,977 in the comparable period a year earlier.

The major reason for the difference between the total money found due to employees and the amount actually paid was the refusal of employers to pay back wages in cases deemed by the government to be unsuitable for litigation. In such cases, workers have the right to institute private suits for the recovery of back wages due. Wages recovered by employees in this way are not reflected in the department's statistics.

Violations of the Equal Pay Act resulted in a 27-percent increase in the amount of underpayments, from $6.7 million in the first half of fiscal 1977 to $8.5 million in the first half of 1978, the Labor Dept. said. The Equal Pay Act requires equal pay for men and women doing substantially the same work in an establishment.

The government said there was also a 32-percent rise in the number of workers underpaid in violation of the Equal Pay Act, from 8,671 to 11,488 during the reporting period.

Under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which protects workers aged 40 to 65 from discrimination based on age, damages totaling more than $4.9 million were found owed to 1,277 workers. This represented a 138-percent increase in damages owed over the previous half year, and a 155-percent increase in workers underpaid.

Xavier M. Vela, administrator of the Wage-Hour Division which enforces the Fair Labor Standards Act and the age discrimination and equal pay laws, said the increased enforcement activity was due to the efforts of more than 1,200 compliance officers throughout the country in their investigations under the laws.

Weaknesses Cited in Proposals To Resolve Illegal Alien Problem

The Carter Administration's program to deal with the problem of illegal aliens "moves in the right direction" but is "much too weak" in its proposed remedies, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Regularizing the status of illegal aliens and relieving the threat of discovery and deportation are "understandable stop-gap objectives," Federation Research Director Rudy Oswald told the Senate Judiciary Committee. But the effect "could well be to establish a sub-citizen, sub-resident class of workers" who would continue to provide a cheap labor force for employers, he added.

Oswald told the committee, "we cannot cope with the illegal alien problem solely by measures to keep aliens out. They come here out of their need at home. While we must make certain that American jobs are not undercut by any of our foreign aid or investment programs, we must help them to alleviate their need at home. We do not believe these two objectives are in conflict."

Oswald, accompanied by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn, reviewed the scope of the problem, its impact on labor markets, the loss of job opportunities and the "undermining and undercutting of domestic wage and labor standards."

The AFL-CIO rejects the view that the "American economy depends on easily exploited foreign workers and on substandard wages and working conditions," he said.

Estimates of the total number of illegal aliens vary widely, Oswald pointed out, but in 1977 more than one million were discovered and detained and about 800,000 expelled. The Immigration & Naturalization Service estimates that Mexicans make up 65 percent of the illegals.

The AFL-CIO supports the provision of the Administration bill allowing illegal aliens who have lived in the U.S. for seven years to remain as lawful aliens. Compassion for families involved is of great importance in this provision, and a carefully worked out program is needed to allow aliens "with a demonstrated attachment to the community to become residents."

The provision for temporary resident alien status to be extended to those who came to the U.S. since Jan. 1, 1977, so they can remain for up to five years would help deal with unfair exploitation by employers, he said.

Oswald urged strengthening the provisions to make it unlawful for an employer to employ illegal aliens.

"We believe it should be made a crime for an employer to hire an illegal alien," he said. "The responsibility for complying with the law should rest clearly and directly on the employer, few of whom hire illegal aliens without knowing or suspecting, if they do not know in advance, when an employee is or is not an illegal alien."

The testimony noted that the AFL-CIO is on record for a general identification system based on social security numbers so that employers could determine illegal aliens, and it reaffirmed necessary safeguards to avoid a "work permit" approach which is incompatible with an open society.

Oswald reaffirmed also the AFL-CIO's call for strengthening the border control and anti-smuggling efforts as well as more use and enforcement of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.

Labor has been trying to secure congressional action for 10 years, he summarized, and there is no longer any reason for delay.

United Way Cites 3 Trade Unionists

Detroit—Three trade unionists were presented the Joseph A. Beirne community services award at the United Way of America volunteer leaders conference in recognition of their service to the organization.

The recipients are Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; Walter Campbell, retired secretary-treasurer of the Michigan AFL-CIO, and Helen Quirini, an officer of Local 301 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and an executive board member of the Schenectady, N.Y., Area AFL-CIO.

The Beirne award was established as a memorial to the late president of the Communications Workers who had been a chairman of United Way.

Meany Says Carter Doing 'Quite Well'

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration in its attack on inflation and supported its goals. He reaffirmed the position that the attack should be on prices and when prices come down it will be reflected in bargaining for new contracts.

Asked to assess Carter's record to date, Meany said: "I think he is confronted with some very, very difficult problems," and in foreign affairs he has done something "that no other President has done, he has proclaimed America's adherence to the principle of human rights.

A certain amount of improvement in the job situation "is due to the stimulus program he sent to the Congress last year creating jobs," Meany said, "and I would say by and large he is doing quite well."

If Carter were running for the presidency today against any of the Republican candidates mentioned "I would be all out in support of Jimmy Carter," Meany replied to another question.

Stories of differences with the President have been exaggerated, he said, adding "once in awhile I have a disagreement with him and I suppose I will have more disagreements from time to time, but basically I support him."

10- and 11-Year Olds:

Tighter Rules Asked On Child Labor Use

Congress did not intend to give farm employers an unrestricted license to use children 10 and 11 years old to harvest crops when it amended the Fair Labor Standards Act last year, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testified at Labor Dept. hearings.

Oswald warned that unless proposed regulations allowing for waivers in the hiring of the youngsters are tightened significantly, child labor abuses would increase.

The Labor Dept. had planned to promulgate the regulation without public hearings, but Labor Sec. Ray Marshall ordered a hearing on the proposal after receiving protests from Federation President George Meany and other labor officials.

In proposing the regulation, Oswald said, the Labor Dept. took too broad an interpretation of the FLSA amendment in setting the condition for waivers.

"It was our expectation that this regulation would be drafted in such a way as to make it clear that the waiver would not be granted unless there was a clear showing of objective data to prove that the requirements set by the Congress for the issuance of these waivers had been met," Oswald stressed.

"Instead, the regulation reads like a directive on 'how to' obtain a waiver."

Oswald said that the legislative history clearly shows the waiver provision was included only as a safety valve to insure that economic disruption would not occur, and only when no harm could come to the children.

"It is clear that Congress did not intend to exempt 10- and 11-year-olds," he noted. If it had, Oswald said, the legislation would have provided for exemptions, rather than waivers.

Before the 1977 FLSA amendment, the employment of children under age 12 was prohibited in most circumstances. The waiver provision was added during House debate on the minimum wage measure last year with the explanation that it would apply primarily to the picking of strawberries in western states and the harvesting of potatoes in Maine.

Oswald noted that the AFL-CIO had objected to exempting any children under age 12 from the child labor provisions of FLSA. He said, "We believed that a waiver procedure, controlled by the Secretary of Labor and limited to 10- and 11-year-olds rather than all children under 12, was the lesser of two evils."

Expressing concern for the safety of children in hand harvest work, Oswald cited a letter from Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) to Marshall in which he described hazards in agricultural jobs.

"Modern agriculture is a high risk industry," Williams said. "These risks are not limited to heat, sun, dust and insects, or the strains caused by stooping and lifting. Children working in the fields are dangerously exposed to toxic chemicals, pesticides and large power-driven machinery."

Williams also pointed out that 1976 statistics of the National Safety Council disclosed that 22 percent of all farm injuries reported in a 15-state survey occurred to children from 5 to 15 years old.

Oswald called on the Labor Dept. to revise the proposal to insure that final regulations show major concern for the safety and health of the youngsters and protect them against exploitation.

State-County Wins Phoenix, Tucson Votes

Phoenix—The State, County & Municipal Employees won bargaining rights for over 2,000 city workers here and in Tucson in two separate elections.

In the first win, on May 2, nearly 450 Pima Community College blue-collar and white-collar workers in Tucson voted for AFSCME over the Arizona Public Employees Association and "no union." In its first contest with APEA, the AFL-CIO affiliate won by a solid margin.

The other election, pitting AFSCME against the choice of no union, occurred May 11 among Phoenix office and clerical employees, who chose the union by an almost 2 to 1 margin. Over 1,500 city employees were eligible to vote.

AFSCME Rep. Tom D. Donnelly said that contract talks are expected to begin in early June for both units. AFSCME now represents over 6,000 public employees in the state.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

5/20/78

1978 EDITION of the AFL-CIO's Union Industries Show opens in Los Angeles for a week-long stand. Participating in the ribbon-cutting are from left, Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California AFL-CIO, President Joseph D. Keenan of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Assistant Labor Sec. Francis X. Burkhardt, President William H. Wynn of the Retail Clerks, Los Angeles City Council President John Ferraro, ULSTD Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid, President Daniel E. Conway of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept. and Vice President Paul P. McCastland of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees.

Attendance Soars over 200,000 For 1978 Union-Industries Show

Los Angeles—The 33rd AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show drew more than 200,000 visitors to the convention center here for the annual display of the products and services produced throughout the country by union members and the companies they work for.

The exposition, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., illustrates to the public the prevailing atmosphere of cooperation that is characteristic of most labor-management relations. The 1978 show set participation records with more than 600 booths occupied by unions and employers.

At the opening day ceremonies, President William Wynn of the Retail Clerks, representing AFL-CIO President George Meany, called for the swift passage of the labor law reform measure now before the Senate, including effective remedies to make notoriously anti-union employers such as J. P. Stevens, Winn-Dixie and others recognize the legitimate rights of their workers to organize. Wynn also underscored the need for a fair trade policy to prevent further loss of U.S. jobs as a result of imports.

California Gov. Jerry Brown told the opening day crowd of the state's accomplishments in labor law, occupational health and safety and related areas.

Visitors to the 1978 show were treated to one of the most entertaining of the expositions staged in recent years.

With Hollywood only a few miles away, the Theatrical Stage Employees took the opportunity to create a colorful display that showcased the dozens of crafts their union provides. From film studio make-up artists creating "disaster" make-ups on willing volunteers, to a mock sound studio, IATSE members demonstrated how their skills are an indispensable part of the entertainment industry.

On entering the show, visitors acquired shopping bags provided by the Retail Clerks to collect the many free samples, give-aways and prizes offered by exhibitors.

The RCIU's own display, which authentically recreates the atmosphere of a 19th century general store, this year was enhanced by the addition of products from the union's boot and shoe division.

Machinists' union members utilized the show to outline the high technology industries in which IAM members' skills are essential, ranging from the aircraft, airline, and aerospace industries to the maintenance of both street and racing cars.

The exhibits of building trades unions, like the Bricklayers and the Plumbers & Pipefitters, demonstrated the training and skill required to handle the many complex jobs their members perform.

Diversity was also a theme of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which showcased not only construction and utility work, but also the many consumer products manufactured by IBEW members.

In a similar vein, the Carpenters offered displays and demonstrations of woodworking skills as well as many consumer products. A highlight of the 1978 exhibit was a local Carpenter's large collection of antique tools.

The show also demonstrated how some union members translate their skills into personal enjoyment off the job as evidenced by the Painters' "art gallery" featuring the skills of members put to decorative use.

At the Sheet Metal Workers' exhibit, sponsored in cooperation with the national training fund for the industry, master craftsmen created colonial style copper lanterns, given away as prizes, against a background display which illustrated the potential of solar energy and power.

The Graphic Arts Union's exhibit, featuring a working printing press, explained in colorful detail the "art" that goes into modern graphic production.

Many exhibits offered information on apprenticeship and training, with the Operating Engineers emphasizing that a solid basic education is essential to handle the skilled jobs in their trade as well as others.

Craft and skill demonstrations, as well as other live shows and games, proved the most popular features of the show. The Glass Bottle Blowers' exhibit, where the ancient craft of blowing glass with hand-held pipes was demonstrated, also took visitors through a display of the modern techniques in glass manufacturing.

A new feature of the 1978 show was the Journeymen Horseshoers' exhibit, where a JHU member fascinated show visitors with his skills.

The Steelworkers' display, one of the largest in the show, was typical of exhibits that outlined how members of the same union can be involved in heavy industry, such as basic steel, as well as providing numerous consumer products and even skilled services.

Two special events of the 1978 show were the AFL-CIO's own exhibit of paintings by George Meany and a special two-hour television show by KNBC-Los Angeles, which was broadcast live from the convention center describing how organized labor has benefitted the American worker and the American economy.

The Musicians' performances demonstrated why "live music is better" as visitors enjoyed free haircuts from the Barbers & Beauticians or had their blood pressure checked by a Service Employees' member in the health industry.

And while consumers learned how to select the best meats from the Meat Cutters, watched the Bakery & Confectionery Workers decorate cakes, or looked for the union label at the ILGWU booth, they were also learning how organized labor has worked to bring a high standard of living to its members through collective bargaining.

14,200 Vote to Affiliate With Retail Clerks

Two big independent unions representing 9,500 food and discount workers in Michigan and 4,700 bank employees in Washington state have voted by substantial margins to affiliate with the Retail Clerks.

RCIU President William H. Wynn hailed the moves as significant organizing breakthroughs.

"Both cases show how workers come to realize the weakness inherent in independent unionism, especially when dealing with multi-million-dollar corporations such as Meijers in Michigan and the Seattle First National Bank in Washington," he said. Both unions voted for affiliation by large majorities, 62 percent in Michigan and 61 percent in Washington.

Created in 1951, the independent union at Meijers was challenged by the RCIU for the first time in 1962. The independent, still relatively small, won the National Labor Relations Board election.

As Meijers grew rapidly over the next decade, it began acting like other big corporations, especially at the bargaining table, giving the union occasion to reconsider representation by the Retail Clerks. Put to its members in 1972, a proposition by the independent to join RCIU was defeated by only 36 votes.

Last year, a new leadership pledged to militancy and proper representation of the workers was elected. Meijers immediately adopted an aggressively anti-union stance, opening four new stores with nonunion help, prompting the independent union to turn to the RCIU.

The story was similar in Washington state where the independent was created as a company union 30 years ago. When the bank's management adopted an anti-union posture, engaging in surface bargaining and denying the union access to information pertaining to employees' grievances, the union filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB and took prompt steps to affiliate with the RCIU.

"We believe these elections are only the beginning of a new organizing surge," Wynn said. He added that RCIU has launched intensive organizing drives among other bank workers in the Northwest and at Meijers's nonunion stores in Michigan.

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Labor Law Reform Battle Geared to Filibuster Vote

Court Snags Job Safety Inspections

By John R. Oravec

The Supreme Court put a crimp in federal job safety inspection efforts by ordering government inspectors to obtain a warrant if employers refuse them entry to workplaces to check on occupational hazards.

The 5-3 decision struck down a key section of the 1970 job safety law that allowed Occupational Safety & Health Administration inspectors "to enter without delay and at reasonable times" any of the 6 million workplaces under the agency's jurisdiction for a routine inspection.

But the full impact of the ruling may not be known for some time—depending on what delays OSHA encounters in petitioning U.S. district court judges for warrants and if employers attempt to use the decision as a loophole to avoid spot-check investigations.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said the agency is not anticipating any special difficulty in obtaining warrants for inspections.

To obtain a warrant where employers insist on one, she observed, the court held that "OSHA need not show specific evidence of an existing violation at a workplace."

Although the court majority declared the inspection clause of the safety act unconstitutional, it tempered its decision by saying that warrant petitions may be easily justified by showing that "reasonable legislative or administrative standards for conducting an inspection are satisfied. . . ."

Dr. Bingham found this to mean "the court's ruling thus falls right into line with our policy announced last year of directing 95 percent of our inspection activity toward high-hazard industries."

She also stressed that the ruling "does not change the employer's responsibility . . . in providing safe and healthful workplaces."

The AFL-CIO, which had filed a friend of the court brief on behalf of the Labor Dept., expressed disappointment in the ruling.

"The decision can delay and complicate OSHA's job of insuring the health and safety of America's workplaces—and that's not good for workers," the federation observed.

"We expect, however, that the Dept. of Labor will immediately seek warrants from the courts in

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MEDALLION SYMBOLIZING the AFL-CIO's 1978 Murray-Green Award is held by Danny Kaye, who won the honor for his work in behalf of children. Kaye, shown with Federation President George Meany and Vice President Peter Bommarito, raised millions of dollars over the past 25 years for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Bommarito, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, made the presentation at the 19th CSA conference dinner.

Gets Murray-Green Award:

Labor Lauds Kaye's Work for Children

By James M. Shevis

The AFL-CIO honored actor-comedian Danny Kaye with its annual Murray-Green Award for his humanitarian efforts throughout the world, but especially for his untiring work in behalf of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

"No other person has been as closely identified with UNICEF or worked so hard to advance the purposes of that organization," Federation President George Meany told a dinner audience of over 700.

UNICEF, a specialized agency of the UN dedicated to the welfare of children without partisan or political strings attached, has had strong support from the American labor movement over the years.

Kaye, who is 65, "has poured out his tremendous talent and energy for nearly 30 years to give the children of the world a little better start in life," Meany said. "That is why we honor him here tonight."

The award, which includes a medal and a check for $5,000, was established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1956 to recognize individuals and organizations for their achievements in the general area of health and welfare. It honors the memory of the late William Green, president of the former American Federation of Labor, and the late Philip Murray, president of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The award presentation highlighted the AFL-CIO's 19th Community Services Conference. Kaye joins a select list of persons who have received the honor. Previous

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Byrd Slates Action After Holiday Recess

The battle to win passage of President Carter's Labor Law Reform bill shifted from Capitol Hill to the hometown level as the Senate broke for a week-long recess.

But before the interruption of the filibuster being waged against the bill by its opponents, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (W. Va.) advised the senators that he would move to shut off debate on the day they return, June 5, and that daily cloture votes would start two days later.

Byrd, who has pledged to keep the measure on the Senate floor until it is voted up or down, pointed out that debate will have been going on for "two full weeks plus one full day" when the first cloture vote is taken. "I hope that senators will think there's been enough debate by that time," he said.

With well over a majority of the Senate committed to support of the bill, which would strengthen the National Labor Relations Act's protections for workers seeking to form unions, opponents led by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and other conservatives are using the filibuster as their main weapon in attempting to block enactment of the legislation.

The chief Senate sponsors of the House-passed bill, Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), have expressed confidence that the 60 votes needed to shut off debate will be there on the second, third or fourth try. Even after cloture is invoked, however, the opposition has vowed to create further delays by calling up hundreds of amendments.

Meanwhile, during the Senate recess, unions and their supporters across the country will be communicating directly with the senators to let them know how urgently labor law reform is needed to prevent further injustices against workers.

"Pass Labor Law Reform" events have been scheduled during the

(Continued on Page 2)

Tax Credits For Tuition Opposed

The AFL-CIO strongly reaffirmed its opposition to college tuition tax credit legislation and warned that extension of the credits to private elementary and secondary schools would seriously erode support for the public school system.

In a letter to all House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said that the "existing structure of federal aid which allows participation of non-public school students on the same basis as students in public school is the best way to aid all children with education problems."

The House bill calls for college tuition credits but an amendment was expected to restore tuition credits for private schools at all levels, a provision killed earlier in the Ways & Means Committee. The committee's bill as reported deals with college tuition and would allow a tax credit of 25 percent to a maximum of $250 in 1980.

The measure was scheduled for floor action after the Memorial Day recess.

Biemiller's letter said the college credit would have little, if any, effect on middle-income families

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Building Trades Pact Aims at Jobs, Costs

The Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the National Constructors Association have negotiated a two-year agreement governing work rules aimed at reducing building time and costs in heavy construction projects and bolstering job opportunities for union craftsmen.

Presidents of eight BCTD affiliates and representatives of the NCA signed the agreement which initially will apply to 11 southern and mid-Atlantic states, but can be extended to other areas by mutual consent.

In a joint announcement, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine and NCA President Maurice L. Mosier said the agreement would help eliminate or reduce unnecessary strikes and lockouts and provide an orderly process for settlement of grievances, including mandatory and binding arbitration where needed.

They said it would also standardize overtime rates and shift work and establish "common sense" working conditions.

Georgine said the agreement, which goes into effect on projects started after July 1, represents "another step in our efforts to halt the escalation of construction costs and to obtain more work for building tradesmen."

Stepped-up construction schedules will also provide savings for contractors by cutting the time borrowed money is used under the current high interest rates, Georgine pointed out.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, who

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NLRB Judge Reverses Illegal Stevens Firings

Easthampton, Mass.—Two employees of J. P. Stevens & Co.'s Elastometric plant here—discharged two years ago for their union activity—must be rehired and reimbursed for their wage losses, a National Labor Relations Board judge ruled.

The decision, released two weeks after Stevens agreed to obey the law and correct past violations in New England and elsewhere, found Stevens guilty of "discriminatorily terminating" Elastometric employees Gary Wallace and Kenneth Cross.

Judge John M. Dyer also found the company guilty of "unlawfully interrogating" employees about union activities, and "creating the impression that such activities . . . were under surveillance."

Wallace and Cross are members of the Rubber Workers, which had been trying to organize the rubber and plastic products plant. At the Rubber Workers' request, the case was taken over by the Clothing & Textile Workers union, which has been involved in a 15-year struggle to establish the trade union rights of workers at the company's 83 plants in the United States.

Dyer's ruling requires Stevens to:

- Immediately reinstate Wallace and Cross to their former or equiv-

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LABOR SALUTE to National Symphony Director Mstislav Rostropovich for his courageous stand on human rights drew AFL-CIO President George Meany and other Executive Council members to the Washington home of President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees (right). Rostropovich, 51, at the left, is well known for his friendship with exiled Soviet novelist Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. The musician and his wife, third from the left, were stripped of their Soviet citizenship six weeks ago for activities that were considered "harmful to the USSR." Between the Rostropoviches is Nady Efremor, the music director's assistant.

Labor Law Bill Termed Vital to Women Workers

A coalition of women's organizations, calling labor law reform a working woman's issue, strongly urged the Senate to pass the Administration's proposed legislation to guarantee justice on the job.

"As long as women are entering the labor market at the lowest rungs of the economic ladder," they said, "they must have a mechanism to better their economic condition.

"Clearly, women have a better chance at improving their lot if they have the opportunity to join a union. That is why we support S. 2467," the Labor Law Reform bill.

The legislation will deliver to unorganized workers the promise of the 1935 National Labor Relations Act of an unfettered chance to obtain union representation, the women's groups declared in a joint statement issued at a news conference.

With long delays at each step of the organizing process, illegal dismissals for union activity, and a general lack of effective enforcement of the NLRA, "it is not surprising that women, who have potentially the most to gain from union organization and collective bargaining, are the most fearful of taking the risk of speaking out for what they believe in, or even signing up with a union," they said.

Signing the statement were Esther Peterson, President Carter's special assistant for consumer affairs; Alexis Herman, director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau; Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women; Carin Clauss, the Labor Dept.'s solicitor; Mildred Jeffrey, head of the National Women's Political Caucus; Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Eileen Thornton, president of the Women's Equity Action League, and Joyce Miller, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Pointing to inadequacies in the NLRA as it now stands, the women's rights advocates declared that "women workers must not be denied their best chance for upward mobility and economic progress—a job covered by a union contract."

Mrs. Peterson said that "we are working hard to see that this bill becomes a reality." It will go a long way to bringing justice to women in the workplace, she said.

Two victims of the current law's unfairness — Corrina Taylor and Donna Terry—described their experiences. Both were illegally discharged from their jobs at Goodyear Aerospace Corp.'s Berea, Ky., plant in 1976 for their union activities. While the NLRB has found the company guilty, the firm has appealed the decision and their cases drag on.

"There's going to be more people like me if this bill isn't passed," Taylor said.

House Urged To Vote Down Tuition Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

trying to meet college costs and that the credit would probably raise the cost of college "as institutions raise tuition to try and capture the funds." He reaffirmed the federation's support for the Administration's program of expanded loans and grants as providing more aid and superior benefits to virtually every American family.

In other congressional actions:

The House-Senate Conference Committee on Energy agreed on a compromise on natural gas regulation that would allow the price to increase 10 percent a year until 1985 when all controls would come off. The conference report is not expected to be acted on for at least six weeks.

The House passed by a vote of 277 to 31 a bill to preserve 124.6 million acres of Alaska lands as national parks, wilderness areas or for very limited development. The measure faces opposition in the Senate led by Alaska's senators who pledged a filibuster against the Administration-supported legislation.

The House Commerce subcommittee on consumer protection approved a no-fault insurance bill similar to the measure approved earlier by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Minnesota AFL-CIO Elects Gustafson

St. Paul, Minn.—Dan Gustafson, a veteran Minnesota labor leader, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Minneapolis AFL-CIO by the organization's executive council.

Gustafson, 50, will fill out the unexpired term of Neil Sherburne, who is retiring at the end of July. He currently serves as business manager of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council and president of the Minnesota State Building Trades Council.

Reform Battle Shifts to Vote On Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

week, for example, in Little Rock, Ark., Miami, Fla., Louisville, Ky., and several smaller communities. And in many states, worker "victims" of illegal firings or other economic reprisals for union activity will tell their stories to their senators on their home grounds.

As the debate went on in the Senate, Williams, the bill's floor manager, recited the case histories of scores of these victims who, through built-in delays and inadequacies of the present law, have been denied the rights they thought were guaranteed them.

Illustrating the point, some 120 Steelworkers engaged in a recognition strike at the Cambridge (Md.) Wire Cloth Co., arrived in the capital to protest the company's refusal to bargain. The union was chosen as collective bargaining agent by the workers when they voted 148 to 103 in a National Labor Relations Board election last Sept. 28.

The leader of the group, Harold Adams, expressed the hope that their visit "will tell the Senate that we support labor law reform—S. 2467—and that its passage will not only help us, but a lot of others in the future."

The argument of the opposition that the present labor law is fully adequate to protect workers and that the reforms are not needed was sharply refuted by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall on the ABC-TV program, Issues & Answers.

"Some employers have found it cheaper to disobey the law than to obey it, because the penalties are so weak," Marshall pointed out in an exchange with President Richard Lesher of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which has been leading the business opponents of the reform measure.

"The penalty for discharging a worker for union activity," Marshall noted, "is back pay with mitigation. That means back pay less anything they have earned or could have earned in the intervening years.

"That penalty is meaningless because most workers have to go out and earn something. If you can discharge a worker for union activity with impunity, then you not only make it difficult for those workers to organize and bargain collectively, but you also breed contempt for the law and, in a system that believes in the rule of law, I think we cannot have one law for employers and another for workers."

Filibuster Calendar: The Victims' Cases

Every day of the Senate filibuster by opponents of the Labor Law Reform bill produces a new anniversary, of sorts, for the victims of weaknesses in the present federal labor law. The following examples were compiled by the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

MAY 17—On this day three years ago, the Solboro Knitting mills in Oakdale, N.Y., violated the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to rehire four employees discharged for their efforts to be represented by Ladies' Garment Workers Local 107. The company had a history of violations. As far back as Oct. 4, 1974, the NLRB found that Solboro had "embarked upon a course of unfair practices designed to destroy the union's majority status and preclude the holding of a fair election." The board found that the company had engaged in "unlawful threats, interrogations and discriminatory layoffs." But it took 27 months for the board to issue a final order to Solboro to bargain with the union.

MAY 18—Five years ago, on May 18, 1973, the regional director of the NLRB certified the Rubber Workers as bargaining representative for workers at the Newton-New Haven Co. in North Haven, Conn. A month earlier the 200 employees of the company had voted for the union by a clear majority in an NLRB election, despite unlawful employer surveillance and efforts to discriminate against union supporters.

When the company finally agreed to bargain—two years after the election—it engaged in mere "surface bargaining" with no intention of reaching an agreement. And still another year later—on May 5, 1976—it withdrew recognition from the union, contending that it no longer represented a majority. On Nov. 23, 1976, the labor board asked the federal appeals court to hold Newton-New Haven's management in contempt of the order to bargain.

MAY 19—Three years ago on this date, NLRB hearings opened on a number of unfair labor practices committed by G. P. Putnam's Sons, Inc., a prestigious Madison Avenue publishing house, in an attempt to prevent its employees from forming a union. After a majority of the employees—ranging from sales clerks to art directors and assistant editors—signed authorization cards to be represented by the Office & Professional Employees, the company fired six workers for union activities, interrogated others in a manner the NLRB called "unlawful coercion and restraint," and threatened to close the business.

It took 26 months for the NLRB to order Putnam's to bargain with the union and to reinstate the employees it had illegally discharged.

MAY 22—Eight years ago, the workers at John S. Barnes Corp. of Rockford, Ill., thought they had finally won recognition for their union after voting for the second time to be represented by the Machinists. The first election—on Aug. 12, 1964—was tied up in litigation before the NLRB for six years. And even after the second election, the company filed objections, arguing that supervisors should have been allowed to vote. When the board finally certified the union as bargaining agent 13 months later, the company refused to bargain. And it ignored an order to bargain issued by the NLRB in February 1972. The board then sought an enforcement order from the federal court of appeals, but the court issued a ruling on May 1, 1973, setting aside the second election on the grounds that a copy of a prior court order which the union had attached to a campaign handbill hand tainted the voting.

At that point, the workers just gave up.

MAY 23—It was on this date in 1975 that the NLRB issued one of a long series of rulings on unfair practices by the Blevins Popcorn Co. of Ridgway, Ill., following an election victory by the Grain Millers on Nov. 2, 1973. The ruling, which concerned the illegal discharge of the local's president and vice president, was only a minor milestone in the case, however. The union was not certified by the NLRB for nearly a year after its election victory. Litigation over 11 employees refused reinstatement after a strike for recognition took almost another year. Company appeals of the NLRB certification took three years.

Finally, after a court of appeals found the company in contempt for refusing to post NLRB notices and refusing to honor the union's request to negotiate, management came to the bargaining table—on Sept. 29, 1977.

MAY 24—The NLRB opened hearings on this day in 1976 on unfair labor practices committed by Kenworth Trucks of Philadelphia, Inc., aimed at blocking the organizing efforts of its mechanics who were seeking to join the Machinists. Almost a year earlier—in July 1975—the company had tried to stop the union by firing two union activists, threatening reprisals and declaring it would refuse to bargain in good faith even if the union won the election. After these threats, the union lost the election narrowly, but the labor board ordered the company to bargain because its illegal behavior had made a fair election impossible. The board also ordered the reinstatement with backpay of the workers who had been fired. But the NLRB order was not issued until May 20, 1977—almost two years after Kenworth Trucks had embarked on its course.

Community Service Parley Told:

Efficient Health Care Keyed to Local Input

The failure to develop fully effective community-based health systems is one of the main reasons that health care costs are so out of line in the United States today, delegates to the 19th national AFL-CIO Community Services Conference were told.

"What that means is that we pay double for inadequate community health services," U.S. Surgeon General Julius B. Richmond declared.

"We are wasteful in spending billions of dollars in inefficient approaches to health care delivery, and we pay also in needless illness, disability and death that we know how to prevent."

Discussing the state of the country's health, Richmond said that overall it has improved markedly in the last several decades, with child health showing "truly remarkable" progress. But further progress, he said, depends upon improvement in several areas, including preventive medicine, the delivery of medical care for both acute and chronic illness, the quality of the environment, social problems such as child abuse, and the perils associated with living in a modern industrialized society.

Richmond urged that national health insurance be structured to make preventive services a major component of comprehensive care.

"But, equally important, we need to recognize that health care can achieve its greatest success when it functions as part of a network of community services, all of which share in meeting the needs of disadvantaged people," he said.

The 500 delegates to the conference, mostly community services representatives working with state and local agencies across the country, focused their attention during the weeklong meeting on health issues and activities that union members can become involved in.

Director Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services led a panel discussion on the progress, problems, and prospects of united labor agencies. Operated by trade unionists on a community level, united labor agencies are now operating in 19 cities, with seven or eight in the planning stage.

Leading health experts and representatives of research and disease-prevention organizations addressed the delegates, including Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine at New York University; Albert B. Sabin, distinguished research professor of biomedicine at the Medical University of South Carolina; and Linus Pauling, the Nobel laureate.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) brought delegates up to date on the status of his Health Security bill; Sen. Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.) spoke on the relationship between mental retardation and maternal and infant malnutrition, and Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) discussed the need for new drug laws in promoting the health of Americans.

Mrs. Humphrey, who has introduced legislation aimed at eliminating or reducing malnutrition among pregnant women, infants, and children, noted the close connection between poor nutrition and mental retardation.

"Malnutrition is one of those rare problems that we have the capability to solve," she said. "What is demanded of us is the determination that the job can and must be done."

Rogers said that the nation's drug laws, established in 1906, rewritten in 1938, and amended in 1962, again need fundamental revision. He has introduced legislation in the current Congress calling for a total overhaul of the system by which the federal government regulates the development and marketing of drugs.

Dr. Sabin, the developer of live polio vaccine, said that immunization programs need reassessment. He cited federal government figures showing that about 19 million of the nation's 52 million children under 15 years of age last year were not immunized against polio, and that the number of unprotected children is rising.

In addition, millions of children have had needless cases of measles and accompanying complications since 1963 because "no one provided the plan and the leadership for an initial volunteer-based mass vaccination program that would have included all pre-school and school-age children without reference to their ability to pay," he said.

Marvella Bayh, the wife of Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), urged delegates to step up programs to educate Americans about the dangers of cancer. Mrs. Bayh, who has had cancer and is now asymptomatic of the disease, said that "the best place to reach adults is where they work."

A highlight of the conference was the performance of "John L. Lewis: Disciple of Discontent," a play sponsored by Cleveland's United Labor Agency and its cultural arts committee.

PROMINENT LEADERS in various fields addressed the 19th Community Services Conference, including Chairman Livingston Biddle of the National Endowment for the Arts, above. Flanking him are AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, left, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, and Leo Perlis, director of the Community Services Department.

Building Trades Pact Aims at Jobs, Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

presided at the signing ceremony, noted that the goal of the agreement is to reduce construction costs on some industrial projects up to 14 percent through increased efficiency and productivity.

In praising the cooperation of the BCTD and NCA in their efforts to hold down rising costs, Marshall said that "the voluntary nature of the agreement—and the fact that it involves concerned people in a major segment of a key American industry—gives it all the more potential for contributing successfully to a healthier and more stable economy."

The eight BCTD unions signing the agreement are the Asbestos Workers, Boilermakers, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Iron Workers, Laborers, Plasterers & Cement Masons, and the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

The agreement creates a joint administrative committee made up of presidents of the signatory unions and employer members. The NCA consists of 50 major engineering and construction firms that specialize in building industrial facilities such as power and chemical plants, steel mills and oil refineries.

The committee will meet at least quarterly to review operation of the agreement and study all decisions issued on any project under the grievance procedure. It will decide whether individual decisions will apply to all parties of the agreement.

A special abritrator will be empowered to determine whether interuptions of work constitute a violation of the agreement, which rules out strikes, lockouts, picketing, work stoppages or slowdowns.

Local collective bargaining disputes will be exempted from the ban on strikes and lockouts. But if there is an impasse in local bargaining, the union or the employer must give a five-day notice before taking action.

The signatories agreed that locally negotiated wages and fringe benefits will be recognized and paid by the NCA member contractors. But the agreement also provides for review of wages and fringes that "are clearly uncompetitive" with those of open-shop contractors who have been undercutting union contractors in bidding for projects.

The work rules provision of the agreement prohibits any limit on production by workers, restrictions on the full use of tools and equipment or limitations on use of manpower.

The states initially covered by the agreement are Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Virginia, except for the Washington, D.C., vicinity.

AFL-CIO Hails Kaye For Aiding Children

(Continued from Page 1)

recipients include Harry S Truman, Golda Meir, Hubert H. Humphrey, Bob Hope, Jonas Salk, and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Besides being an active participant in various cultural, civic, and philanthropic endeavors, Kaye is a talented musician who has made an outstanding contribution to the world of music, Meany noted. The entertainer—a member of several unions, including the Screen Actors Guild — regularly conducts symphony orchestras to benefit the Musicians' pension fund.

"Danny Kaye does everything —and he does it well," said Peter Bommarito, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, "but the AFL-CIO honors him tonight because Danny Kaye is a dedicated missionary for a most worthy cause, because Danny Kaye is a most devoted volunteer in the service of children around the world."

Kaye, who has raised millions of dollars for UNICEF over the past quarter-century, entered the Guiness World Book of Records for visiting 65 cities in the United States and Canada in less than five days in 1975 to greet and inspire thousands of UNICEF volunteers in their efforts to help the world's poor, sick, and hungry children.

Accepting the award, Kaye recalled his early days in the motion picture industry in California "when I began to realize what slave labor was."

"We used to work very hard—16, 18 hours a day, six days a week—and it was by virtue of the labor movement, against many odds and incredible opposition, that the lot of the worker managed to become a happier one, a more peaceful one, a more productive one, and a healthier one," he said.

The American labor movement is "the heart and soul of this great country of ours," Kaye said. "It is the cement, the glue, the absolute necessary potion for making this country what it is today."

In attendance was Kaye's electrician brother, Max Kamins of New York City, a member of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Joint Labor-Management Electrical Industry Board.

Five small children, from Zambia, Thailand, Israel, Salvador, and Vietnam, representing the children of the world, earlier presented the entertainer with a bouquet of flowers. Kaye left his seat at the dais to hug and clown with them, captivating the audience.

"The greatest natural resource that we have in the world today is not oil. It is not military equipment, it is not forests and rivers and mountains," he said. "The greatest natural resource that we have in this country and in the world is the children of the world.

"I really believe that if we, the so-called adults of the world, began to understand the problems of the world's children, the world would be well on its way to understanding itself."

Labor Scores OSHA Plan to Cut Standards

The AFL-CIO has warned the Occupational Safety & Health Administration that millions of workers will lose protection from on-the-job hazards if the agency proceeds with plans to revoke some 1,100 standards that are now in force.

Federation President George Meany urged in a letter to Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham that the proposal to delete the standards be withdrawn and called for an administrative hearing to air protests from unions.

"We strongly object to the deletion of any standards for which OSHA cannot provide evidence that the deletion would benefit worker safety and health," Meany said.

OSHA initiated the standards-revocation project last December as a way of eliminating general industry standards that the agency deemed had little or no effect on workplace safety and health conditions.

But a special review panel formed by the AFL-CIO to study the OSHA proposal concluded that the agency was using questionable criteria in determining which standards were obsolete or inconsequential.

Meany noted that labor had endorsed the "common sense priorities" in the enforcement of standards that OSHA launched last year, but "we did not agree to any deletion made on the promise" that a future standard would be written to replace a revoked standard.

"In each case where better language is necessary, we feel that the standard should remain intact until a substitute is offered by formal rulemaking," Meany stressed. "This guarantees that workers will still have some minimum safety and health coverage while awaiting a new standard."

Labor Dept. Names Mine Safety Aide

Eckehard J. Muessig has been appointed deputy assistant secretary of labor for mine safety and health. Muessig, a career government employee who has been with the Labor Dept. since 1974, will assist in managing the department's Mine Safety & Health Administration.

Henry Likes Dies at 64, Led Oklahoma AFL-CIO

Oklahoma City—Henry L. Likes, who served as president of the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO from 1968 to 1977, died May 17 in a Tulsa hospital after suffering two strokes. He was 64.

Likes, a member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, was also secretary-treasurer of the state federation for four years in the 1960s and served as president of the Oklahoma Pipe Trades Council from 1967 to 1970. He retired last year after losing a bid for re-election as president of the state body.

To Make the Law Work

LAST YEAR alone American employers were found guilty of illegally firing 7,552 workers simply for trying to exercise the rights guaranteed by federal law. Those 7,500 were just the tip of the iceberg. They were the lucky ones, the ones who had the resources and the staying power to fight back and keep fighting back for a year or two or five or seven while the machinery of the labor board and the courts ground along and employers denied and challenged and appealed and delayed any decision, any action.

How many more were fired in the same way and chose not to subject themselves to the ordeal their 7,500 fellow workers went through? How many more chose to shut up and hang onto their jobs at all costs? How many were too frightened even to dream of exercising their lawful rights? How many more than the 7,500 who are on the record? Ten times? A hundred? Nobody knows.

What we do know is that the labor law is violated every day, all across the land, and that each year there are more violations than the year before. We know that each year the labor board falls farther and farther behind in its workload.

The labor law reform bill that was introduced by President Carter and has been passed by the House and is now before the Senate is designed to do no more than make the law work as it has worked for you and the members you represent, and as it was intended to work for all Americans who live by selling their labor.

It will deprive no employer of any lawful right he now holds. It will grant no worker any right that has not been guaranteed for 43 years.

BUT THE CAMPAIGN to kill that bill is so hysterical, so dishonest and so massively financed and organized that there remains the possibility that the Senate will make its decision as a response to the fear and the lies with which it is being bombarded, rather than as a response to the facts.

The most blatantly dishonest charge leveled against the reform bill is that it will subject small businessmen to harassment and bankruptcy at the hands of union organizers. The small businessmen who have been panicked by the prospect and who are serving as the foot soldiers and shock troops of big business are swallowing a lie.

Small business is not involved. The bill makes no change whatever in the standards by which the National Labor Relations Board decides which companies are covered and which are exempt.

Only 22 out of every hundred business firms are covered. Nearly eight out of 10 are exempt. Seven out of ten manufacturing firms, eight out of ten retail stores, nine out of ten service establishments are exempt from regulation by the labor board.

All of the companies that are covered and that operate within the law are wholly unaffected by the reform bill. Your employers and all employers that have established bargaining relationships with unions are unaffected. Companies whose employees do not choose to organize are unaffected. Anti-union companies that don't overstep the bounds of existing law by violating their employees' statutory rights are unaffected.

That leaves one class of employers who are affected and deserve to be affected: It leaves lawbreakers and only lawbreakers as targets of the legislative reform we seek.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Distillery Workers convention.

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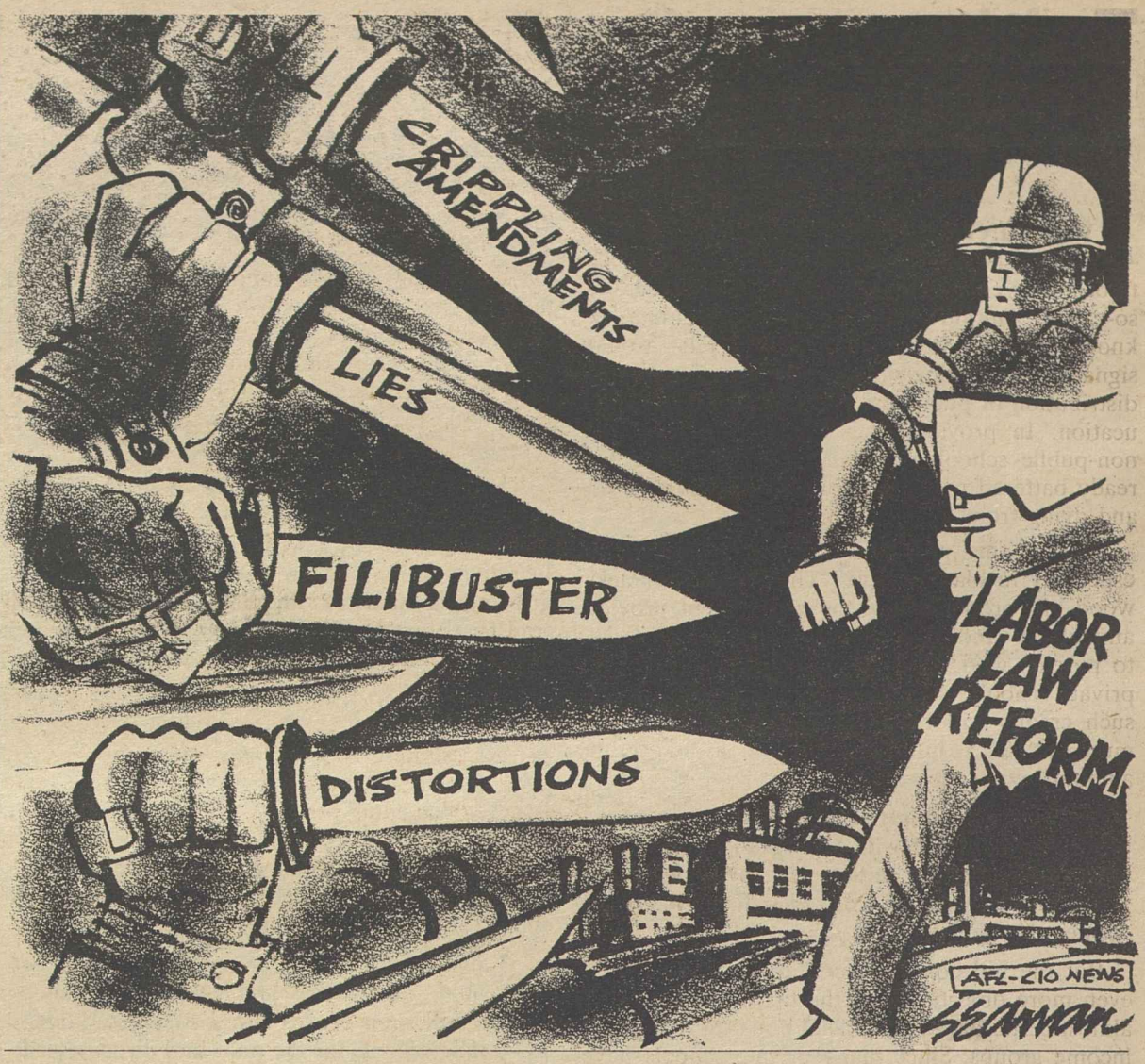


Laws Turned Upside-Down:

Supreme Court Rulings Boost Political Power of Big Money

By Gus Tyler

FOLLOWING WATERGATE, laws were passed both by the federal and state governments to curb the power of money in politics. But, by two decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court has turned these laws upside-down—to strengthen the influence of wealthy individuals and corporations in the political process.

One of the crucial post-Watergate reforms was an absolute limit on political spending — how much a candidate could spend on self, how much the candidate could collect, how much an individual or committee could give. But all this was travestied by the court in a 1976 decision (Buckley vs. Valeo).

The court kept all the limits except two: it removed the limit on how much a candidate could spend on self and the limit on how much an individual or committee could, through "independent" action, spend to elect a candidate. This meant that if a millionaire wished to spend several millions of his own dollars to elect himself that act would be legal. Any other candidate could do the same—if he or she had the money.

Likewise, a rich person or committee can spend endless sums to elect a candidate so long as this is done without the discoverable connivance of the candidate himself or his campaign committee. Again, this is an opening available to the rich only.

And now—by a narrow vote of 5 to 4—the Supreme Court has ruled that a corporation has the constitutional right to use corporate money to influence public balloting on political issues—such as referenda. This decision (First National Bank of Boston vs. Francis X. Bellotti) invalidates federal law and the laws in 31 states that have concluded—in the words of dissenting Justice William H. Rehnquist—that "restrictions upon the political activity of business corporations are both politically desirable and constitutionally permissible."

The five-member majority insisted that the corporation—like any person—had the right to free speech.

Although the Supreme Court's decision does not allow corporate contributions to candidates, it does open two indirect paths to business expenditures to promote the fortunes of favored candidates. Support of an "issue" on the ballot can often be of great help to a candidate who has identified with the issue. More importantly, a corporation may now be free to spend on an "independent" campaign for a candidate in the exercise of its "free speech" in the same way as an individual or committee was granted this First Amendment right under Buckley vs. Valeo.

At the heart of this decision is the assumption that a corporation is a "person." But it is not. It is a fictional person—persona ficta—invented to give limited liability to people playing the business game with other people's money.

To curb the right of this non-person to use its amassed wealth to drown out other voices in the public forum does not restrict the right of any real person to say his or her say. As the dissenting opinion noted, "All natural persons, who owe their existence to a higher sovereign than the Commonwealth (of Massachusetts) remain as free as before to engage in political activity."

In its decision, the majority likens a corporation to an "association, union or individual." But, in two respects, corporations and unions are not the same. First, the officers of a union are elected by members with each member entitled to one vote, while corporation spokesmen are elected by shareholders whose votes depend on how many shares they own—one or a million.

The second difference is in the financial clout of corporations as contrasted with that of unions. As House Administration Committee Counsel Robert Moss put it: "Unions can't match the Fortune 500 in political activity—they don't have the funds."

'Labor Is the Hard, Basic Foundation'

When we talk about the labor movement in this great country of ours, it isn't merely a matter of raising wages or shorter hours or benefits that are crucial to the working man.

It is the hard, basic foundation of a society that you can now hand over to the young people of this country. It is this cement, it is the glue, it is the absolute necessary potion for making this country what it is today.

You look back, all of you younger people, 25 years ago, and see what the lot of the working man was then and what it is today.

—Danny Kaye accepting the Murray-Green Award.

Educational Caste System:

Tuition Tax Credit Proposal Would Sap Public Education

By Bayard Rustin

A **WELL-INTENTIONED** but dangerous piece of legislation threatens the continued visibility of public education in America. If adopted, the so-called Tuition Tax Credit Act—commonly known as the Moynihan-Packwood bill—would signal the beginning of a potentially harmful redistribution of public funds away from public education. In providing new financial "blood" to non-public schools, the bill would leave the already battered public schools seriously weakened and dying from financial anemia.

Why is this particular bill so objectionable, especially to black people? The Moynihan-Packwood bill proposes that the government provide annual tax credits—not simply tax deductions—to parents who decide to send their children to private schools. According to objective estimates, such credits will reduce federal revenues by as much as $2.5 billion per year, a staggering amount by anyone's book.

If the bill is adopted by Congress, taxpayers will be shouldered with the additional burden of paying half the tuition of every youngster attending private schools, including elite and upper-class institutions.

But the bill contains another feature which is even more objectionable: the tax credit plan will almost certainly be a financial bonanza for upper-income groups. Since many private schools have traditionally catered to the educational needs of America's more affluent citizens, the relatively well-off—who can already afford private education—will enjoy a significantly reduced tax burden at the expense of poor and working people. Even with the proposed $500 tax credit, I honestly doubt that many working-class blacks could easily finance a private education for their children.

To further illustrate the anti-egalitarian bias of this proposal, it is worth noting the results of a recent study. If the bill passes, the study concludes, nearly 60 percent of the tax credits will end up in the bank accounts of families earning over $25,000 per year. With this in mind, it is quite clear that the Moynihan-Packwood proposal is hardly a "poor man's bill."

Considering the horrendous injustices of our tax system, it seems foolish—even immoral—to propose additional tax breaks for those who already escape their fair share. But the bill even goes beyond that: it threatens to erode the already precarious tax base which supports local public schools.

Thomas Shannon of the National Association of School Boards explained this point in a recent discussion of the tax credit proposal. By offering lucrative tuition tax credits, Shannon argues, a growing number of middle-class students will transfer to private schools.

AS MORE STUDENTS attend private schools, taxpayer support for public education will rapidly decline. With their children attending classes in private schools, middle-class voters will become even more reluctant to support local school bond issues which entail property tax hikes. As a result, blacks and other low-income groups will be forced to use under-financed and inferior public schools while middle-income students flee to well-funded private institutions.

Education in America, once the main agent of equal opportunity and minority advancement, will soon evolve into a two-caste system—public schools for the poor and dispossessed; private schools for the moderately affluent and rich.

As terrible as the legislation is, we must remember that some of the bill's most outspoken supporters, including Sen. Moynihan, are men of good will and long-time supporters of the civil rights movement. Their motives, I believe, reflect a genuine concern for the many hard-pressed urban families who have traditionally sent their children to local private schools. Such concerns are understandable, even commendable, but the Moynihan-Packwood bill simply goes too far and, in many instances, will provide assistance to those who need it least.

'Motors' of Price Spiral:

Success of Anti-Inflation Drive Keyed to Attacking Root Causes

PRESIDENT CARTER'S drive to curb inflation will fail unless it zeroes in on the "motors of inflation" that are at the root of the upward price push, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned on Labor News Conference.

Food, fuel, housing and medical care are the primary sources of the current inflation, Oswald said, stressing that these have been the areas of big price increases in recent months. He said that if the areas from which inflation is stemming are brought into check, then wage increases are sure to moderate.

Oswald said that the President was correct in "continuing his commitment toward reaching full employment as a means of trying to curtail inflation." He pointed out that a substantial portion of the nation's production capacity is going unused, which imposes costs that "get built into the prices of the goods that are produced." He said continued high unemployment also adds high costs to government, as well as "revenues lost to government when people are not working."

But, the federation's chief economist declared, "general wage controls are no way to get at inflation, because prices have not come down even when wages have come down in a number of industries." He said that "workers have already suffered severe restrictions in their income—they have already decelerated their increases."

He noted that over the last five years, price increases have outstripped wages by 46.2 percent to 40.7 percent, "leaving workers able to buy less today than they were able to buy five years ago."

"Reducing unemployment, having the economy grow faster, is one means of reducing inflation," Oswald said. "Another program that the President has supported strongly is to attempt to meet the problems of skyrocketing hospital costs.

"He has sent to the Congress a bill that would achieve containment, in the future, of further increases in medical care. During the first quarter of this year, medical care costs were going up at a rate of almost 9 percent—substantially faster than the general rate of cost of living. That has been true in recent years."

Oswald noted that the President also is concerned with the oil and energy shortages facing the country, and seeks to bring about increased conservation and other programs to mitigate some of the inflationary pressures which they generate.

"I think it's in those areas that the real attacks on inflation can take place," Oswald said. "It is from these areas that more of the inflationary pressures are coming."

Oswald said that the President's proposed "lid on salaries of federal employees" is particularly unfair, because "one lid after another has been imposed on their salaries" over the last few years, resulting in an even greater lag behind price increases than the average wages of all workers. Federal employees have become "the scapegoats of inflation," he asserted, and forcing them to again "bear the brunt of that burden will not decrease inflation in our country at all."

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

CANCER. It's a chilling word and a chilling thought, and becomes even more so with the understanding that at least 60 percent of America's 370,000 yearly cancer deaths are believed to be environmentally-caused—often on the job. It's a major industrial problem that has been too long ignored, but now the government may be taking a giant step towards bringing it under control.

Acknowledging that it has been "slow" and "inconsistent" in setting regulations to protect workers from cancer-causing materials, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has begun hearings aimed at identifying, classifying and controlling these deadly substances.

Organized labor is all for the idea. So far, OSHA has issued regulations limiting worker exposure to only 20 of the 1,500 to 2,000 chemicals identified as known or suspected cancer-causing agents.

But business, in large part, isn't so happy. An estimated 80 percent of the more than 150 requests to testify have come from companies and trade associations, most of them under the umbrella of the recently-formed American Industrial Health Council (AIHC).

A lot is at stake in the outcome of the hearings and OSHA's final ruling. Even before the creation of OSHA seven years ago, labor had been calling for stricter control of workplace environments in the face of scientific evidence that millions of workers face daily exposure to potentially crippling or fatal chemicals.

Industry, on the other hand, now operating chiefly through AIHC, has warned that the OSHA proposal could cost consumers and business "tens of billions of dollars."

In addition, the cancer policy eventually established by OSHA—an agency of the Labor Dept.—could set an example for other federal agencies concerned with cancer-causing substances, including the Food & Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency.

"It may be one of the most significant rule-makings any federal agency has ever had," Anson Keller, a special assistant to OSHA administrator Eula Bingham, told a reporter as the Washington hearing got under way.

THE PROPOSAL CALLS FOR categorizing chemicals in four ways and establishing once and for all basic guidelines to be used in setting maximum exposure limits to the most dangerous of the substances.

Category I chemicals, for example, would be those found to cause cancer in humans or in two species of laboratory test animals. About 200 chemicals are believed to be in this category.

Under the current approach, industry can—and usually does—challenge the testing procedures used to establish carcinogenicity, the cancer-causing dangers of a chemical. The OSHA proposal would speed the standard-setting machinery by firmly establishing the legitimacy of such procedures.

The hearing's first witness, Grover Wrenn, OSHA's director of health standards programs, acknowledged that the standard-setting process "has been slow; it has been interrupted; and it has been inconsistent."

Wrenn said the plan "does not mean, as some parties to this proceeding have erroneously characterized OSHA's view, that OSHA is attempting . . . to establish a risk-free workplace. It means merely that workers should not be subject to the risk of irreversible illness when it is feasible for that risk to be reduced or eliminated."

That is a reasonable statement, yet the big guns of industry and the trade associations can be expected to argue that it will cost too much, that government regulation is oppressive, that prices will be forced up and inflation will soar.

The basic question that must remain in focus throughout the hearing is: "How much is a worker's life and health worth?"

THE SUCCESS of President Carter's anti-inflation drive hinges on curbing the "motors of inflation" that are the root cause of the upward price-push, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired on the Mutual radio network.

Key Votes on House Budget Resolution

These four key rollcalls on the budget resolution for fiscal 1979 show how House members voted in terms of the AFL-CIO position. Congress subsequently adopted a conference committee report setting a spending target of $499.4 billion for the year.

Column I *shows the 203-195 defeat of an amendment to cut budget authority by $8 billion and outlays by $7 billion across the board. Right votes against the amendment were cast by 188 Democrats and 15 Republicans; voting wrong were 73 Democrats and 122 Republicans.*

Column II *shows the 196-196 vote rejecting an amendment to cut spending $195.4 million and budget authority by $178.2 million for various federal regulatory agencies. Voting right against the amendment were 184 Democrats and 12 Republicans; voting wrong were 75 Democrats and 121 Republicans.*

Column III *shows the 205-192 vote defeating an amendment to cut authority and spending for programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare by $3.15 billion. Right votes against the amendment were cast by 193 Democrats and 12 Republicans; wrong were 65 Democrats and 127 Republicans.*

Column IV *shows the 201-197 vote for final passage of the House budget resolution. Right votes for passage were cast by 198 Democrats and 3 Republicans; wrong were 61 Democrats and 136 Republicans.*

Symbols: *R—voted right; W—voted wrong; √—paired right; X—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.*

	I	II	III	IV
ALABAMA				
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	W	W	R
5. Flippo (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Flowers (D)	W	W	W	W
ALASKA				
AL Young (R)	R	W	W	W
ARIZONA				
1. Rhodes (R)	A	A	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Stump (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Rudd (R)	W	W	W	W
ARKANSAS				
1. Alexander (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Tucker (D)	A	A	A	A
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	A	A	A	A
CALIFORNIA				
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Burton, John L. (D)	R	R	R	W
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	A	A	R	W
7. Miller (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	R
12. McCloskey (R)	R	R	R	W
13. Mineta (D)	R	R	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	R	A	A	A
16. Panetta (D)	W	R	R	R
17. Krebs (D)	R	W	R	R
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	W
23. Beilenson (D)	R	R	R	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W
27. Dornan (R)	W	W	W	W
28. Burke (D)	A	A	A	A
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	A	√
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	R	R
31. Wilson C. H. (D)	A	R	R	R
32. Anderson (D)	W	R	W	R
33. Clawson (R)	A	X	X	X
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R	R	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	W	R	W
36. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	W	W	W	W
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W	W
40. Badham (R)	W	A	W	W
41. Wilson, B. (R)	R	W	W	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	W
COLORADO				
1. Schroeder (D)	W	R	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	W	R	R	R
3. Evans (D)	W	R	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT				
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	W	W	R	W
5. Sarasin (R)	W	W	R	W
6. Moffett (D)	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE				
AL Evans (R)	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA				
1. Sikes (D)	R	W	W	R
2. Fuqua (D)	R	W	W	R
3. Bennett (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	R	W	W	W
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Ireland (D)	W	W	W	W
9. Frey (R)	A	X	A	X
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	R	R	R	R
12. Burke (R)	W	W	R	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA				
1. Ginn (D)	R	W	W	R
2. Mathis (D)	R	W	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	R	W	W
4. Levitas (D)	R	W	R	W
5. Fowler (D)	W	W	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	W	W
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Evans (D)	A	A	W	W
9. Jenkins (D)	W	W	W	R
10. Barnard (D)	A	A	W	R
HAWAII				
1. Heftel (D)	R	W	R	R
2. Akaka (D)	R	R	R	R
IDAHO				
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W
ILLINOIS				
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Russo (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Fary (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	W
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	A	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	R	R	R	R
23. Price (D)	R	R	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R	R
INDIANA				
1. Benjamin (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Quayle (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Hillis (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Evans (D)	R	W	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Cornwell (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Hamilton (D)	W	W	R	R
10. Sharp (D)	W	R	R	R
11. Jacobs (D)	W	W	W	W
IOWA				
1. Leach (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Blouin (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	W	R	R	R
6. Bedell (D)	R	R	R	R
KANSAS				
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Keys (D)	W	R	R	W
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Glickman (D)	W	R	R	W
5. Skubitz (R)	A	A	A	X
KENTUCKY				
1. Hubbard (D)	W	W	W	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	W	R	A	A
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W	R	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R	√	√
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R
LOUISIANA				
1. Livingston (R)	W	W	X	X
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Huckaby (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Long (D)	R	R	R	R
MAINE				
1. Emery (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Cohen (R)	W	W	W	W
MARYLAND				
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	R	W	R
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Holt (R)	R	W	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W	R	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Steers (R)	W	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS				
1. Conte (R)	R	W	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	W	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Markey (D)	R	R	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)			Speaker	
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	W	R	R	W
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R
MICHIGAN				
1. Conyers (D)	A	√	A	X
2. Pursell (R)	W	A	R	W
3. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Stockman (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Sawyer (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Carr (D)	W	R	W	W
7. Kildee (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W	W	W
12. Bonior (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Ford (D)	A	√	A	√
16. Dingell (D)	R	√	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W
MINNESOTA				
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Vento (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	A	A
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI				
1. Whitten (D)	R	W	W	R
2. Bowen (D)	R	W	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	R	W	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	A	A	A	A
5. Lott (R)	R	W	W	W
MISSOURI				
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Young (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Gephardt (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Skelton (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Coleman (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W	W
9. Volkmer (D)	W	W	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	R	R	R
MONTANA				
1. Baucus (D)	W	R	R	W
2. Marlenee (R)	W	W	W	W
NEBRASKA				
1. Thone (R)	A	A	A	X
2. Cavanaugh (D)	X	√	R	W
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W
NEVADA				
AL Santini (D)	W	W	A	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1. D'Amours (D)	W	R	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY				
1. Florio (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	W	R	W	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	W	R	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Hollenbeck (R)	R	R	W	W
10. Rodino (D)	A	A	A	√
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	W	W
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	A	R
14. LeFante (D)	R	R	√	√
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO				
1. Lujan (R)	A	X	X	X
2. Runnels (D)	A	X	X	X
NEW YORK				
1. Pike (D)	W	W	W	W
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	R	R	W	R
4. Lent (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	W	W	R	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	A	A
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R	A
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R
18. Green	R	R	R	W
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R
20. Weiss (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Garcia (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R
23. Caputo (R)	W	W	W	W
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	W
25. Fish (R)	W	W	W	W
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	W	W
27. McHugh (D)	R	R	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	R	R	R
29. Pattison (D)	R	R	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	R	W	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	R	W	W	W
32. Hanley (D)	R	W	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	W	W	W	W
34. Horton (R)	R	R	W	W
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	W	R	W	W
37. Nowak (D)	R	W	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	W	W
39. Lundine (D)	W	R	R	W
NORTH CAROLINA				
1. Jones (D)	W	W	W	R
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Whitley (D)	X	X	X	A
4. Andrews (D)	A	A	R	W
5. Neal (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	R	R
7. Rose (D)	R	W	R	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	W	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W	X	X
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Gudger (D)	W	W	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Andrews (R)	W	W	W	W
OHIO				
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Luken (D)	W	R	R	R
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	√	√
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	W	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W
13. Pease (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	A	R	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W	W
16. Regula (R)	W	W	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W
18. Applegate (D)	R	R	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R	√	√
20. Oakar (D)	R	R	A	X
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	W	R	W	W
OKLAHOMA				
1. Jones (D)	W	W	W	W
2. Risenhoover (D)	A	X	A	√
3. Watkins (D)	W	W	W	R
4. Steed (D)	R	W	R	R
5. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W	A	A
OREGON				
1. AuCoin (D)	W	R	R	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Duncan (D)	R	W	R	R
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA				
1. Myers, M. (D)	A	A	A	A
2. Nix (D)	A	√	A	A
3. Lederer (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	√	A	√	√
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	W	R	R	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Kostmayer (D)	R	R	R	W
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Flood (D)	A	√	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W	W	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R
16. Walker (R)	W	W	W	W
17. Ertel (D)	W	W	R	W
18. Walgren (D)	R	R	W	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Dent (D)	A	√	A	A
22. Murphy (D)	A	A	A	A
23. Ammerman (D)	R	R	R	R
24. Marks (R)	W	W	W	W
25. Myers, G. (R)	W	R	W	W
RHODE ISLAND				
1. St Germain (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA				
1. Davis (D)	R	W	W	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Mann (D)	A	A	W	W
5. Holland (D)	R	W	W	W
6. Jenrette (D)	R	W	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1. Pressler (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE				
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	R	W	R	W
4. Gore (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Allen (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Beard (R)	A	A	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	W	R	R
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R
TEXAS				
1. Hall (D)	W	W	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	R	A	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	A	X	W	R
5. Mattox (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Teague (D)	R	X	A	A
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	W	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	W	R	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W	W	R
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	W	W	W	R
14. Young (D)	R	W	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	W	W	R
16. White (D)	W	W	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	R	W	W	R
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	W	R	R
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	W	W	R	W
22. Gammage (D)	W	W	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	W	W	R	R
24. Milford (D)	W	W	W	R
UTAH				
1. McKay (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Marriott (R)	W	W	W	W
VERMONT				
AL Jeffords (R)	W	W	W	W
VIRGINIA				
1. Trible (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	R	A	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Daniel, R. (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Daniel, D. (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Butler (R)	A	A	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R	R	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	W	R	R	W
WASHINGTON				
1. Pritchard (R)	A	A	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	A	A	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	R	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	W	R	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Dicks (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	W
WEST VIRGINIA				
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R	W	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R	W	R
4. Rahall (D)	√	√	√	√
WISCONSIN				
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	R	W	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W	W	W
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R	R	R

Keyed to Job Needs:

Basic Change Asked In U.S. Trade Policy

New York—U.S. foreign trade policy must be overhauled to preserve American industry so it can produce goods at prices that consumers can afford, President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told the Conference Board.

Addressing the business-oriented economic research group here, Clayman also called for wider co-operation between industry and labor to save the nation's industrial base which has been seriously eroded by imports.

Industry and labor have given America the highest standard of living in the world, Clayman said, stressing that "it is our productive capacity that has held down inflation, not imports."

But during the past decade, he noted, there has been a substantial acceleration in inflation as imports continued to rise.

A typical pair of shoes cost the consumer $15 about 10 years ago when 80 percent of the footwear sold in this country was American-made, Clayman observed. But that pair of shoes now costs $40 to $45 and about 50 percent of them are manufactured abroad, he said.

"In those same 10 years, 70,000 American jobs were lost to imports in the shoe industry, 60,000 in color television, 150,000 in clothing manufacturing, and last year alone, the 18 million tons of imported steel deprived our steelworkers of at least 105,000 jobs," he reported.

The 1 million decline in industrial employment between 1974 and 1976 was partly due to recession, but there is no doubt that many of those jobs were lost because imports were allowed to flood the American market, Clayman said.

"We are not looking for a 'Fortress America' approach to the trade problem," he stressed. "But we do want trade to be a rational two-way street. No country has the right to destroy another nation's industry, throw its citizens out of work and cause severe economic disruptions in its communities."

Clayman noted that a model for industry-labor cooperation in trade reform already exists in the Committee to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT), which he serves as co-chairman. The four companies, the IUD and 10 unions that make up the coalition helped bring about last year's orderly marketing agreement limiting TV imports from Japan.

Despite dire predictions that prices of color TV sets would soar after the agreement want into effect last July, prices of American-made sets have remained steady or declined, Clayman said. A similar pattern was noted in the prices of specialty steel after import limitations went into effect in 1976, he noted.

But the United States is now seeing a surge of TV imports from countries other than Japan and "this experience proves that a fundamental change must be brought about in our government's approach to international trade," Clayman stressed.

"The government must establish its own early warning system on imports. It must serve as the watchdog for our industry and labor, and not wait until thousands of jobs are lost in a given industry before it even considers taking any action."

TRADE UNIONISTS made up a large contingent of the more than 35,000 persons who joined in the Solidarity Sunday march and rally in New York protesting the oppression of Jews in the Soviet Union. A message from AFL-CIO President George Meany was delivered to rally participants by Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Distillery Workers Increase Dues As Base for Expanded Organizing

Los Angeles—The 19th biennial convention of the Distillery, Wine & Allied Workers voted an increase in both per capita and minimum local union dues as well as a number of other constitutional changes aimed at providing the base for an expanded organizing effort.

Speakers addressing the 200 delegates, headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery of the Canadian Labor Congress, hammered home at economic problems, such as full employment, inflation, taxes and trade, which members of the DWU share with other trade unionists in the United States and Canada.

Noting that DWU President George J. Oneto had made organizing the unorganized "the highest priority of DWU activity during the period immediately ahead," Kirkland said that the key to organizational success lies in passage of the Labor Law Reform bill which alone could bring "to full realization the aspirations of millions of unorganized workers for the human right of selecting a union of their own choice."

Kirkland termed the illegal firing of 7,500 workers during the past year "only the tip of the iceberg with regard to the actions by management to frustrate the exercise of their rights by unorganized men and women." He called on the delegates to communicate directly with their senators to offset the "hysterical, dishonest and massively-financed campaign by anti-union forces to torpedo the bill." "We cannot fight for human rights abroad without fighting for human rights at home," he said, adding that defeat of the bill would not only be detrimental to organizing but would also "create a colder, harsher and more bitter atmosphere for labor relations in our country."

The same point was underscored in speeches by Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Robert Harbrant, secretary-treasurer of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept.; John Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO; Bill Robertson, executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, and Victor Feingold, general counsel of the DWU. All of them concurred in the assessment by Kirkland that it will require "unrelenting pressure and determination" by organized labor and its allies to obtain Senate approval of labor law reform.

Following speeches by David Strickler on the strike at the Coors brewery in Golden, Colo., and Linda Parquet on the organizational drive at J. P. Stevens & Co. plants, the delegates enthusiastically endorsed the boycotts against Coors beer and Stevens products as well as against the Winn-Dixie grocery chain whose anti-labor stance was assailed by Harbrant.

The boycott resolutions were among 65 unanimously adopted by the delegates, covering a broad range of social and economic policies. Many of the resolutions centered on economic and regulatory issues in the alcoholic beverage and beet sugar industries—the basic jurisdiction of the DWU.

In his keynote speech, Oneto cited the collective bargaining gains registered by DWU affiliates during the past two years.

The DWU strategy in collective bargaining was spelled out by Sec.-Treas. George J. Orlando who stressed that the "first and foremost" test of the union in measuring its effectiveness "is delivery on the collective bargaining front."

Oneto affirmed that "the absence of adequate funds makes virtually impossible the kind of organizational activity which a responsible union like ours must carry on" and cautioned that "we cannot permit the motive power essential to implement a program of action for the benefit of our members to be halted because of lack of finances."

The delegates voted to increase minimum dues for each local union by $4 monthly in three separate stages—from $6 to $8 effective June 1, 1978, to $9 effective June 1, 1979, and to $10 effective June 1, 1980.

The per capita payment to the international union, now $2.10 monthly, will be increased by thirty cents as of July 1, 1978, and an additional twenty cents, effective Jan. 1, 1979.

Court Decision Dilutes OSHA Inspection Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

accordance with the standards set by the Supreme Court and get on with the job of protecting the health and safety of working men and women."

Bingham said OSHA was reviewing the decision carefully and that it would soon be issuing instructions to its field staff on new inspection procedures.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), who co-authored the safety law, said he was "shocked by the thrust of the majority decision."

Williams said the ruling was particularly disturbing in view of the strides made by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Dr. Bingham toward redirecting the goals of the agency.

"They have worked to make the OSHA program responsive to the very real needs of America's workers, and anything that impedes their progress is greatly troubling indeed," he said.

The decision, written by Justice Byron R. White, affirms a 1976 ruling by a three-judge panel in Idaho which held that surprise inspections violated an employer's constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment.

The case was initiated by Ferrol G. Barlow, owner of a Pocatello plumbing and heating firm, who had refused to allow an OSHA compliance officer to inspect the company's work area.

Barlow was supported in the constitutional fight by right-wing and employer groups, including the John Birch Society and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

White was joined in the majority ruling by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Thurgood Marshall and Lewis F. Powell, Jr. A dissenting opinion was filed by Justices John P. Stevens, William H. Rehnquist and Harry A. Blackmun. Justice William J. Brennan did not participate.

The majority contended that most businessmen would continue to allow OSHA inspectors entry to their workplaces without demanding a warrant.

The minority disagreed, warning that OSHA would encounter "undue enforcement problems" with an expected increase of refusals for voluntary compliance to inspections, resulting in additional administrative costs for the agency.

The minority also held that the Constitution did not prohibit the kind of inspections that OSHA has conducted without a warrant.

The 1970 law provides that the agency may inspect workplaces during regular working hours and at "other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner. . . ."

Since OSHA became operational in 1971, it has conducted about 400,000 inspections. With its 1,300 inspectors, the agency conducts about 60,000 inspections annually, fewer than 2 percent of the 6 million establishment covered by the act.

Incumbents Top Primaries In Two States

Two incumbent senators easily won renomination in primary elections in Oregon and Kentucky, but an upset unseated Kentucky Rep. John Breckinridge in his bid for a fourth term.

Sens. Walter Huddleston (D-Ky.) and Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) had minimal opposition and predictably emerged winners in their contests.

But in the Republican primary for governor in Oregon, voters decided not to give former Gov. Tom McCall another chance and instead picked State Sen. Victor Atiyeh to challenge Gov. Robert Straub in the fall.

In Kentucky's "Bluegrass" 6th congressional district, State Sen. Thomas Easterly defeated the favored Breckinridge in the Democratic primary. The other six incumbent Kentucky congressmen were renominated.

Oregon's four Democratic congressmen, including House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman, also handily won renomination.

Air Controller Union Sets Up Defense Fund

Las Vegas, Nev.—By-laws governing a severance fund to protect members engaged in union activity authorized by the national executive board were approved by the annual convention of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers.

The fund is to be used when a member is suspended or dismissed by the Federal Aviation Administration for participation in sanctioned union activity.

Disbursements from the fund will be made by the PATCO national office upon application by the affected member's local executive board. Financing of the fund is handled through allocation of a portion of per capita dues.

Immediately after the sessions, the PATCO executive board authorized the officers to take action to ensure that the Federal Aviation Administration honors its agreement with PATCO providing for overseas familiarization ("fam") trips for controllers. "Fam" trips are designed to give the controllers a better perspective on their work by observing it from the planes they guide through the nation's busy airways.

Some 1,600 controllers — with only a fraction of them representing airport tower and traffic centers, holding the power to vote—attended the sessions.

President John F. Leyden presided at the meetings. His term in office has two more years to run. Executive Vice President Robert Poli was re-elected by a heavy majority.

Five of the regional vice presidents were re-elected. In the central region, Gary Eads of Spring Hill, Kans., defeated incumbent Max Winter of Overland Park, Kans., and in the Western Division Dominic Torchia won over a field of four to replace Darrell Reazin.

PATCO is an affiliate of the Marine Engineers.

20 AFGE Locals Covered:

Labor Dept. Signs Field Staff Accord

The Labor Dept. has signed a new contract with 20 locals of the American Federation of Government Employees' National Council of Field Labor Locals covering some 7,500 of the department's 13,350 field employees across the nation.

The three-year accord was described by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall as "one of the most comprehensive labor-management agreements ever negotiated in the federal service."

It will take effect on Aug. 17, following a 90-day period in which representatives of the parties will train and prepare for carrying out the contract provisions.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock said that the pact represents "an improvement in working conditions for our members but we still have a long way to go. It certainly shows what can be accomplished with good faith bargaining. Next time, maybe we can do it without the crisis atmosphere."

Howard Butler, president of the National Council of Field Labor Locals, said that "after 10 months of frustrating negotiations, it is satisfying to know that our members will once again be covered under an agreement that will protect their rights."

Among the agreement's 42 articles are provisions which:

- Establish a labor-management relations committee to resolve matters of mutual concern.
- Provide for designating union stewards within Labor Dept. agencies and on a geographic basis.
- Establish procedures for bargaining unit employees to use when appealing disciplinary actions.
- Establish a comprehensive three-step grievance procedure, starting with an employee's immediate supervisor and ending with Marshall or his designee, with appeals of third-step decisions submitted to binding arbitration.
- Establish a comprehensive merit staffing plan that, among other provisions, calls for recruitment of GS-14 and 15 positions on a nationwide basis and for positions GS-13 and below on a regionwide basis.

Other provisions deal with equal employment opportunity, reduction-in-force and transfer-of-function procedures, maternity and paternity leave, job safety and contracting-out of work.

The new agreement renews one signed in 1970. Wages are not part of the contract since they are set by federal law.

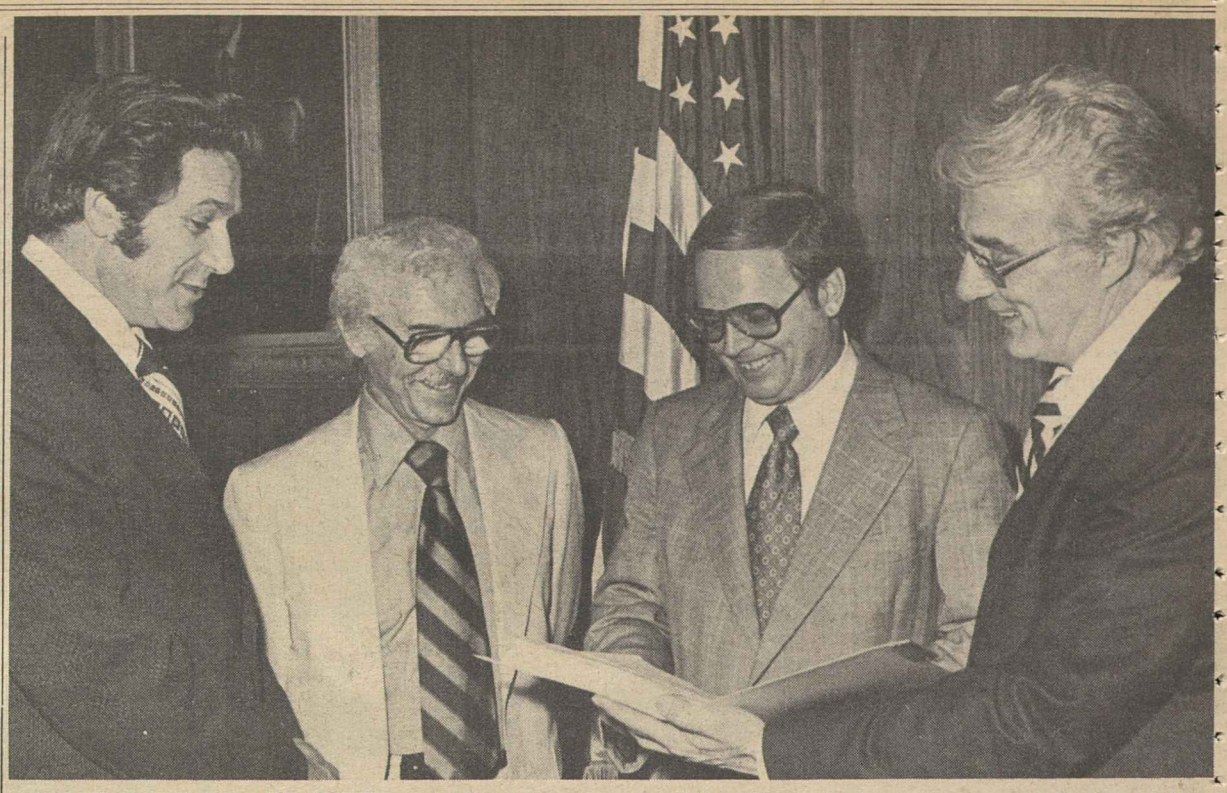
The employees—working for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Mine Safety & Health Administration, Wage & Hour Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and several of the department's manpower and education programs—had been without a contract since January.

Other Labor Dept. employees are represented by AFGE Local 12, the unaffiliated National Union of Compliance Officers, AFGE Council 208, and AFGE Locals 3346 in Vincennes, Ind., and 1899 in Pittsburgh.

A new agreement between the department and the unaffiliated union took effect last Oct. 21, while a contract with AFGE Council 208, which represents many of the department's Mine Safety & Health Administration employees, has been extended until December.

AFGE Locals 3346 and 1899 also represent MSHA employees, with Local 3346 operating under a 1972 agreement and Local 1899 having no formal contract.

"We are prepared to go to the bargaining table with AFGE Local 12 at any mutually convenient time to negotiate a new contract," Marshall said.



SOME 7,500 LABOR DEPT. employees are covered by the new three-year contract signed by the department and 20 locals of the American Federation of Government Employees' National Council of Field Labor Locals. Looking over the document are AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock, left; NCFLL President Howard A. Butler; Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, and Robert H. Hastings, director of the Labor Dept.'s office of labor-management relations.

NLRB Judge Cites Stevens On Firings

(Continued from Page 1)

alent positions, "make them whole for any loss of pay" since their May 1976 firing, and open upon request "payroll and other records" to verify "amounts of backpay . . . and other rights they might be entitled to receive."

- Stop discharging workers for union activities, "unlawfully interrogating" employees or "in any other manner interfering with . . . or coercing employees in the exercise of their rights."

While the charges against Stevens involved only employees of the Elastometric plant, Dyer ordered that signed notices of his decision be mailed to each employee and posted on bulletin boards of two other Stevens plants in the area as well as at Elastometric. This was because Cross and Wallace had also distributed union literature at the other plants.

On Apr. 28, the NLRB dropped its suit for a nationwide injunction against Stevens after the anti-union textile firm promised not to violate federal labor laws in the future.

Sharp Jump Seen in Youth Work Force

The number of youths between the ages of 16 and 24 seeking jobs this summer is expected to rise by 875,000 over the 1977 level to 27.5 million, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The estimated increase reflects the larger numbers of 20-24-year-olds in the population and a continuation of the upward trend in labor-force participation rates of youths in all age groups, BLS said.

"While the 16-to-19-year-old population has ceased to increase, reflecting the decline in the birth rate which started in the early 1960s," BLS said, "the labor force participation rates of these youths have continued to increase."

The youth labor force swells sharply each summer as students enter the job market temporarily or to take regular jobs. The number of youths 16 to 24 years old is expected to expand by about 4.3 million between April and July, BLS said.

Students entering the labor force for temporary summer jobs are expected to account for 2.9 million, or two-thirds of the total increase in the youth labor force this summer. The remaining 1.4 million will be high school and college graduates entering on a permanent basis.

Also, 815,000 students now in the labor force probably will go on a full-time basis, BLS said.

The Harvest

Marshall Hits Tactics Of Reform Bill's Foes

New York—Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told 400 trade unionists and political activists attending the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy that the labor movement and its allies will succeed in winning Senate approval of the labor law reform package despite the business campaign of "sheer propaganda" against the measure.

Marshall received the league's annual award for "his commitment to a racially fair and socially just society." President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers presented the award.

Condemning tactics of business groups in opposing improvement of the nation's labor laws, Marshall said that the debate on the bill now "transcends the issue of labor law reform." The success or failure of the legislation, he said, will set the tone of labor relations in the United States for years to come.

By militantly opposing unions, "the National Association of Manufacturers shows a misunderstanding of our political system," Marshall declared. "It is impossible," he warned, "to build legitimacy of government while not allowing workers to organize freely."

Strong trade unions insure the survival of democratic government, Marshall stressed, and he chided American business leaders for forgetting "the intricate relationship between a democracy and unions."

He called the recent formation of the NAM's Council for a Union-Free Environment an effort "to return to the days of corporate paternalism" in labor relations.

"No one," he added, "no matter how well intentioned, can make decisions for other people without consulting those people." Only through collective bargaining can workers have an adequate voice in setting wages and working conditions, he declared.

Turning to economic issues, Marshall promised to continue his efforts for full employment. While some economists worry that full employment will produce higher wage rates, Marshall stressed that "unemployment is highly inflationary" and therefore "in the process of reducing unemployment we can simultaneously reduce inflation."

While noting that the present 6 percent unemployment rate is a significant improvement over recent years, Marshall said he would not retreat from an "interim target" of 4 percent. The labor secretary reported that unemployment has dropped substantially for two key groups, construction workers and Vietnam veterans.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, also addressed the league on the importance of labor law reform. He described the reform proposals as a "modest effort to allow workers to make a free choice," and criticized "reasonable business people" for abandoning the field to "the extremists."

In addition to the awards luncheon, the league's conference included lively panel discussions on the Carter Administration's policies in the areas of human rights, disarmament and urban development.

House Votes Bill to Bolster U.S. Shipping

A labor-backed bill to provide $497 million to aid construction and operation of the U.S.-flag merchant marine cleared the House by a vote of 326 to 81 after rejection of a number of amendments designed to weaken the measure.

Paul Hall, president of the Maritime Trades Dept., hailed the passage of the bill "as a demonstration of the continued congressional support for the Merchant Marine Act of 1970." It will allow the industry "to pursue needed new construction," he said.

The House turned back amendments by Rep. Paul McCloskey (R-Calif.) calling for certification of craft jurisdiction in terms of shipyard efficiency and barring U.S. funds to assist in the operation of maritime training schools operated by seagoing unions.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote each member of the House calling for defeat of all amendments to the Maritime Administration's annual budget authorization, declaring that the measure reported by the Merchant Marine Committee will help build a strong U.S.-flag fleet and provide "numerous economic and national security benefits."

The Senate has passed a similar bill.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Carter Stresses Support For Labor Law Reforms

LEADING WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS lined up solidly behind the Labor Law Reform bill now before the Senate, telling a news conference that "women in particular need to know that the protections guaranteed them under the National Labor Relations Act are tangible and immediate." At the rostrum, Esther Peterson, President Carter's consumer affairs adviser, says she learned as an organizer for the Clothing Workers that women especially were victimized by unscrupulous employers taking unfair advantage of loopholes in the law.

Food Costs Pace New Price Surge

By James M. Shevis

Retail prices rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly 10 percent in April, mostly the result of soaring prices for beef and other food items, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The eight-tenths of 1 percent increase in BLS's revised consumer price index over the month kept workers' purchasing power below the 1972 level where it has been stuck for months now.

A married worker with three dependents in April averaged real spendable earnings of $94.12 a week, an increase of three-tenths of 1 percent over the March level but still $2.04 less than the $96.16 weekly average in 1972. Real spendable earnings constitute take-home pay expressed in constant 1967 dollars.

The April rise in the cost of living matched the March CPI increase, and gave the nation a compound annual inflation rate of 9.5 percent for the three months ended in April.

The April rate alone, if figured on a yearly basis, would amount to an inflation rate of 9.6 percent. The Carter Administration a month ago revised its original inflation rate projection for 1978 from 6 percent to between 6.75 and 7 percent.

The government's revised CPI, introduced last February, covers about half the nation's population. The unrevised index rose also by eight-tenths of 1 percent in April, while BLS's entirely new all-urban CPI, which reflects the buying habits of 80 percent of the population, increased nine-tenths of 1 percent.

A look at all three indexes clearly revealed sharply rising food prices as the chief culprit behind the advancing inflation rate.

The increase in prices of food purchased in grocery stores practically doubled in April, rising 2.3 percent over the month compared with an average monthly increase of about 1.4 percent in the first three months of this year.

Beef prices climbed 6.4 percent in April, just shy of the 6.5 percent record set in May 1975, accounting for over a third of the rise in food costs. In addition, BLS reported a sharp upturn in fresh vegetable prices and larger increases than in recent months for other foods such as poultry, pork, sugar and sweets, fats and oil products, and dairy products.

Prices declined in April for some items such as eggs, fresh fruits, and

(Continued on Page 8)

Predicts Final Okay By Senate

By David L. Perlman

President Carter affirmed his support for "every provision" of the Labor Law Reform bill and predicted its final passage despite the filibuster by senators who are trying to prevent a vote.

The Administration bill passed the House "overwhelmingly" last fall and clearly commands majority support in the Senate, Carter noted. It requires the votes of 60 of the 100 senators to pass a cloture motion limiting debate, and the President considers that target within reach.

"My prediction is that the law will be passed," he declared.

Senate leaders have scheduled the first attempt to invoke cloture for June 7, with repeated efforts on succeeding days until the 60 votes are achieved. In a letter to his Senate colleagues, Majority Leader Robert Byrd urged the importance of full attendance during the cloture votes. In effect, an absent senator amounts to a vote against cloture.

Carter fielded questions on labor law reform from both supporters and critics during a unique appearance before the Illinois state legislature. The President discarded most of a prepared speech to invite questions—and labor law reform was a repeated topic.

Carter sought to allay the fears of a legislator who saw labor law reform as a "dangerous" bill and who protested what he interpreted as the "blacklisting of businesses" that violate federal labor law.

In fact, the President retorted, "it is a very modest and moderate piece of legislation." And the provision allowing denial of government contracts to repeated violators

(Continued on Page 3)

Shows Public Support:

Employers Redfaced At Labor Law Poll

A poll being used in the Senate by opponents of labor law reform actually establishes public support for the measure in the only question that directly relates to the bill.

Victor Kamber, treasurer of Americans for Justice on the Job and director of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform, made this assessment of the poll conducted for the Retail Federation of America in a letter to the 100 senators. AJJ is a coalition of some 75 trade union, civil rights, women's and consumer groups fighting for passage of the Labor Law Reform bill.

The question Kamber referred to asked if representation elections should "be held immediately after some employees indicate they want a union, or should there be a waiting period, such as a month, between then and the election? . . ."

According to the "brief overview" of the analysis released by the Retail Federation, 81 percent of the respondents indicated the election should be held immediately or after a waiting period of "a month." This 30-day maximum is precisely what is contained in the Senate bill, Kamber pointed out.

He said this confirms the results of a survey commissioned by the AFL-CIO. That poll, conducted by Public Interest Opinion Research Corp., revealed that 78 percent of respondents agreed the election should be held within a month.

Kamber said that a variety of questions in the poll were obviously slanted to derive the response desired by the Retail Federation. One such question, apparently referring to the "equal access" provisions of the bill, asked: "One possible change in the labor law would allow union organizers to go onto the property of businesses at any time, including working time, and

(Continued on Page 3)

Cement Pacts Bring Gains For 17,000

Chicago—Companies employing the bulk of the nation's cement-manufacturing workers reached new three-year agreements with the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers.

"This means that 17,000 of our members will be getting wage and benefit increases of about $3.30 an hour over the next three years," CLGW President Thomas F. Miechur observed.

Miechur noted that the new agreements will lift base wages from the present range of $6.25 to $8.50 an hour to $8.05 to $10.40 an hour over the next three years. In addition, workers will receive a 12th paid holiday; significant improvements in pension, insurance

(Continued on Page 2)

Tuition Tax Credits Approved by House

The House voted, 237-158, to give tax credits to parents with children attending tuition-charging colleges or enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools—regardless of need.

Both the Carter Administration and the AFL-CIO oppose such credits as a diversion of public funds from urgent needs and as a potential threat to the public education system.

Instead, the AFL-CIO has supported an Administration proposal for a greatly expanded program of student grants and loans to ease the financial burden of a college education for persons from both low-income and middle-income families. But the House last March refused to take up the Administration bill under a procedure that would have prevented a tax credit amendment from being offered.

After that setback, the Ways & Means Committee cleared a bill that would allow a tax credit for tuition paid to either public or private colleges. The credit would amount to 25 percent of the tuition, up to a maximum of $100 for each eligible student in 1978, $150 in 1979 and $250 in 1980.

The revenue loss for the college tuition credit alone would be nearly $900 million a year.

When the bill reached the floor, the House adopted by a 209-194 vote a controversial amendment ex-

(Continued on Page 8)

Kirkland Assails Firms For 'Blind Obstruction'

Harriman, N.Y.—America's corporations are poisoning future labor-management cooperation by supporting "blind obstruction" tactics against labor law reform, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland warned.

Kirkland took part in a "Work in America" symposium here that included leading business executives. But he said he was dubious about the value of academic discussions on "the future of industrial society" in light of management's "warfare" on workers and their unions.

The trade union movement shares a concern about such matters as job satisfaction and the quality of work life, Kirkland said, although it is not ready to embrace any single approach as an ultimate solution.

Labor has a more immediate concern about "the victims of unchecked management power," he stressed. And "rosy examples of progressive modern management engaged in civilized cooperative

(Continued on Page 3)

Los Angeles Unit of 11,000 Picks SEIU

Los Angeles—The Service Employees won bargaining rights for some 11,000 educational aides in the Los Angeles school district, defeating the California School Employees Association.

In another election involving the school district's 5,000-member blue-collar unit, SEIU's Local 99 ran just shy of a majority, and will face CSEA in a run-off election within 30 days. SEIU received 1,416 votes to CSEA's 1,292. There were 173 votes for "no union."

California school workers increasingly have selected SEIU over the previously entrenched CSEA in a series of Educational Employees Relations Board elections over the past two years.

SEIU President George Hardy said that the latest victory in California's largest school district "adds momentum to our successful organizing drive throughout the state's school system."

Prior to the Los Angeles win, SEIU won representation rights for some 350 workers in the Torrance School District, and last year became the bargaining agent for 750 school employees at Los Angeles Community College.

In addition, nearly 2,000 San Diego school workers have chosen SEIU and 2,000 school employees in Sacramento have picked the union.

Other SEIU school organizing wins have been posted in Fresno, Fremont, Albany, Downey, Huntington, Santa Monica, Alameda, Santa Clara, Ventura, San Bernardino, and Sweetwater.

FREEDOM AWARD of the A. Philip Randolph Institute is presented to Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women and a veteran civil rights leader, by Bayard Rustin, president of the institute, at its annual conference in Atlanta.

Hillman Awards Honor Outstanding Reporting

New York—Four journalists have earned Sidney Hillman Foundation awards for outstanding achievement in media communications during 1977. The foundation also bestowed special honors on United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young and author Alex Haley at an awards luncheon here.

The awards are presented annually by the foundation as a memorial to Hillman, the first president of the Clothing Workers, and carry a $750 prize.

The winners are:

- Philip Caputo, author and former foreign correspondent, for his book "A Rumor of War" that deals with the impact of Vietnam War on many Americans.
- Elliot Marshall, senior editor of New Republic magazine, for a seven-part series exploring the causes of rising health care costs and the inferior care received by many and for spelling out the need for a national health insurance program.
- Bill Moyers, author and journalist, for a television documentary focusing on arson in the Bronx and pointing up the increasing threat to lives and property by deliberately set fires in all cities.
- Stan Wofford, an investigative reporter, for a series of articles on the Wilmington 10 in the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News which prompted a new investigation by government authorities and led to reduced jail sentences for some of the civil rights group's members.

Young was cited for a special Hillman award in recognition of "his impressive role in the civil rights movement in the United States and his outspoken defense of human rights throughout the world."

Haley received a special prize for the television adaptation of his book, "Roots," for making Americans more aware of the cruel realities of slavery that once existed in the nation.

Union Publications Hit By New Postage Rise

A three-step increase in second-class postal rates will add hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the mailing costs of labor publications, the International Labor Press Association said.

The first step of the increase went into effect this week while the Postal Service was raising the price of a first-class stamp from 13 to 15 cents.

Two additional increases for second-class, non-profit publications are scheduled to take effect next month and again in July 1979.

Although the increased mailing costs will add substantially to the financial burden of labor publications, the increases will total about $4 million a year less than had been threatened.

This estimate is based on the outcome of four cases that the ILPA challenged before the Postal Rate Commission—winning two, losing one and breaking even on the fourth—in addition to expected relief from the postal reform measure now before Congress.

A major victory before the rate commission came with the rejection of a proposed zone rating system for editorial matter that would have increased mailing costs about 70 percent. While the system is directed at commercial publications, the ILPA considered it a future threat to non-profit publications as well.

The association also succeeded in winning rejection of a proposed increase in address correction charges from 25 cents per copy to 30 cents. The increase, plus the charges for duplicate mailings, would have added nearly $750,000 a year to union mailing costs, the ILPA pointed out.

But the commission failed to heed warnings of the ILPA that labor publications would be severely hurt by the three-step increase in piece and pound rates.

Effective June 1, mailing costs for labor publications rose from 1.1 cent per copy and 4.2 cents per pound to 1.3 cents per copy and 4.4 cents per pound. The rates will go up again next month to 1.7 cents per copy and to 5 cents per pound.

The third step of the increase, scheduled to take effect next year, would raise the piece rate for second-class, non-profit publications to 2.1 cents and the pound rate to 5.7 cents.

But the House-passed postal reform measure, now before the Senate, could help reduce future rate increase for non-profit publications, the ILPA noted.

While the higher piece and pound rates will add about $350,000 a year to the mailing costs of labor publications, the ILPA estimates that union publications could save up to $200,000 a year under new rules liberalizing the discount from the Postal Service for presorting. The discount is not as high as the ILPA had sought, but the association hopes to get additional relief in this area through the postal reform bill.

Rustin Stresses Link:

Black Gains Seen In Labor Law Bill

Atlanta—Black workers have more to gain from the passage of labor law reform than any other group in America, Bayard Rustin told 1,400 black trade unionists at the ninth annual conference of the A. Philip Randolph Institute here.

The institute, which is committed to strengthening the bonds between the labor movement and minorities, works closely with AFL-CIO affiliates in organizing voter registration drives and labor support activities in minority communities throughout the country.

"The issue of labor law reform is central because of one simple fact—blacks who work and are organized make substantially more than blacks who are not organized," Rustin observed.

Rustin, the institute's president, urged local affiliates to step up their labor law reform activities during the final weeks of the Senate debate on the bill.

The conference later isued a call for speedy Senate approval of the reform proposals.

"We believe that this legislation is a fair and modest effort to adjust the current imbalances in our labor relations system. Its adoption is of vital importance for all minority and low income workers," the statement declared.

"There is only one place where the poor and working people of different races can cooperate, and that is in the labor movement," Rustin emphasized. "The labor movement is the only institution which represents their economic interest."

Because of the growth of a black middle class in recent years, the veteran civil rights leader argued that black workers "must move beyond seeing everything in terms of race." Economic and class issues, he stressed, must become the main concerns of black trade unionists.

Middle and upper-income blacks, he said, have become more concerned with their own "class interest," sometimes to the detriment of working class blacks. Illustrating the point, Rustin cited recent attempts by several black employers to decertify trade unions representing black workers.

He suggested that as racial issues become less significant, black people must turn their attention to economic problems. While noting that some black workers continue to suffer from discrimination, Rustin insisted that "now many more blacks lose jobs because of automation, cybernetics and unfair trade practices."

He called for a comprehensive economic program as the best means for helping black people, but he criticized those who suggest racial quotas" as a solution for black unemployment. "Black workers need full employment, housing and adequate welfare benefits—not quotas," he declared.

Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, received the 1978 A. Philip Randolph Freedom Award in recognition of her longstanding commitment to the civil rights and labor movements.

In accepting the award, she praised the institute for "trying to help us understand what is meaningful and significant" on the social and political scene. She said her early discussions with Randolph taught her much about the trade union movement and "the importance of solidarity."

During the three-day conference, participants from 180 local affiliates attended workshops on labor law reform, public relations, and support activities for workers employed by J. P. Stevens & Co. and the Winn-Dixie food store chain.

Other conference speakers included Retail Clerks President William Wynn, Steelworkers Vice President Leon Lynch, COPE Director Al Barkan, Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services and Norman Hill, executive director of the institute.

New Cement Contracts Bring Gains to 17,000

(Continued from Page 1)

and supplemental unemployment benefits, and strong contract language on local union safety committees and rights of disabled employees.

The contracts also include an improved cost-of-living escalator clause, based on an expected 7 percent annual increase in the consumer price index.

Earlier this year, prospects for a major strike developed in the industry as a number of employers banded together in a cement producers' bargaining association. They hired a chief negotiator to represent them, and set up a strike-loss reimbursement agreement similar to the airline industry's so-called mutual aid pact.

However, the first settlements were reached on Apr. 28—three days before the May 1 expiration of all the agreements—with two firms that are not members of the association, General Portland, Inc., and Martin Marietta. These set the pattern for the remainder of the industry.

Miechur attributed the success of this year's negotiations to member discipline, noting that each local involved in the bargaining had taken a vote and was prepared to strike when the contracts expired on May 1 if a settlement was not in sight.

CLGW represents 85 percent of the cement workers in the United States and a majority of those in Canada.

Collins Succeeds Jack As AFL-CIO Controller

AFL-CIO President George Meany has appointed William T. Collins controller of the AFL-CIO to succeed Harold H. Jack who has retired after more than 25 years as one of the leading financial and fiscal experts in the trade union movement.

Collins, 53, has served as the federation's assistant controller since 1965. A graduate of the Benjamin Franklin University School of Accountancy, Collins joined the former AFL Dept. of Accounting in 1951 and was appointed assistant director of auditing in 1957.

Jack, a native of Ohio, received a BSC degree from the Benjamin Franklin School of Accountancy. He joined the former CIO in 1947 and in 1953 was named controller of the CIO. In 1955 he became controller of the AFL-CIO and served in that post continuously.

He has served also as secretary-treasurer of the Human Resources Development Institute, the AFL-CIO's manpower arm, and as treasurer of the AFL-CIO Employees Federal Credit Union.

During his 25 years with the trade union movement he has been an adviser to numerous trade union committees dealing with union financial affairs and government reports.

In Labor Law Debate:

Attack on Thompson Backfires on Helms

Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.) managed to trip over his badly mangled facts when he launched an attack on Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chief sponsor of the labor law reform bill in the House, which passed the measure last October by a 257-153 vote.

Thompson last summer had brought his Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations to Roanoke Rapids, N.C., where J. P. Stevens workers who voted for union representation in 1974 are still without a contract.

Helms, a leader of the filibuster aimed at preventing the Senate from voting on labor law reform, accused Thompson of "injecting himself into a North Carolina issue" while "ostensibly" seeking information related to pending legislation.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), the Senate floor manager for the bill, protested the attack on Thompson. Defiance of federal labor law by the J. P. Stevens chain is something more than a local North Carolina issue, Williams noted.

Condescendingly, Helms suggested that "perhaps the senator from New Jersey does not fully appreciate the situation because he was not there. I was."

To set the record straight, Helms was not at the Roanoke Rapids hearing as those present including congressmen from both parties, staff members and reporters covering the hearings all attest.

Nevertheless, Helms went on to denounce the one-day Roanoke Rapids hearings as "a one-sided thing." He said Thompson had sought to come alone, had invited to testify "only those witnesses that conformed to his point of view," and was "resentful" that a congressman on the other side of the issue "came at his own expense to give balance to that hearing."

Further, Helms alleged, Thompson was so "crude" as to refer to the lone Republican congressman present, Rep. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio, as "Mr. Trashbrook."

Williams, who knows both Thompson and Ashbrook, tried to explain to Helms that the remark was made in levity—part of the good-natured banter that the two have engaged in for years.

But Helms sternly insisted: "No levity, I say to the senator. Not on that occasion. The senator was not there."

Thompson, astounded when he read the Senate transcript of Helm's remarks, sent a strong letter to the North Carolina senator challenging his assertions.

He included copies of invitations sent to employer and anti-union groups to testify at the Roanoke Rapids hearings, a copy of the letter from the J. P. Stevens management rejecting the invitation, and noted the general consensus that Helms was not in fact present at the hearings.

Ashbrook, a Republican with a voting record as conservative as that of Helms, completed the demolishment of the senator's statements.

He said opponents of the Labor Law Reform bill have always received "a fair hearing" from Thompson, that both sides had been invited to testify, and that he had attended the hearing as a committee member and had received customary expenses.

As for the "Trashbrook" remark, Ashbrook noted that it stems from his "close friendship over the years" with Thompson, whom he delights in calling "Slick."

Ingram Wins North Carolina Senate Runoff

John Ingram, North Carolina's populist insurance commissioner, upset odds-on favorite Luther H. Hodges, Jr., in a runoff election to win the state's Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate.

Ingram, who ran second to Hodges in an eight-way May 2 primary, took 54 percent of the vote. The race was the first political contest for Hodges, whose father was a North Carolina governor and served in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations as Secretary of Commerce.

Ingram must face Republican Sen. Jesse Helms in November.

In another preliminary Senate contest, Arkansas Gov. David Pryor and Rep. Jim Guy Tucker finished one-two in a tight four-way race, and will meet in a June 13 runoff to decide the Democratic nomination.

The winner of the June runoff is virtually assured the Senate seat occupied for more than three decades by the late Sen. John L. McClellan. Tom Kelly of Little Rock, who has never before run for public office, will be the GOP candidate.

In the contest to succeed Pryor, Atty. Gen. William Clinton compiled about 60 percent of the vote in a five-man contest to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Clinton, 31, who will meet state GOP Party Chairman A. Lynn Lowe in the fall, would become Arkansas' youngest governor since 1849 if elected.

Labor Movement Target Of Filibuster—Meany

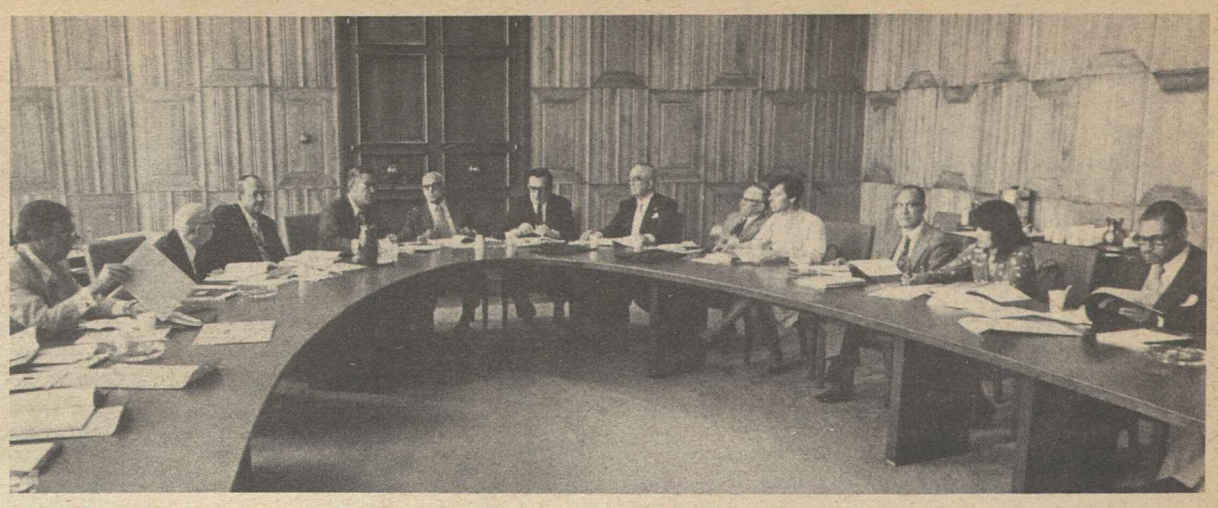
"The labor movement itself" is the real target of the Senate filibuster against the labor law reform bill, AFL-CIO President George Meany warned.

Meany told a meeting of union presidents and their legislative aides that the senators leading the filibuster "see an opportunity to wipe us out—to eliminate the labor movement as an effective lobby for social legislation."

The AFL-CIO won't be diverted by the anti-labor attacks from its basic approach of presenting "a positive, rational case" for the legislation, Meany declared.

He said he is "confident" of the outcome if the trade union movement doesn't relax its nationwide lobbying effort, reaching into every local union in every state.

The days ahead will be crucial, Meany stressed.



EXPANDED PROGRAMS of the AFL-CIO Asian-American Free Labor Institute in social projects, worker cooperatives and training seminars were reviewed at the annual meeting of AAFLI's board of trustees in Washington. AAFLI Executive Director Morris Paladino reported that 8,233 trade unionists participated in training sessions in the 18 countries covered by the institute during the past year. Three new members elected to the board are Federation Vice Presidents Lloyd McBride, William W. Winpisinger and Fred J. Kroll.

Carter Affirms Stand On Labor Law Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

of the National Labor Relations Act is not unreasonable, he insisted.

"There is some need for a threat of punishment to any person in this country who violates a law, and if a business violates the laws of the United States, there has to be some threat of consequence adverse to that business."

Punishment can take the form of imprisonment or heavy fines, Carter said. But it can also be—as the pending legislation provides—"the threat of losing government business until they do come into compliance."

To another questioner, Carter said that even though his personal "heritage" is that of "a very conservative southern businessman," he considers that the original National Labor Relations Act has led to less conflict and better relations between workers and management.

The proposed changes in the law, all of which he carefully examined before sending to Congress with his endorsement, deal with specific "defects that ought to be corrected, unnecessary delay, deprivation of employee rights," the President pointed out.

Before the Senate took a weeklong recess covering the Memorial Day holiday, Majority Leader Byrd with 23 co-sponsors introduced an amendment that would prohibit the NLRB from changing its current jurisdictional standards for determining the volume of interstate business a firm must have in order to come under federal labor law.

Under present NLRB standards, only about 850,000 of the nation's 3.8 million business establishments —less than 25 percent—come under the law, although those that do employ the bulk of the nation's wage-earners.

While the AFL-CIO did not think the amendment necessary, it is not opposing the Byrd move which is designed to counter scare tactics by some opponents of labor law reform.

Foes of the bill have sought to frighten "mom-and-pop" type businesses into seeing the reform bill as a threat with suggestions that the NLRB was just waiting until the bill was passed to expand its jurisdiction.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), floor manager for the labor law reform bill, said the jurisdiction amendment "should lay to rest another of the unfounded characterizations about this bill which we have been required to respond to over and over again."

The pending amendment would also provide for an "ombudsman" in each of the NLRB regional offices who would be able to answer questions from small businessmen about their rights and obligations under the law.

Opponents of the bill have argued that small firms might unknowingly violate the law because they don't have access to lawyers familiar with the National Labor Relations Act.

Dystrophy Association Re-Elects Unionists

Los Angeles — AFL-CIO President George Meany and three other labor representatives were re-elected to the board of directors of the Muscular Dystrophy Association at its annual meeting. They are Federation Vice Presidents William H. McClennan and Frederick O'Neal, and Thomas R. Donahue, Meany's executive assistant.

The association also elected President William H. Wynn of the Retail Clerks to his first term on the board. President J. Joseph Vacca of the Letter Carriers was re-elected a national vice president.

Business Poll Seen Aiding Reform Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

try to recruit members. Do you favor or oppose this idea?"

"Not surprisingly, the pollster delivered the negative response to something no one has proposed," Kamber said. He added that 81 percent of the respondents to the AFL-CIO-commissioned poll answered "yes" to a question that accurately described the issue before the Senate: "If a company's owners or managers try to convince workers on company premises or during working hours not to join a union, workers are entitled to hear from union representatives in an equal manner."

Kamber also noted one "startling response" elicited by the Retail Federation's poll. By a 52-23 percent margin, respondents said that labor unions have more concern than business "for the welfare of the average employee."

"Obviously, the Retail Federation got more than it paid for in its survey, and that is a fact we are happy to point out since it affirms our findings that the public generally supports the basic provisions of S. 2467," the Labor Law Reform bill, Kamber concluded.

Kirkland Assails Firms For 'Blind Obstruction'

(Continued from Page 1)

discourse with labor" are hard to reconcile with the fact that agents of the same companies are helping to prolong a Senate filibuster designed to enable law-breaking companies to continue to profit from their flouting of federal labor law.

"Is Filibustering I and II on the curriculum of America's business schools today?" Kirkland asked.

He reminded the business representatives that the Wagner Act—for which labor gave up such self-help techniques as organizational strikes in exchange for an orderly procedure to select a bargaining agent—had advantages for management, labor and the public alike.

But "as soon as it saw an anti-labor majority in Congress," industry put through the Taft-Hartley Amendments "giving management extraordinary power to impose its will on a worker's choice." Yet "labor organized no filibuster" and the anti-union legislation passed on management's terms.

Likewise, Kirkland said, there was no filibuster against the Landrum-Griffin Act, "with its massive intrusion into the internal affairs of free and voluntary unions and its heavy criminal penalties against trade union offenders."

But when legislation is pending to give workers "some degree of protection" in exercising their legal rights, Kirkland said, the filibuster is used against it with the encouragement of "all of corporate America."

No major corporation official, Kirkland noted, has spoken out against it and in support of enforcement of federal labor low.

The labor law reform battle, he said, "may well mark a crossroad in the future of relations between labor and management in this country."

Much progress has come about through the "system of sometimes cooperative, sometimes adversary encounters between parties with a shared set of values," Kirkland noted.

But he expressed doubt that such relations can survive "the bitterness that would be engendered by the blind obstruction of this measure through a filibuster . . . or by an avalanche of gutting amendments."

For himself, Kirkland said, he would be "most reluctant to continue to participate in labor-management committees or symposia engaged in high-minded discourse." The conditions would be too hypocritical for "serious and constructive dialogue," he suggested.

The Senate Ought to Pass It

THE SENATE HAS finally taken up the Labor Law Reform bill —and ought to pass it. The basic purpose of the bill is to uphold a simple and fundamental principle; that no one should be permitted to profit by violating or evading the law's requirements . . . it would speed up the process.

—The Washington Post

THE CURRENT LAW should be amended in the direction suggested by the reformers. Employers have had too much opportunity to interfere with efforts to organize their workers. The referee in the existing grievance process, the National Labor Relations Board, is overworked. . . . The new legislation would enlarge the NLRB, streamline its operations and set time limits on representation elections. . . .

—The New York Times

THE POINT IS THAT men and institutions opposed to labor unions rarely are persuaded to accept them even by ample proofs that organized labor isn't a fearsome destroyer of life and liberty. The familiar anti-union forces today oppose passage of reform legislation that would strengthen the 43-year-old Wagner Act. . . .

These guarantees are at the core of the proposed legislation, and while we might quibble with the language of some of the lesser provisions, we cannot conscientiously object to the measure as a whole. The proposed reforms strike us as overdue, but modest, nothing for the NAM and Orrin Hatch to get exercised about.

—The Charleston (W.Va.) Gazette

EMPLOYER GROUPS bitterly opposed to the changes are fond of referring to those who come down on the side of reform as labor dupes. But a study of the record since the National Labor Relations Act was passed in 1935 shows good reasons for amendment.

The changes are needed and would help even out a system that has become overbalanced against workers. Employers with reasonable employee practices and policies would not be hurt.

—The Cleveland Plain Dealer

THE BILL, if passed, could mean an end to the practice by some companies of using legal maneuvers to delay union representation elections, sometimes for years. The measure does not create a new labor policy; rather, it seeks to reform and make more workable the policy on labor-management relations that was enunciated in the Wagner Act. That policy has not been working properly. The NLRB has permitted cases charging labor law violations to pile up at an alarming rate. It also has been lax in its scheduling of union representation elections. . . .

We anticipate more emotional overkill as the debate progresses. But we hope that when the Senate finally gets to vote on the merits of the bill, it will approve it as an adjustment to a law that hasn't been working too well.

—The Minneapolis Star

WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARS, we'll wager, the U.S. Senate will end the anti-reform filibuster and approve a bill that is fair and sensible, and everyone will wonder what all the fuss is about. . . .

The reason union organizing would be easier is because the reforms would make it harder for employers to stall, to harass and fire organizers, to delay representation elections and generally to thwart a true test of their workers' wishes. The reforms would not—cannot —make unionization more appealing to workers who distrust organized labor and who believe they are better off without a union.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal

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Pulling the Strings

Examining the Statistics:

Younger Population Mix Cause Of Drop in U.S. Voter Turnout

By Gus Tyler

ARE AMERICANS LOSING interest in government? A recently concluded study of the Bureau of the Census suggests the answer is yes. The percentage of people bothering to vote continues to decline. In 1960, 63 percent of the eligibles voted in the presidential contest; by 1972, that percentage fell to 55 percent and by 1976, to 54 percent.

Parallel with this, the percentages of voting-age citizens who bothered to register has also been falling—from 77 percent in 1968 to 72.3 percent in 1972, to 66.7 percent in 1976.

This slippage in registration is especially discouraging when, as the Census Bureau reports, there was an easing of residence and registration requirements, the introduction of mail registration in 19 states, and vigorous voter registration drives around the country. Logically, the registration rate should have risen. Instead, it went down.

At first glance it looks like democracy is stalking out the exit. If fewer and fewer Americans are getting into the electoral act, how long will it be before a minority—and a minority of a minority—will be casting votes while the rest of the nation falls into the categories of amused, bemused, or abused bystander?

Before throwing up our hands in despair, however, it may be worth taking a second glance at the figures—because these statistics, like other numbers, can be misleading if they are not read properly.

Who does not vote—for whatever the reason? The poor and the less educated do not vote in great number. But the number of such people is not greater "percentagewise" in 1976 than in 1960 and hence this group is not the reason for the decline in voter turnout.

The other big group that does not vote is made up of the younger people—those below the age of 35. They traditionally do not turn out for a variety of reasons: they are on the move; they are not serious about their social responsibilities; they are not deeply involved in community life; they are too busy with infants and personal interests. You may add to the list, but the historic fact remains a fact: the young do not vote.

Now what has been happening since 1960 is that the percentage of the electorate under age 35 has been growing constantly. This is due to several factors:

First, the law was changed in 1972 to allow people under the age of 21 to vote. This added several million between ages 18 and 21 to the eligible rolls. But these newly enfranchised—in the habit of their age group—voted very sparsely in 1972 and again in 1976.

Second, the population mix has been changing. Between 1964 and 1976, the younger portion of the population (under 35) rose by 28 million. The number of middle-aged and older persons did not increase by any such number. As a consequence, the under-35 group rose from 28 percent to 40 percent of the population.

But since these younger people turn out more thinly than their older counterparts, it is to be expected that the total percentage of those voting must fall.

So don't give up on democracy. People in this country are not about to surrender the exercise of the franchise. All that has been happening is that the age mix has been getting younger and hence participation has been falling. When the young get older, they will begin to do what their parents have done and are doing: they will vote, and the turnout will rise again.

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'Our Aim Is to Curb Open Violations'

I feel very strongly that, for the good of the country and for the future of decent labor-management relations, the Labor Law Reform bill should be enacted.

Only employers who unlawfully deny workers their rights to decide for themselves whether or not to organize are the target of this bill, and they deserve to be.

Our aim is not to write new laws, but to curb a pattern of open, contemptuous violation of a law that has been on the books for 43 years.

—Sen. Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.) announcing her intent to vote for cloture.

How to Buy:

Retired Couples' Basic Budget Shows Startling Rise in Decade

By Sidney Margolius

HOW MUCH INCOME do you think you or relatives nearing retirement are going to need when that time comes?

If retirement is not far away, you're going to need at least $7,280 a year, or $607 a month, for a couple.

These are national averages. You can estimate that this same standard of living would cost about 10 to 15 percent more than average in the Northeast, about 5 to 10 percent less in the South, and about 10 percent less in small towns.

Expenses of a single retired person are estimated to be about 55 percent of those of a couple. So the current costs for a retired single would be about $4,000 a year or $335 a month.

By 1976 the cost of this moderate budget for a retired couple as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics had risen to $6,740 nationally. Since the BLS always lags in getting out these figures, and informs us that the new costs for autumn 1977 won't be ready until this summer, we've done an approximate updating ourselves. From the fall of 1976 to early 1978, the costs have gone up another 8 percent or $540.

The leap in the cost of this moderate standard of retirement living is startling. In 1967 this list of goods and services cost $3,668. Even by 1971 the cost was only $4,150.

Then the trotting inflation broke into a gallop. The impact has been especially harsh on older consumers since their largest expenses have risen most drastically. These are food, housing, transportation and health care.

Food and housing alone now take about 64 percent of the moderate budget, and with transportation and medical care, about 81 percent. Only two years ago food and housing took just 60 percent.

In general the retirement budget cost has been going up faster than the Consumer Price Index; up 99 percent since 1967 compared to 88 for the CPI, and 60 percent since 1972 compared to 49.

Our adjustments of the BLS budget are only approximate and may be out a few dollars on various items. In any case, we estimate the monthly expenses for the retired couple as: food, $174; housing, including operations, $215; transportation, $55; clothing, $30; medical care, $52; personal care, $18; miscellaneous, $29; and other expenses such as gifts and contributions, $36.

Of all the retirement expenses, medical care has jumped most since fall 1976—12 percent, followed by housing, up 10.5 percent, and food, 8.5 percent.

The so-called "moderate" or "intermediate" budget is modest indeed. I usually think of it as "respectable but shabby." The couple is allowed two bottles of beer a week. The wife is allowed one and one-third pairs of shoes, one dress and half a skirt a year.

Of particular concern is that even with Medicare, medical costs not covered by Medicare take 8.5 percent of the retirement budget. In comparison, a budget for a younger family calls for only about 6 to 6.5 percent of income for health care.

As the result of increases in the Medicare Part A deductible and in the monthly charges for Part B insurance, and in prices of other medical needs not covered by Medicare, elderly people actually now pay even more out of pocket for medical care than before Medicare began. In 1966, just prior to the first full year of Medicare, the average senior spent $264 for medical needs, the Blue Cross plans have reported. In 1967 the individual outlay dropped to $198, and by 1968, to $178.

Then medical costs really began to jump. A big leap in 1970 brought it to $270. By 1976 the outlay was up to approximately $400.

SOME OF THE MEDICARE-RELATED problems arise because of the frequent refusal nowadays of doctors to accept assignments of the claims for reimbursement from Medicare. If they did accept assignments, they'd have to accept the payments made by the Medicare "intermediaries" as payment in full of the patient's bill.

Seniors also need to understand that they have the right to ask the intermediary disbursing agent to review the claim, and even to take the claim to the Fair Hearings division.

In one case that came to our attention, an elderly lady had received only $100 for a doctor bill of $400. Her daughter called the social security office. They sent her a claim form. The form asked what additional evidence the claimant had to submit. The daughter noted on the form that the doctor had lumped together a complete physical exam, case history and ten office and hospital visits as "consultation and visits." They did get another $125.

One can learn from this and similar incidents that if the doctor won't accept an assignment at the very start, better get a specific statement of his services. The more detailed the better. If the reimbursement is still limited, go back and ask the doctor or nurse for more detail to support your claim.

Some communities have committees to help seniors with Medicare forms. In an especially promising project, the National Council of Senior Citizens has begun a pilot program to help Medicare patients fill out the forms and answer their questions. The experimental program employs five senior aides to work part-time at four Boston hospitals and is expected to expand to include other hospitals.

Easing Auto Insurance Rates:

Prospects Improve for Passage Of Federal No-Fault Coverage

THE CURRENT SESSION of Congress holds the best chance ever for creation of the federal no-fault auto insurance system that now has the strong and active support of President Carter and his Administration, Michael Gildea, assistant to the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declared.

Gildea said that while the states would continue to regulate auto insurance, the federal standards spelled out in the pending legislation would produce badly needed uniformity among the state systems—"bring a great deal of order where there is now chaos." He said that closely similar bills have moved through much of the committee process in both the Senate and the House and that the measures should be ready for floor action well before the fall adjournment of Congress.

Pointing out that 16 states now have some form of no-fault auto insurance, he said on Labor News Conference that the lack of uniformity among the systems has led to mixed results. But, he stressed, "the common denominator among the 16 no-fault states is that the system does provide better benefits, guarantees the payment of those benefits, and does it much faster than the tort system."

Gildea said that the state no-fault plans have significantly cut the time that accident victims must wait for the compensation due them. He cited the recent study by the Michigan Insurance Bureau, which showed that people are being paid within the 30-day period that is required by the Michigan no-fault system. He said that according to the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, the "average time to determine fault and award benefits" under the tort system "is about 19 months."

No-fault plans, he said, are able to pay better benefits at lower premium rates because a much larger percentage of insurance dollars is used to compensate accident victims rather than paid out in lawyers' fees and court costs to determine fault in a judicial proceeding.

By Press Associates, Inc.

SOME 19 MILLION children are not immunized against polio. Another 12 million children are unprotected against measles. Who's to blame? The growing apathy of parents and a Congress too stingy to spend money for mass immunization.

That, in a nutshell, is the "scare tactic" that Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Joseph Califano used last summer to focus attention on persisting epidemic-type diseases, according to Dr. Albert Sabin.

Sabin, who developed the oral vaccine that virtually wiped out paralytic polio, faulted the government for misdiagnosing the problem and prescribing the wrong remedy.

"I deplore the continuing use of shock tactics by the federal health agencies. Apparently they have not yet learned their lesson from the 1976 swine flu episode," Sabin told the annual AFL-CIO Community Services Conference.

Basing his analysis on federal data, Sabin gave his view of the current status of polio, measles and rubella.

On polio, Sabin said no other nation of comparable size has achieved as good a record as America in the virtual elimination of this paralyzing disease. And the record is being maintained despite the large annual immigration of families from Mexico, where paralytic polio viruses are highly prevalent, he added. The small number of cases reported in the United States during the past nine years were misdiagnosed, he asserted.

The victory over polio, Sabin said, began with the immunization of 100 million Americans, a feat achieved without federal planning or congressional appropriations. The key was a workable plan and leadership, with the all-volunteer community mass polio immunization programs supported by unions and other private groups, medical societies, local health officers, drug companies, news media and the general public.

Creating a scare over polio today is unwarranted, Sabin said. He said the 1976 U.S. immunization survey showed 92 to 96 percent of 1 to 14-year-old white children and 82 to 89 percent of nonwhite children have had at least one dose of oral polio vaccine.

MEASLES IS BY FAR the greater threat today, Sabin indicated.

Despite the 80 million doses since live measles vaccine was licensed in 1963 and the reduction in cases, epidemics erupt wherever the number of non-immune children reaches a level to permit a chain reaction.

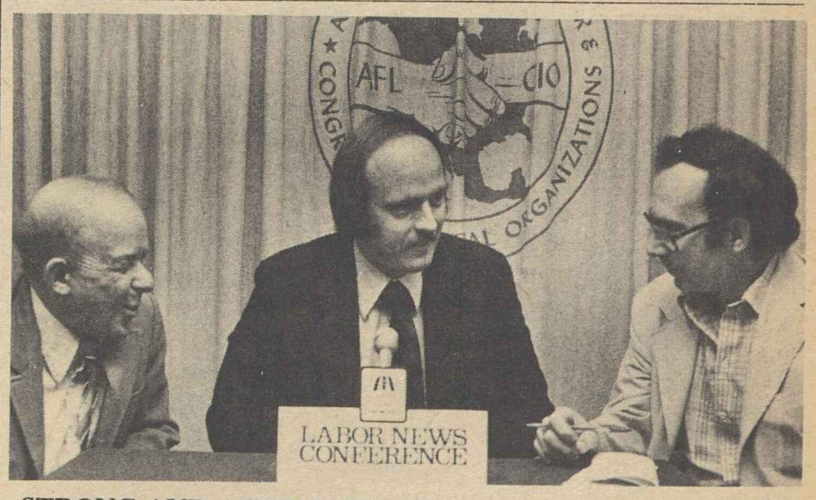
The incidence of measles has been reduced by three-fourths, leveling off to about one million a year. But the high and low cycles of the past 15 years will continue, Sabin said, unless a new strategy is applied.

Sabin said that, in his judgment, "millions of children have had needless cases of measles and accompanying complications since 1963" because no one provided the plan and leadership for free mass vaccinations of all children.

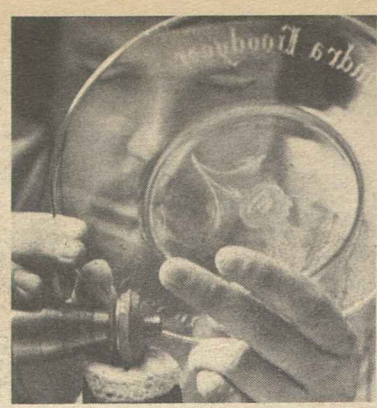
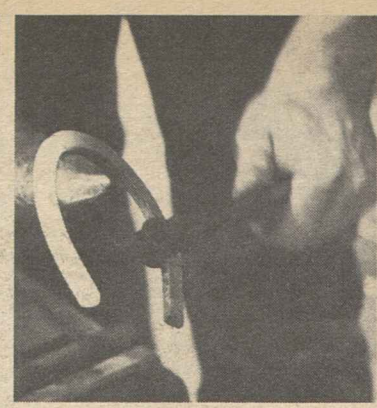
To wipe out measles, Sabin proposed free vaccination of all school children during school hours, with the aid of unpaid nonprofessional volunteers trained and organized by local health officers, doctors, nurses and paramedical personnel. For pre-school children, public health nurses could administer the vaccine free at nursery schools, day-care centers, Headstart centers and elsewhere.

Sabin's anger was directed most strongly against the current attitude of federal health officials. He said the HEW assistant secretary for health recently wrote him that childhood immunization is a total community responsibility, adding: "Each community must develop its own plan. . . . This outreach and education activity should refer families to health care resources, public or private, for the actual provision of the service."

And that, Sabin declared, is exactly why the measles problem remains 14 years after a vaccine became available. There is no need any longer to tolerate a disease that could inflict deafness, pneumonia, encephalitis and even death on children.

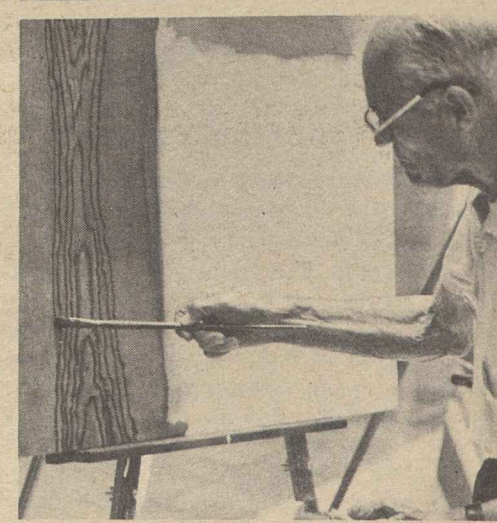


STRONG AND ACTIVE White House support for a federal no-fault auto insurance system gives the measure the best chance ever in the current congressional session, declared Michael Gildea, center, assistant to the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Questioning him on Labor News Conference were Al Goldsmith, left, of the Washington Insurance Newsletter and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Unionists exhibit skills in needle trades, glasswork, horseshoeing, bricklaying, screen makeup, painting, culinary arts.

Show-goers gather at the Meat Cutters' booth for a drawing.



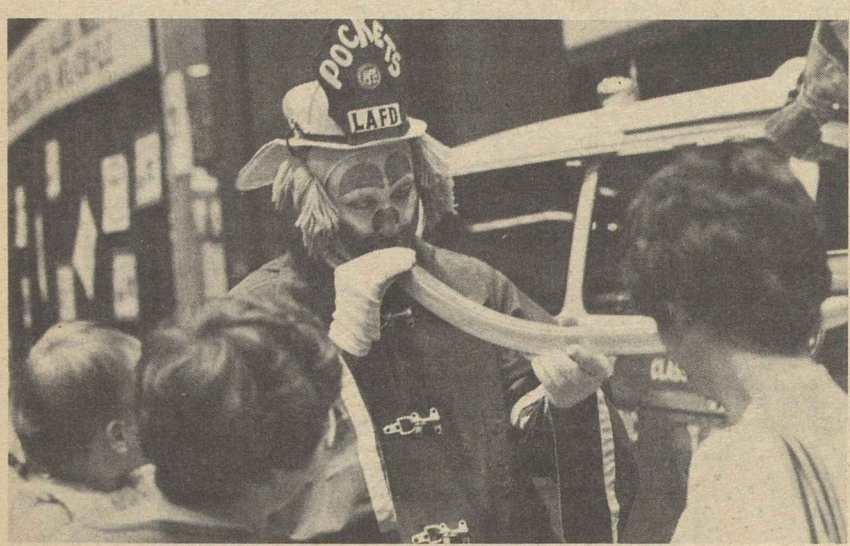
Union-Industry Cooperation on Display

Motion picture set monster warms up to Bakery Workers.

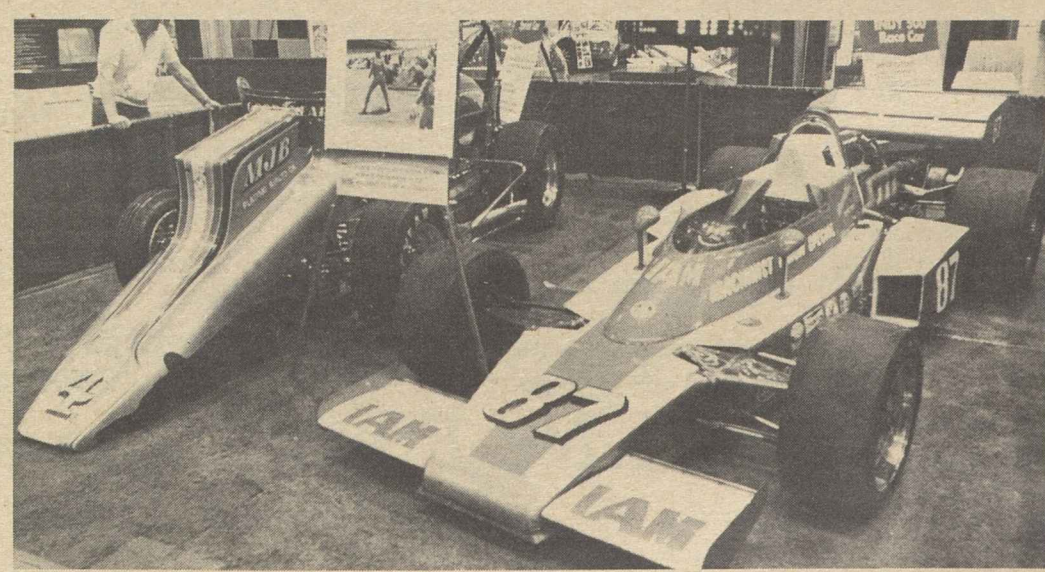
THE SKILLS and craftsmanship of union workers proved to be a major hit in Los Angeles as more than 200,000 persons came to view the products of labor-management cooperation at the 33rd Union-Industries Show.

Visitors were treated to a wide variety of displays, demonstrations and union-made products at the 600 booths set up for the six-day annual exposition.

Thousands of dollars worth of prizes and gifts were distributed daily to the show-goers by participating unions in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.



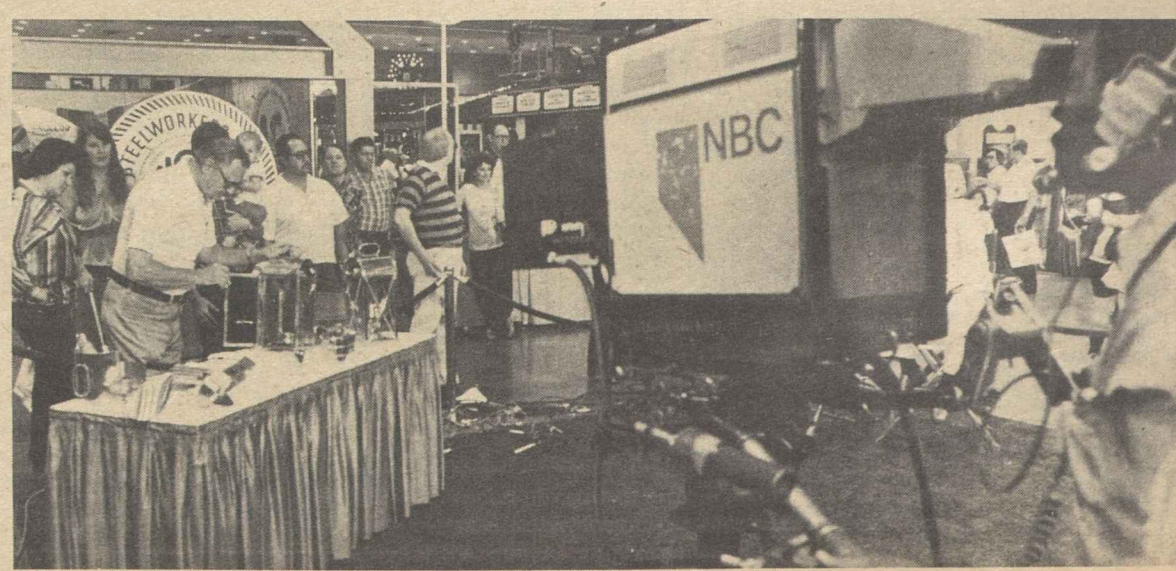
Los Angeles Fire Fighters brought their clown to entertain youngsters.



Machinists display the race car the IAM sponsored in the Indianapolis 500.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and John O'Gara, president of a Chicago Hotel & Restaurant Employees local, make a point.

A special two-hour program documenting the show was aired live by television station KNBC.



13th Convention:

Retail Union Spurs Drive on Filibuster

Bal Harbour, Fla.—More than 1,000 delegates to the 13th convention of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store union rousingly cheered the introduction of a resolution demanding speedy enactment of the Labor Law Reform bill by Congress.

Later in the week-long convention they gave a standing ovation to Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, as he called on them to press their senators to help end the filibuster against the legislation.

Donahue noted that RWDSU's jurisdiction encompasses many of the states where senators are either wavering or have not taken a stand on the Labor Law Reform bill or on cloture. He urged all of the delegates temporarily to lay aside all other work and to write, telephone or visit the state offices of their senators.

The votes for cloture and passage of the Labor Law Reform bill are there, just as they were in the House, Donahue said, "but we must —each one of us—ferret them out."

In his report to the delegates, RWDSU President Alvin E. Heaps hailed the union's accomplishments since the last convention, particularly the work of various locals and councils in obtaining solid contracts with employers.

He also praised establishment of the union's voluntary strike fund, which RWDSU's executive council has proposed be permanent.

Heaps sharply criticized U.S. and Canadian political leaders for their inability or unwillingness to set in motion the required steps to solve unemployment, defeat inflation, and restrict unfair imports produced in low-wage countries.

Among the proposed resolutions, delegates gave high priority to those dealing with the interaction between inflation and unemployment and efforts to organize the unorganized workers in the Sunbelt and in Canada.

Also introduced were resolutions on civil rights, support for a living memorial to the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, and backing for labor's boycott of J. P. Stevens products and Winn-Dixie stores.

In his address, Donahue cited Stevens's delaying tactics and violations of federal law in denying the rights of its workers. Yet, he observed, the firm not only gets off with a mere "slap on the wrist," but is awarded multi-million dollar federal contracts paid for by all of the nation's citizens.

Donahue noted that 7,200 workers were fired last year for joining a union, with no recourse except through long and costly delays and litigation. The average worker and union can ill afford this cost, he said.

Among other speakers, Shirley Carr, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, said that Canada's wage controls program has cost the country dearly in jobs and prosperity.

Labor Studies Center Lists Schedule for June

The busiest June in the eight-year history of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies includes a schedule of 14 institutes, conferences and meetings at the Silver Spring, Md., campus.

Two multi-union institutes are offered for officers, representatives and staff members of AFL-CIO unions:

Negotiating Techniques in Collective Bargaining, June 11-16, will cover preparation for bargaining, membership attitudes, costing of contract benefits and a review of new benefits.

Unions in the Next Decade, June 18-23, will deal with the changing nature of labor organizations and new problems they face; future trends in the economy, the labor force, government, technology and the environment.

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization has scheduled training sessions for local officers at the center June 4-9, June 11-16, June 18-23, June 25-30 and a separate conference June 19-21.

The American Federation of Government Employees is bringing 75 leaders to the center for a training program, June 5-9.

The Utility Workers has scheduled a working session for June 21-23.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health is bringing 30 officers to the center for a background briefing on the trade union movement.

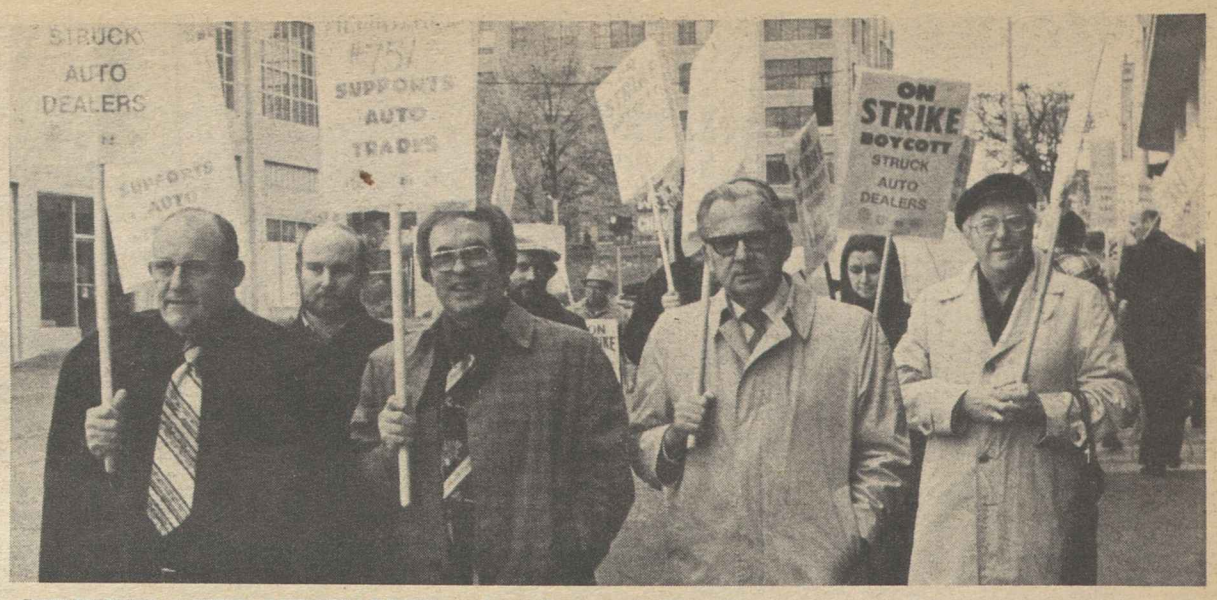
The Solar Energy Research Institute is sponsoring a briefing for union leaders on June 9.

The Apprenticeship Coordinators Association will meet on campus June 20.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO has two groups coming to the campus June 25-27 and June 27-30.

The center is offering an off-campus institute for building trades business agents at the University of California, Berkeley, June 5-9. The sessions will cover labor law, health and safety, Davis-Bacon wage determination and enforcement, the pension reform law and other issues.

More information on these or other labor study programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.



STRIKING AUTO MECHANICS and craftsmen in Seattle are supported in a demonstration of more than 200 delegates to a conference of the Pacific Northwest Labor History Association. Members of the Machinists, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers and Teamsters struck the 52 dealerships of the King County Auto Dealers Association for a new contract 11 months ago. The key issue is union security. Leading the march are, from left, IAM President William W. Winpisinger; President Al Wydick of IAM District 751; AFL-CIO Public Relations Director Al Zack, and President Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO.

School Courses Faulted for Failure To Convey Labor's Role in Society

Seattle—A three-day conference of the Pacific Northwest Labor History Association put heavy emphasis on the need for the nation's schools to expand their teaching of the role of trade unions in American society.

"The history of American labor is one of our country's best kept secrets," the annual conference was told by President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists.

"The sons and daughters of trade union members learn absolutely nothing about the history of unions" in the nation's school system, he declared. "But they do learn about the Astors, Vanderbilts and Carnegies," he added, referring to business leaders of the past.

Because of the lack of labor studies in schools, Winpisinger said, people come of age and join the work force "with absolutely no appreciation of the struggle for the rights they take for granted."

"The American labor movement," he said, "is not just some kind of slot machine where you put in your money and the benefits automatically drop out of the bottom. The story of organized labor has been written all too often in the blood, sweat and tears of working men and women."

Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations, told the conferees that ignorance of the labor movement and the collective bargaining process is fostered by the commercial media — newspapers and broadcasting outlets—which give a distorted picture of unions and their activities.

"As far as reporting goes, the press is, by and large, just ignorant," Zack said. "An awful lot of American reporters know nothing about the labor movement. On most papers, the labor beat is an afterthought or a stepping stone. Trade union history and development, much less collective bargaining, are not taught in schools, including journalism schools."

The 11-month strike by Machinists against Seattle auto dealers gave the conference participants a first hand opportunity to see labor history in the making. Winpisinger reported that the key issue in the dispute is an attempt by the employers to jettison the union shop clause in their mechanics' contract.

Joe Davis, president of the Washington State AFL-CIO and Ross Rieder, PNLHA president, along with Winpisinger and Zack, led delegates on a picket line march in the rain around one of the struck dealerships.

Historical highlights of the conference include films, research papers and discussions of labor struggles in the Pacific Northwest, including British Columbia.

Looking to the future, the conferees were told that college-level labor studies programs, which are expanding in the Northwest, provide a means for informing and educating students and workers about the labor movement. But the task is not easy and much remains to be done, panelists reported. They cited difficulties in persuading education administrators to establish labor studies courses and discussed the bias against labor that is incorporated in most education curriculums.

"More people need to know more about labor at all levels," said Susan Levy, director of the labor program at Shoreline Community College in Seattle.

The conference drew nearly 200 participants from the fields of labor, government and education, including a large number of students from Seattle area colleges. Delegates re-elected Ross Rieder, as president. He is COPE computer project coordinator for the Washington AFL-CIO.

600 Boston Nurses Pick Service Employees

Boston — Some 600 registered nurses in the Greater Boston area chose Service Employees Local 285 as their bargaining agent to replace an independent employees association.

The nurses work at Boston City, Long Island Chronic Disease, and Mattapan Chronic Disease hospitals. The local already represented nearly 1,000 clerical and technical workers at those facilities.

11,000 Win New Pact At McDonnell Douglas

St. Louis—The Machinists ratified a new three-year agreement providing an initial 6 percent wage increase and subsequent annual pay boosts of 3 percent each for some 11,000 production workers at McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s giant aircraft manufacturing plant here.

President Cassell Williams of IAM's District 37 called the new contract one of the best in the aerospace industry. It was approved by a vote of 5,298 to 1,451 to replace a contract that expired on May 7. Negotiations had gone on for two months.

The initial pay boost will increase base pay about 38 cents an hour. In addition, the 83-cent hourly cost-of-living adjustments under the old contract will be rolled into the base rate. COL adjustments will continue to be made, with reviews held every three months between Aug. 7, 1978, and Feb. 2, 1981.

Pensions are improved to allow early retirement at age 55, with 74 percent of regular pension benefits and a sliding benefit scale up to age 62 when 100 percent of regular benefits are provided.

Monthly pension benefits for future service will be computed at the rate of 1.6 percent of the first $7,800 earned each year and 2 percent of the remainder. Benefits for past service are computed at the rate of $8 per month for each year of service before 1975 and $9 a month per year of service thereafter.

Other provisions include 13 paid holidays a year, improvements in the group insurance program, greater survivor income benefits, and improved medical expense plan benefits. Vacation schedules also were improved and Medicare premium payments for retirees were liberalized.

The insurance program was expanded to provide a maximum of $16,500 of life insurance to IAM members earning $7.46 an hour or more. The maximum accidental death and dismemberment coverage also was raised to $16,500, with the maximum weekly disability income put at $170. The cost to an employee with dependents is $1.63 a week.

The new contract also provides for continued insurance coverage for the surviving dependents of an employee who dies while on the company's active payroll. Major medical coverage was increased from a maximum of $20,000 to $250,000.

The company, meanwhile, continued to negotiate with the IAM on new agreements for some 4,000 workers in Torrance, Palmdale, Huntington Beach, and Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and at Cape Kennedy, Fla.

Will Get Warrants If Needed:

OSHA to Continue Inspection Policies

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has directed its field staff to follow the same method of scheduling workplace inspections as they had before the Supreme Court's decision requiring the agency to obtain a court warrant when an employer refuses entry to federal inspectors.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, the OSHA administrator, noted that the court said it expected "the great majority of businessmen . . . to consent to inspection without warrant."

OSHA shares the belief that most employers will meet the court's expectations, Dr. Bingham said.

"When they do not, our compliance safety and health officers have been instructed to deal with such refusals in a courteous and responsible manner, leave the premises promptly, contact Labor Dept. attorneys and obtain a warrant as quickly as possible."

Benjamin W. Mintz, associate solicitor for OSHA, noted that even before the court's May 23 ruling the agency had followed the practice of obtaining warrants when it encountered balky employers.

But the American Conservative Union has launched a publicity campaign urging all employers to force OSHA inspectors to obtain warrants in all cases before they are allowed entry. The ACU's resistance effort is the outgrowth of the court ruling and in line with the right-wing "Stop OSHA" movement that was initiated shortly after the federal job safety law was enacted in 1970.

The high court's decision stems from a 1975 incident in which an Idaho businessman refused to allow an OSHA inspection on the ground it violated his constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment.

In reviewing the decision, Dr. Bingham observed that the court did not require OSHA to show evidence of a specific safety or health violation to obtain a warrant.

"The court said employers' rights would be adequately safeguarded if we show that reasonable legislative or administrative standards for conducting an inspection are satisfied with respect to a particular establishment," she pointed out.

Dr. Bingham further noted that "in the case of worker complaints or catastrophe investigations, OSHA is clearly in a position to justify the issuance of a warrant."

The agency's "worst first" system for inspections should fulfill the warrant requirements, she added. The system gives priority attention to catastrophes, worker complaints and scheduled inspections for high-risk industries.

Aid to Struck Airline Illegal, Pilots Charge

The Air Line Pilots, declaring that the industry's so-called mutual aid pact has expired, charged that payments to Northwest Airlines by other carriers under the agreement are unlawful.

The aid pact, which has been in effect since February 1973, enables a struck airline to receive income during a strike without flying a single plane. Signatory carriers contribute funds to the company as long as the strike continues.

But in a petition to the Civil Aeronautics Board, ALPA contended that statements filed last December by carriers to renew the aid pact were not consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act, the law that governs all procedural agencies. Accordingly, ALPA charged, the effectiveness of the current pact does not continue pending resolution of the renewal application.

As a result, because antitrust immunity no longer exists, the union said, carriers making payments to Northwest could be subject to treble-damage lawsuits.

ALPA struck Northwest on Apr. 29 at the end of a 30-day "cooling-off" period prescribed under the Railway Labor Act, which governs bargaining in the industry. Better pay and improved working conditions were the main issues.

Meanwhile, the union and a cargo carrier, Airlift International, jointly announced agreement on a new two-year contract increasing pilots' pay and benefits. The two parties reached the accord with assistance from the National Mediation Board a week before the end of a 30-day cooling-off period.

The Miami-based carrier agreed to increase pay 2.5 percent as of last May 1, by 2.5 percent on Nov. 1, by 4 percent in 12 months, and 5 percent in 18 months.

6/3/78

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD to AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard, left, for promoting peaceful compliance with school desegregation is presented by Gilbert G. Pompa, director-designate of the Justice Dept.'s Community Relations Service. AFL-CIO President George Meany joined the presentation ceremony in the Executive Council chamber.

Food Costs Set Pace For New Price Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

coffee. The cost of restaurant meals and snacks and alcoholic beverages, however, increased eight-tenths of 1 percent in April.

In the housing category, house prices increased less in April than in March but other homeownership costs such as financing, taxes, insurance, and home maintenance and repair services continued to show large increases. Charges for utilities increased sharply—1.6 percent for electricity, 1.5 percent for piped gas, and nine-tenths of 1 percent for fuel oil.

Clothing prices increased 1.1 percent, nearly double the previous month rise. Prices rose more in April than in March for women's, girls' and infants' clothing, and footwear prices turned up after holding almost steady for three months.

In other major expense categories, medical care costs rose seven-tenths of 1 percent following a six-tenths of 1 percent increase in March. Prices of medical care commodities, such as prescription and non-prescription drugs and supplies, rose five-tenths of 1 percent.

The seven-tenths of 1 percent climb in doctors' fees and the six-tenths of 1 percent increase in dentists' fees were both larger than in March.

Across the board, prices in April were 6.6 percent higher than a year earlier, with the big increases occurring for food, housing, fuel, and medical care, BLS reported.

Over the past year, grocery prices have risen 9.1 percent; medical care, 8.3 percent; housing, 7.9 percent, and fuel, 7.3 percent. In the three-month period ended in April, food and beverage prices took off at a compounded annual rate of 18.2 percent.

As the AFL-CIO Executive Council noted in a statement at its May meeting, these four expenditure groups have consistently been the major elements in the overall rise in consumer prices.

"In these areas, labor costs have a negligible impact on prices increases," the council observed. "Price increases, however, are the principal economic fact of life which govern the wage levels unions must seek. . . .

"Wage increases are an attempt to catch up and to stay even; they do not start the inflation cycle."

'Let's Cut Off Its Legs!'

House Votes Tax Credits For Tuition

(Continued from Page 1)

tending the tax credit principle to private, non-profit elementary and secondary schools, including those operated by religious groups.

For elementary and secondary tuition, the tax credit would be limited to $50 a student the first year, rising to $100 in 1979.

A broad-based education coalition, including the American Federation of Teachers, lobbied actively against such a subsidy for the private school system as inimical to an already underfinanced public school system.

In testimony earlier this year, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis stressed that tax credits would provide little help to those most in need of educational assistance but give "windfall tax relief to the wealthy."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller also noted in a letter to House members that tax credits would almost certainly touch off a round of tuition increases.

A tuition tax credit bill has been approved by the Senate Finance Committee, while the Administration's college student aid program has the endorsement of the Senate's Human Resources Committee.

The elementary and secondary school amendment was introduced by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio). But Vanik was defeated on another amendment in which he sought to set the tax credit at up to 50 percent of tuition costs, instead of 25 percent.

Before passing the bill, the House turned down a substitute measure proposed by Rep. Abner J. Mikva (D-Ill.). Mikva had proposed to scrap the tuition tax credit in favor of a tax deferral plan. It would have allowed taxpayers with college tuition expenses to postpone payment of part of their income taxes. The taxes owed—in effect a loan—would have to be repaid within 10 years.

Citizens' Role Stressed In Public Broadcasting

Public broadcasting has the potential to achieve much that is needed in American society, but there must be greater public involvement to realize that potential, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

"Community involvement in public broadcasting is insufficient," Director Jack Golodner of the federation's Dept. for Professional Employees told the Senate subcommittee on communications.

"Few citizens know how the governing boards of their public stations are selected. Fewer still are involved in the selection process," Golodner told the panel, chaired by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.).

"Many stations do not even have governing boards drawn from the community they are licensed to serve."

Golodner, who testified in support of an Administration bill to fund the Corporation for Public Broadcasting through fiscal year 1985, said that greater public involvement could ameliorate the dangers of excessive influence by political or economic interests on public TV programming.

Last year, 25 percent of national public programming was contributed by the same people who funded commercial broadcasting, he observed. "They are hardly sources of program neutral financing," he said.

The assignment of large blocks of prime TV time to foreign-made programs also was criticized by Golodner, who charged that they militate against the encouragement of new independent producers and productions in the United States.

"With upwards of 23 percent of prime time usurped by foreign products, public broadcasting is not fully addressing its purpose," he said.

"By next year, there is every reason to believe the situation will become even worse." A British Broadcasting Corp. production of Shakespearean plays already has been booked by corporate sponsors, he noted.

The programs will take up two and one-half hours a night and, with repeats, five hours a week, he said. This amounts to more than 20 percent of the prime-time schedule each week, for six weeks a year, during the next six years, he observed.

Golodner said the AFL-CIO supports the Administration's suggestion that at least 25 percent of funds appropriated to CPB be used for the production of programs for national distribution, but is disappointed that the legislation does not recognize the need to foster and support American writing, directing, performing, and producing and other media talents, "without which there can be no quality American public broadcasting service."

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Vote to Shut Off Filibuster Gains in Labor Law Battle

Joblessness Persists at 6% Range

By James M. Shevis

The nation's unemployment rate edged up a slight one-tenth of 1 percent to 6.1 percent in May as job market conditions remained stagnant for the fourth month in a row, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The jobless rate has been in the 6 to 6.2 percent range since February, after falling gradually throughout most of last year and early 1978.

The slight increase last month resulted from a surge in labor force growth that exceeded the increase in the number of persons holding jobs, the BLS report showed. The labor force rose by nearly a half-million workers in May, passing the 100-million milestone for the first time, BLS said. But because total employment rose only 310,000 to 94.1 million, the number of workers unable to find jobs grew from 5,983,000 in April to 6,149,000.

The official figures understate the extent of unemployment in the United States, however, since the government does not count those jobless workers who are too discouraged to look for work or those who take part-time jobs because they cannot find full-time employment.

The AFL-CIO, factoring these workers into its count, said that "true" unemployment last month was 8.7 percent with 8.8 million people needing jobs. There were over 900,000 "discouraged" workers and about 3.2 million others involuntarily employed part-time in May.

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AT THE WHITE HOUSE, President Carter reiterated his strong support for labor law reform at a meeting with senators leading the fight for its passage. From left: Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), Carter and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Senate Set For Cloture Showdown

By David L. Perlman

The Senate moved closer to a showdown over labor law reform, with signs of growing support for a parliamentary move to halt the filibuster that has prevented a vote on the merits of the bill.

It will take 60 affirmative votes — three-fifths of the full membership of the Senate — to invoke cloture and set a time limit on further debate.

The first try—on the 11th day of the filibuster—fell far short, as had been anticipated. With absenteeism heavy, there were 42 votes for cloture and 47 opposed.

A day later, supporters jumped into a 49-41 lead even though some senators publicly committed to cloture were away from Washington.

A 51-37 vote against sending the bill back to committee then gave clear evidence that it commands majority support.

The margin is expected to grow with succeeding cloture votes, with the timing of the final push for cloture determined by Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd in consultation with the bill's key sponsors—Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

The three senators, along with Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, met with President Carter in the White House on the eve of the first cloture votes, and the President used the occasion to counter some of the scare tactics of the opposition.

Carter told reporters that he had called the meeting "to reaffirm my

(Continued on Page 3)

Scores Jet Sales to Arabs:

Meany Stresses Ties Between U.S., Israel

The American labor movement will continue to stand by Israel for "too much of what we believe in has taken root there for us to walk away," AFL-CIO President George Meany pledged in an address to the Zionist Organization of America.

Meany, who was honored by the organization with its Theodor Herzl award, observed that the labor movement has a very "special relationship" with Israel that goes back to before there was a state of Israel, when there was only Histadrut, the Israeli trade-union movement.

"Because the modern state of Israel is largely the creation of Histadrut, it will always be special to American labor," Meany declared.

But apart from any sentimental or fraternal ties to Israel, the American labor movement has for the past 30 years taken the position that the preservation of Israel is in the national interest of the United States, he said.

"If Israel were to be exterminated, as its Arab neighbors promised and predicted for many years," Meany told the 1,300 persons gathered for the award presentation, "the United States would be without an ally in the Middle East, and Soviet power would spread unchecked throughout the eastern Mediterranean, an area vital to the interests of the United States and its allies."

The Herzl award, the organization's highest honor, is accorded only occasionally. Previous recipients include President Truman, Israeli Premiers David Ben-Gurion and Golda Meir, and Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson.

In his address, Meany assailed the Carter Administration's recent decision to sell arms to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, charging that the sale is "completely inconsistent" with past U.S.-Israeli relations.

"It very definitely indicates a

(Continued on Page 7)

House Panel Acts to Delay ERA Deadline

A House Judiciary subcommittee has endorsed legislation to extend the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, and AFL-CIO President George Meany urged the full committee to do likewise.

Thirty-five of the required 38 states have already ratified the proposed constitutional amendment but the original seven-year deadline for ratification by three-fourths of the states will expire next March.

The extension resolution would allow an additional seven years—a period Meany termed "reasonable and required" in light of "the

(Continued on Page 3)

OSHA Set to Issue Cotton-Dust Standard

By John R. Oravec

The Labor Dept. announced that it will soon issue a long-sought standard limiting worker exposure to cotton dust.

The standard will require industry to install engineering controls, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said, to provide needed protection from brown lung disase by reducing the excessive levels of cotton dust in textile mills and ginning plants.

President Carter's Council on Wage & Price Stability earlier had opposed the requirement for engineering controls, claiming it would be too costly for industry. CWPS favored instead a cheaper use of respirators.

But agreement on the new standard was reached in a series of White House meetings, according to Marshall and Bingham, who heads the job safety and health agency.

"We are pleased to have been able to resolve the issue to everyone's satisfaction," they added. "These discussions have helped produce a cotton dust standard that will provide important protections

(Continued on Page 8)

New York City Accord Sets Gains for 225,000

New York—After five months of frequently bitter bargaining and seven missed settlement deadlines, negotiators for a union coalition representing 225,000 New York City employees reached agreement on a pattern contract with Mayor Edward Koch.

The settlement, reached at headquarters of District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees, paved the way for Koch's appearance on June 6 before the Senate Banking Committee, which is considering long-term loan guarantees and the continuation of short-term loans to the fiscally-troubled city.

The basic pattern, to be incorporated into individual two-year contracts for each union, most of them beginning on July 1, includes immediate payment by the city of $672 in cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) owed from expiring contracts, without the previously required productivity improvements to pay for the COLA.

Effective July 1, COLA amounts from 1974-76 contracts are to be locked into base pay, and employees are to begin receiving a flat

(Continued on Page 2)

Chairmen Set For AFL-CIO Committees

AFL-CIO President George Meany announced the chairmen and members of 12 standing committees of the AFL-CIO as of June 1, 1978.

All members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council are members of the Legislative and Political Education committees; Meany is chairman of both.

The chairmen of the other committees are:

Civil Rights: AFL-CIO Vice President Frederick O'Neal, president, Actors & Artistes.

Community Services: AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, president, Rubber Workers.

Economic Policy: AFL-CIO Vice President Paul Hall, president, Seafarers.

Social Security: AFL-CIO Vice President John H. Lyons, president, Iron Workers.

Education: AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker, president, Teachers.

Housing: AFL-CIO Vice President William Sidell, president, Carpenters.

International Affairs: AFL-CIO Vice President Martin J. Ward, president, Plumbers & Pipefitters.

Organization and Field Services: AFL-CIO Vice President Lloyd McBride, president, Steelworkers.

Safety and Occupational Health: AFL-CIO Vice President A. F. Grospiron, president, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Research: Rudy Oswald, AFL-CIO Director of Research.

Bingel Chosen As New Head Of Printers

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Joseph Bingel has been elected president of the Typographical Union, succeeding A. Sandy Bevis, who did not seek a third two-year term.

Bingel, who has been the union's first vice president, won by a 3 to 2 vote ratio. The ITU's canvassing board, in its official tally of the May 17 election, gave Bingel 34,852 votes to 24,678 for C. B. Hughes of Los Angeles Local 174.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas W. Kopeck was re-elected to a second term by a similar margin, defeating Robert E. Petersen of Local 101 in Washington, D.C. Bingel and Kopeck both are from New York Local 6.

In other contests, Robert S. McMichen of Atlanta Local 48 was chosen over Francis N. Biggs of Indianapolis Local 1 to succeed Bingel as first vice president. McMichen had been serving as second vice president.

Robert L. Wartinger, a special assistant to Bevis and director of the union's bureau of contracts and statistics, was elected second vice president, defeating David Donovan of Chicago Local 16. Wartinger is from Seattle Local 99.

Allan J. Heritage of Toronto Local M-5 won re-election as third vice president, beating out Herbert McTaggert of Cleveland Local M-12.

Clara Schloss Named To Wage Study Panel

Clara F. Schloss, the AFL-CIO's consultant on minimum wage issues, has been sworn in as a member of the Minimum Wage Study Commission that Congress ordered established last year.

CONGRATULATIONS are extended to Lenore Miller, a new vice president of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, by RWDSU President Alvin E. Heaps at the union's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. She is one of three women now serving on the union's 37-member executive board.

City Worker Coalition Reaches N.Y. Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

$750-per-year bonus in place of the expiring COLA terms. In addition, employees will receive two 4 percent raises, on Oct. 1, 1978, and Oct. 1, 1979.

Notably absent from the agreement are the $100-million in "givebacks" of previously-won benefits and conditions that Koch had demanded and the unions had refused to budge on. The entire package is expected to cost the city approximately $757-million, considerably above the $610-million Koch had set earlier as the city's maximum offer, but still within the city's ability to pay, according to both the mayor and the head of the State Emergency Financial Control Board.

"City workers won't be dancing in the streets over this contract," said Council 37 Executive Director Victor Gotbaum, "but it is the absolute best we could get under the circumstances of New York City."

Coalition leaders recognized that the 8 percent raises over two years are considerably less than recent private sector contracts, but for New York City employees, said Teachers' President Albert Shanker, "this marks the first time things have stopped getting worse and started to improve."

The union coalition was led by Gotbaum, Shanker, Teamsters Local President Ed Ostrowski, Police Sergeants President Harold Melnick and Fire Officers President Bill Jennings. The 50 unions in the coalition also include locals of the Communication Workers, Service Employees, Operating Engineers, Hospital District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and many independent associations.

Settlement had been close after a marathon 25-hour bargaining session that ended June 1, when Mayor Koch suddenly announced that the city would not renew its commitment to repay a 1975-76 wage increase which employees had deferred in an effort to save the city from bankruptcy. The original deferral agreement had called for repayment of the approximately $200 million by June 30, 1978, provided the city's budget was balanced and the city was able to sell bonds on the market.

"We knew the conditions had not been met, and we were not asking for immediate repayment," said Gotbaum, "but it was ridiculous for anyone to think we would allow the obligation to be erased." Repayment of the deferred money was separated from the other contract issues and will be decided by a three-member arbitration panel from the Joint Union-City Office of Collective Bargaining.

The negotiations marked the first time many of the New York City municipal employee unions had bargained jointly, and were marked by a high level of cooperation. "We couldn't have achieved this settlement separately," said Shanker.

Unions representing patrolmen and Firefighters left the coalition early in the bargaining, and the Transport Workers Union, whose contract was settled earlier, was not part of it.

CONTRACT AGREEMENT is announced by New York city officials and leaders of major unions representing the city's 225,000 municipal workers. From left are Deputy Mayor Basil A. Paterson, Mayor Edward I. Koch, Executive Director Victor Gotbaum of State, County & Municipal Employees District 37, Donald Kummerfeld of the Emergency Financial Control Board, President Albert Shanker of the Teachers, and Barry Feinstein of the Teamsters.

Two-Step Increase:

RWDSU Ups Dues To Aid Organizing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Two-step increases in per capita payments and minimum monthly dues were voted at the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union's 13th convention here to cover rising operating costs and to help finance stepped-up organizing efforts.

Effective July 1, the per capita will rise from $2.15 to $2.35 while the minimum dues will increase from $7 to $8.50 a month. On July 1, 1980, the per capita will go to $2.50 and the minimum dues to $10.

RWDSU President Alvin E. Heaps commended the 1,000 convention delegates for unanimously approving the organizing program. Tied into the organizing effort is a voluntary strike fund, which had been approved earlier.

Heaps, who was elected by acclamation to a first four-year term, called on all RWDSU locals to participate in the strike fund. "In this way," he stressed, "we'll be sure that in times of labor-management strife, the union will have the wherewithal to meet the members' needs."

The delegates also elected Sec.-Treas. Frank Parker to a new term by acclamation and elected nine new vice presidents to the union's 37-member executive board.

The new vice presidents are John Black, Pennsylvania; Robert Dyche, Missouri; Cloyd Holmes, New York; Lenore Miller, New York: Jesse Olson, New York; Frank O'Neill, Ontario; Irene Rossi, Michigan; Donald Starch, Indiana, and Edward McGovern, Massachusetts.

Heaps told delegates that it was vital for the RWDSU to strengthen its political and legislative activities, calling on local unions, joint boards and district councils to assume a wider role in these efforts to meet the union's goals.

He said politicians must be made accountable for their election campaign promises "so that what we have won at the bargaining table is not taken away from us by legislation or the lack of legislation."

Major speakers at the week-long convention included National COPE Director Al Barkan, Executive Director Benjamin Hooks of the NAACP, T. C. Douglas, retiring member of the Canadian Parliament; Herbert Maier, secretary-general of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employees (FIET); Katsuichi Yamamoto, secretary of the Japanese Federation of Commercial Workers; Ismario Gonzalez, Venezuelan fraternal delegate, and Gregory Bardacke, retired executive director of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

Public TV Special To Explore Unions

A one-hour television special over the Public Broadcasting System will explore "The State of the Unions," the role that trade unions have played in the shaping of the nation.

Most PBS stations have scheduled the program, part of the "In Search of the Real America" series, for Tuesday, June 13, at 8 p.m. But some stations will carry it on different dates and times.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Ben Wattenburg, the program's producer, lead off the discussion. Joining in are Machinists President William W. Winpisinger, Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, Teachers President Albert Shanker and Assistant Sec. of Labor Ernest Green.

Teachers Cite Dangers In Tuition Tax Credits

The tuition tax credit bill approved by the House is "educationally, socially and fiscally dangerous," the American Federation of Teachers warned.

The AFT and its allies in a public education coalition had fought both the college tuition subsidy bill brought to the House floor and the amendment that was adopted adding a similar tax credit for tuition payments to private elementary and secondary schools.

The House rollcall is on Page 6.

AFT President Albert Shanker said the union will redouble its efforts to defeat the bill in the Senate.

"Tax credits for private school tuition represent a public handout to parents who don't need help and whose decision to send their children to private schools should not be subsidized with public funds," he said.

Shanker said parents of private and parochial school pupils have incomes averaging 30 percent more than public school parents. "Yet everyone will be paying to help them educate their children, even though only 10 percent of school-age children attend non-public schools."

Noting that private schools don't have the obligation of the public school system to educate everybody who applies, Shanker added:

"Tuition tax credits will inevitably lead to a whole system of elitist, sectarian and ideological schools—with the potential to fragment society rather than cement it as our public schools have traditionally done."

Filibuster Calendar: The Victims' Cases

Every day of the Senate filibuster by opponents of the Labor Law Reform bill produces a new anniversary, of sorts, for the victims of weaknesses in the present federal labor law. The following examples were compiled by the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

JUNE 5—This tenth day of the Senate filibuster marked the second anniversary of the firing of 46 union supporters by the Pyro Mining Co. in Sullivan, Ky., to thwart a union organizing drive by the Mine Workers.

The company said it had no work for the men, but an NLRB administrative law judge found the June 5, 1976, layoffs discriminatorily aimed at union supporters following illegal threats, interrogation of workers and indications of surveillance.

Last July, more than a year after the layoffs, the National Labor Relations Board upheld these findings.

But, the task force noted, the company still hasn't complied with the NLRB order. "Instead, the case now rests with a federal court of appeals where today, two years later, no hearing date has been set."

JUNE 7—The 11th day of the filibuster (the Senate was not in session June 6) came two years after employees of the Pope Maintenance Corp. at Warner Robins, Ga., were testifying at NLRB hearings about their employer's unfair tactics.

The company, the administrative law judge found after the hearing, had engaged in wholesale unfair labor practices in order "to delay as long as possible the ultimate day when the company will have to negotiate with the Retail Clerks union as the collective bargaining representative of its employees."

Violations include questioning of workers, threats of reprisal, failure to reinstate 43 unfair labor practice strikers, solicitation of employees to withdraw union authorization cards, and issuance of reprimands because of union activities.

The violations were "pervasive and outrageous," the judge held in directing the employer to bargain immediately. The NLRB upheld the decision in February 1977, but the company refused to comply. Early this year, a federal appeals court heard arguments on the case but has not yet handed down a decision on whether to issue an enforcement order.

The employees who sought to exercise their right to union representation more than two years ago are still waiting.

JUNE 8—The 12th filibuster day came two years after conclusion of NLRB hearings on employer unfair labor practices at Craftool Mfg. Co., in Fort Worth, Tex.

The firm's 150 employees at the leatherworking tool plant had voted for a union in June 1975, and it appeared that a one-year contract had been negotiated the following January. But the employer then balked and refused to sign any agreement beyond three months with the expiration date timed to promote a decertification drive on the anniversary of the union's election victory.

The NLRB found management had illegally promoted the decertification petition, told workers it would never sign a union contract, and threatened employees who filed grievances through the union.

An order to bargain was issued by the NLRB in October 1976, but not until this year did the company run out of delaying tactics and agree to do so. But the workers are still without a contract.

JUNE 9—The 13th day of the filibuster comes some five years after the Auto Workers began an organizing drive among employees of Gould, Inc., at Cookesville, Tenn., with almost every year since then marking the anniversary of one phase or another of NLRB or court action seeking to uphold the rights of the workers.

During this period, the employer's unfair labor practices caused a representation election to be set aside by the NLRB. The firm cut its workforce in half in what the NLRB found clearcut discrimination against union supporters. And the company was found to have illegally questioned employees about the union.

Texaco Pumps Out Distortions

One of the nation's biggest corporations, Texaco, is taking a key role in organizing a small business lobby against labor law reform.

The company's senior vice president, Kerryn King, has asked Texaco franchise dealers in the various states to urge their senators to reject the reform legislation.

King's letter distorts the bill being considered by the Senate almost beyond recognition.

Its "single purpose" is "to strengthen labor's power" and the "inevitable" result of its passage would be greater unionization, "especially among small business firms," the letter insists.

According to the Texaco official, it is opposed by "consumer-oriented groups" as well as business organizations and "directly conflicts" with the President's efforts to reduce inflation.

In fact, of course, the President took a direct part in drafting the bill and is firmly committed to working for its passage. It has also been strongly endorsed by those consumer groups that have taken a position on it. And nothing in the legislation would give unions any new power or change the legal obligations of employers.

STEELWORKERS who came to Washington to lobby their senators in support of labor law reform are briefed by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany. More than 1,000 USWA members took part.

Senate Nears Showdown on Vote To Cut Off Labor Law Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

own commitment to passing labor law reform."

The bill before the Senate, Carter said, is "both needed and moderate" and will be good for workers and employers alike.

Meanwhile, senators have been hearing from their constituents—in person as well as through letters, postcards and telegrams.

More than 1,000 Steelworkers from an assortment of states came to Washington in chartered buses and car pool caravans to support labor law reform. Other union legislative teams have been on similar missions.

On the other side, a self-styled "small business" rally at the Capitol brought counter-pressure on senators. In fact, it turned out that the pressure was coming largely from business firms with multi-million dollar sales. The so-called "mom and pop" enterprises are exempt under NLRB regulations and would be permanently excluded under a pending amendment to the reform bill.

The lobbying effort from both sides has been directed most heavily at senators who are expected to swing toward cloture as the debate reaches the point where every conceivable argument has been made.

Already, opponents obliged to hold the floor in order to keep the filibuster going have reached into the area of fantasy. Thus, Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) suggested that passage of the bill would undermine business confidence, have a "chilling" effect on new investment and add to unemployment. He somehow dragged in last winter's coal strike and the possibility that "the schools would be closed altogether" in case of a severe coal shortage.

Patiently, the bill's supporters have tried to steer the debate back to what the legislation actually provides.

The Senate bill is similar to the measure the House passed last October by a 267-153 margin and the main difference is that several concessions were made in committee in an effort to reassure employers.

Its thrust is to enforce the law that has been on the statute books for 43 years—that workers have the right to decide freely whether or not they want to be represented by a union, and that employers have the obligation to negotiate in good faith with a union chosen by the workers.

The reform bill would eliminate some of the built-in delays in holding representation elections and in finally resolving unfair labor practice charges.

It would impose stronger penalties against lawbreakers so that it would no longer be cheaper for an employer to violate federal labor law in order to prevent workers from organizing. And it would allow workers forced to hear arguments against a union at a "captive audience" meeting called by their employer to hear the union's response.

'This Is AFL-CIO' Pamphlet Updated

A completely revised and updated edition of "This Is the AFL-CIO" dealing with the policies, functions and structure of the federation is now available.

The 24-page pamphlet contains the latest data and policies stemming from the AFL-CIO's December 1977 convention.

The federation has also issued "Workers' Compensation & Unemployment Insurance Under State Laws, Jan. 1, 1978" an annual listing of the provisions of those laws.

Single copies of both publications are available free. This is the AFL-CIO, Publication No. 20, costs 10 cents per copy up to 100 and $7.50 per hundred. The 4-page compensation pamphlet, Publication 36U, is 3 cents per copy or $2 per hundred. The publications can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division.

House Panel Approves ERA Vote Extension

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign of misrepresentation and distortion" that has been waged by "right-wing extremists."

The proposed amendment is a simple one-sentence declaration: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

It was passed with bipartisan support by a 354-24 vote in the House and 84-8 approval from the Senate, and there was an initial rush of states for ratification.

An assortment of right-wing groups succeeded in stalling the ratification drive in states where conservative influence is strong with scare tactics portraying the Equal Rights Amendment as somehow a threat to the family and to the role of women in society—even though the amendment had the active support of all of the major women's organizations.

Prospects for ratification within the original seven-year period were set back when the Illinois House on June 7 failed to approve the amendment.

While the vote was 101-64 for ratification, this fell short under a provision of the state constitution that requires three-fifths of the full membership for ratification. In the case of the House, the needed number was 107 affirmative votes. In the great majority of states, only a simple majority is needed.

President Carter made a strong appeal for ratification when he addressed the Illinois legislature recently, and the state's labor movement had actively supported the drive.

A clear plus factor in the ratification campaign, Meany noted, has been the adoption of equal rights amendments to 16 state constitutions and changes in state legal codes to conform to the proposed amendments.

Meany pointed also to changes made and proposed in the Social Security Act, along with measures that have strengthened educational opportunities and credit rights of women.

"These successes have made it imperative that the campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment shall be allowed to continue," Meany said.

The Judiciary subcommittee divided 4-3 on the extension resolution.

Supporting the added time period were Democrats Don Edwards (Calif.), John F. Seiberling (Ohio), Robert F. Drinan (Mass.) and George E. Danielson (Calif.). Opposing extension were Republicans M. Caldwell Butler (Va.) and Robert McClory (Ill.), joined by Democrat Harold L. Volmer (Mo.).

Edwards, the subcommittee chairman, predicted that the resolution will pass the House handily if it wins the endorsement of the full Judiciary Committee.

Meany said passage of an extension resolution should not and will not bring about any relaxation in efforts to complete ratification within the original seven-year period. Rather, he said, such an action "would signal the continuing concern of the legislative branch of the government that the movement for equal rights for all is not to be halted."

The concept of equal rights is too important to be stopped by multi-million dollar "campaigns that distort the basic issues," Meany urged.

A 'Special Relationship'

OURS IS A MOVEMENT of Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists; of blacks, whites, browns, yellows and reds; of men and women from the North, South, East and West. Ours is a movement that represents a pretty good cross-section of the American people.

It has often been said—and lately it could use repeating—that the United States enjoys a "special relationship" with Israel. Well, I can tell you that the American labor movement has a very "special relationship" with Israel. It goes back to before there was a State of Israel—when there was only Histadrut—the Israeli trade union movement, with which American labor has always had the warmest ties.

Because the modern State of Israel is largely the creation of Histadrut, it will always be special to American labor.

Entirely apart from any sentimental or fraternal feelings that we, in the labor movement, have in regard to the State of Israel because of its trade union roots, we have taken the position for the last 30 years that the preservation of Israel was in the national interest of the United States of America.

The United States has a role to play in the Middle East—a role for peace—the role of a mediator whose first job it would seem to me would be to encourage direct negotiations between Israel and each of her Arab neighbors. Surely, our government's role is not to impose a peace on the parties—nor to determine the substance of their negotiation positions.

AMERICA'S JOB is not to tell Israel that it must negotiate a comprehensive peace—or none at all. America's job is not to tell Israel what to give away and what to keep. America's job is not to keep up a steady stream of inconsistent, contradictory and manipulative comments from various and assorted public officials who do not agree with one another, characterizing the Israeli negotiating stance from day to day.

The terms of the peace should be written by those who must live by them—not by the United States—not by the Soviet Union—nor by the United States and the Soviet Union together.

I would suggest to the Administration that the road to peace in the Middle East is not through arms sales to the Arabs. Peace will come when the Arab nations become aware that they cannot disrupt the "special relationship" between the United States and Israel, that this relationship will always operate to keep Israel strong and that there is simply no alternative to direct negotiations.

I hope that this day will come soon. I hope that our government will do everything it can to bring that day closer.

The American labor movement will continue to stand by Israel. Too much of what we believe in has taken root there for us to walk away.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Zionist Organization of America.

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Making a Tough Job Tougher

Lenders Profiteer:

Credit Insurance Practices Bilking Consumers of Billions

By Gus Tyler

CREDIT INSURANCE is a multi-billion dollar business in America that begins to look more like a racket. In 1977, there was more than $100 billion outstanding and, in a typical year, consumers pay out premiums of more than $1 billion. In most cases, the consumers who foot the bill don't understand how the credit insurance works and very often don't even know that they are paying for it.

The credit insurance bit began innocently enough. It was a way for a creditor—a lender of money or someone who has sold a product on the installment plan—to protect himself in case the debtor or buyer died or was disabled. The credit insurance would pay up the unpaid balance on the debt.

Since the real beneficiary is the creditor—the lender or seller—it was customary in the first half of this century for the creditor to buy the insurance and to pay for it. But after World War II that changed: creditors demanded that their customers pay for the insurance.

The creditors discovered that they could get rich through commissions, rebates and other compensations from insurance carriers with whom they enrolled their borrowers.

So lucrative has this business become that as "much as one-third to one-half of some creditors' income may come from commissions or other compensation received in connection with the sale of credit insurance," reports the Paul H. Douglas Consumer Research Center in a revealing booklet, Credit Insurance: A Handbook for Consumers.

For most consumers, the payments are a form of "hidden insurance." Because the sum is relatively small per person and because it is handled almost automatically, the borrower or buyer simply signs the offered forms without quite knowing what he or she signed.

Abuses abound in this burgeoning business. Although federal law says that credit insurance is voluntary, "the consumer will be orally told that credit insurance must be purchased in order to qualify for the loan."

Another ploy is to raise questions about the eligibility of the insured only after a claim is filed, so that the insured suddenly discovers that he or she is not insured.

A common practice is to impose excessive coverage. One way is to get the consumer to buy level coverage so that the amount due does not go down as the debt is paid off but remains steady from beginning to end. Another way is to assess the debtor for the entire credit insurance premium at the time of the credit transaction.

In this sleazy business, there is a practice called "reverse competition." Here's the way it works:

"The higher the rate charged, the greater an insurer's profit will be. . . . A creditor can demand greater amounts of compensation for carrying policies with the company. Thus, many creditors shop among insurers and take out their policies with the company willing to charge the highest rates."

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'Equal Rights Not a Game . . .'

We are aware of the arguments that have been made against extending the period for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. They are, we believe, without foundation.

If Congress can fix a time limit for ratification of an amendment, it seems to us, it can extend that limit if it believes additional time is needed for the public to understand the issues involved in the proposed amendment.

If additional time is needed for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, we see no reason why it should not be provided. Nor do we see any reason to believe that provision of additional time will necessarily result in relaxation of efforts to complete ratification within the original seven-year period.

Assurance that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex" is a basic requirement of modern-day living.

—Statement of George Meany on H.J. Res. 638, extending the deadline for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Quotas Not Effective:

New Report on Black Gains Supports Coalition Strategy

By Bayard Rustin

IN MORE THAN A FEW respects, the current discussion of racial quota systems has acquired an almost theological flavor. Rather than focusing on earthly realities, the debaters prefer to discuss abstractions such as white guilt, the meaning of equal opportunity, and the legacy of black slavery.

As interesting as these subjects might be, they overshadow the real questions: Are quotas and other forms of affirmative action really effective means for advancing the economic and social position of minority groups in America? A new report just issued by the Rand Corp. says no. And its conclusions are well worth examining.

Contrary to the dominant social mythology, the Rand report concludes that affirmative action programs have been "a relatively minor contributor" in raising black income relative to white income. "Our results," the report states, "suggest that the effect of government on the aggregate black-white wage ratio is quite small and that the popular notion that these recent changes are being driven by government pressure has little empirical support."

What, then accounts for the gradual narrowing of the black-white income gap? "Blacks and whites," according to the study, "are simply becoming more alike in those attributes producing higher wages." Specifically, blacks have made significant gains in the area of education, improving their competitive position in the labor market. In 1930 the average black worker had nearly four fewer years of formal education compared to white workers. By 1970, the gap had dropped to a little over one year.

Another major factor, the report points out, has been the steady industrialization of the South. The transformation of the South from a backward, tradition-bound province into a modern industrial region has produced steadily increasing wage rates for blacks who were once confined to the fringes of the southern economy. "There is no question," the researchers said, "that blacks are at least equal participants with whites in the recent economic resurgence in the South."

While the report contains some good news for blacks, it also describes some persistent problems, especially economic inequality. Even with steady economic gains, the incomes of black males are still only three-fourths of those earned by white males. And, even worse, the report predicts that white-black income will not approach full equality during the current century.

Like all statistical reports, the Rand study should be treated with a fair amount of skepticism. But, the report—even with all its flaws—deserves thoughtful consideration within the black community. It should not be dismissed automatically as another "establishment" attempt to ignore the problems of black Americans.

As I see it, the Rand study offers the black community an opportunity to re-examine old strategies and preconceptions. Most importantly, the report strongly suggests that a civil rights movement concerned exclusively with racial issues will soon become obsolete. While few will deny that racial discrimination stubbornly persists in certain industries and regions, it is no longer the major determinant of black economic well-being.

RATHER THAN CONCENTRATING on issues like the Bakke case, and the further advancement of quota-oriented affirmative action plans, the Rand study suggests another, more promising strategy for the civil rights movement—that strategy, simply stated, is the formation of a racially integrated political coalition around the issues of full employment, improved education, and expanded social services.

As we all know, there are dangerous political forces in America that thrive on racial conflict. For many of the more doctrinaire conservatives, racial issues serve as a convenient cover for their disastrous economic policies. Unable to win on a platform promising high unemployment, unfair tax policies, and cutbacks in social services, conservatives can frequently win votes by appealing to widespread opposition against quotas and other devices perceived as instruments of "preferential treatment."

For years I have argued that black people cannot even hope for economic liberation without solid allies. In the recent past, especially during the period from 1968 until quite recently, racial animosity nearly destroyed the political coalition which united blacks, white workers and liberals.

Now, with the needless re-emergence of racial issues in the form of a bitter and highly divisive debate on quotas, the progressive political coalition is once again endangered. Some of us, I fear, seem all too eager to sacrifice programs and approaches ensuring real economic gains in defense of highly questionable social mythology, namely the dubious utility of racial quotas.

In Wake of Court Ruling:

Demand for Federal Warrants Seen Threat to Job Safety Goals

EFFORTS TO CURB job safety and health hazards can suffer a serious setback if business groups exhort employers to refuse inspections of workplaces without a warrant, AFL-CIO occupational safety expert George H. R. Taylor warned on Labor News Conference.

Taylor said that the recent Supreme Court decision allowing employers to demand search warrants from federal inspectors is "unrealistic in terms of past practices." Inspections are not effective without the element of surprise, he said, noting that the inspector must "see the workplace as it actually is, not as it is after a sudden, hasty cleanup" to put the operation "temporarily into compliance with the law."

Taylor, who is executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, criticized proposals that the Administration delay the effective date of a cotton dust standard on the grounds that it would be inflationary. He said that the Council on Wage & Price Stability is using the same "antiquated methods of determining whether such a standard would be cost effective" that were used during the Nixon and Ford Administrations.

The council is looking only at the dollar outlays, without taking into account the "benefits of reducing industrial illnesses and accidents, and avoiding deaths" that would flow from a standard that would cut cotton dust to safe levels, he stressed. "They are not talking about human beings, but simply using an arithmetical system of computing costs, without adding in the human element."

The AFL-CIO economist said that OSHA continues to be seriously hampered by underfunding that holds the number of compliance personnel far below the level needed. He cited the recent collapse of scaffolding at a West Virginia construction site that claimed 51 lives as an example of cases where more thorough inspections might have discovered "inherently unsafe design." He said that OSHA is expected to report shortly on the results of its investigation.

"That was a terrible and avoidable tragedy," Taylor declared. He said it clearly spells out the need for more skilled compliance personnel, including specialists in construction inspection.

Reporters questioning Taylor on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The interview is broadcast weekly by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE SENATE DEBATE over labor law reform has taken on a new life and a new meaning. It is no longer simply a question of whether the Labor Law Reform Act of 1978 should be approved or defeated; rather, what seems to be at issue is the institution of trade unionism and the basic relationship between the people who own the mills and factories and those whose labor makes them run.

When the reforms were first proposed more than a year ago, they were seen as little more than a modest adjustment in the National Labor Relations Act, the 1935 law which protected workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively with their employers.

That law, approved by Congress during the first term of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was viewed by labor and business alike as a necessary step in stabilizing industry and lifting the nation from the misery of the Great Depression.

While some business and political forces opposed the enactment of the NLRA, a clear majority accepted it. The business establishment realized that America's consumers—its workers—had to make decent wages if they were to buy the goods they produced. Corporate America also acknowleged that unless there were a framework through which workers could resolve their grievances over wages, hours and working conditions, industry would grind to a halt.

But that was back in 1935. In the years that followed, as America left the Great Depression behind and business once again began to flourish, it began to forget the lessons of the depression. Labor no longer was viewed as a partner in the American economic system, but as an irritant, an obstructor of profit and "free enterprise."

In 1947 American business called on its friends in Congress to pass the first weakening amendments to the National Labor Relations Act—the Taft-Hartley Act, which was approved over the veto of President Harry Truman. Twelve years later, Congress approved the Landrum-Griffin Act, another amendment to the NLRA generally viewed as a pro-business, anti-union measure.

As more years passed, business continued to chip away at the NLRA—not through new amendments to the law, but through its manipulation. Through trial and error, business slowly began to realize that the language of the law could be used to frustrate its very intent.

The law contained provisions outlining exactly how workers could go about the process of obtaining union representation, for example, but it set no time limits on how long that process should take. More and more corporate managers, aided by a new breed of "labor relations consultants," found ways of frustrating the process to the point where today thousands of workers are faced with delays of a year or longer in exercising the right they ostensibly are guaranteed under the NLRA.

BUSINESS DISCOVERED other tactics as well. Employers found they could fire the strong union supporters in their shops with virtual impunity; they could stall bargaining for months on end; they could effectively prevent their employees from hearing the "union side" of the story during organizing campaigns.

The proposed Labor Law Reform Act of 1978 was designed to close some of those loopholes through which, organized labor acknowledged, only a relative handful of the nation's four million employers were jumping. Opposition was expected, of course, from the J. P. Stevens-brand of employers, those most guilty of the law's manipulation and violation. But what the reform advocates were not prepared for was the united front that has developed against the reforms—a united front of corporate America.

The cream of American capital has taken the labor law reform fight to heart. The opposition is not simply J. P. Stevens or the National Right to Work Committee. The opposition is the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; the National Association of Manufacturers; the Business Roundtable.

The fate of labor law reform will be known soon. Beyond that, what remains to be seen is whether the wedge that has been driven between management and labor can be removed. Or if management even wants it to be.

EFFORTS TO CURB workplace hazards can suffer a serious setback if employer groups persuade their members to refuse federal inspections without a warrant, George H. R. Taylor, center, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning Taylor were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.

Key House Vote on Tuition Tax Credit

The House voted 209-194 to grant a tax credit for part of tuition payments to private elementary and secondary schools. The measure, an amendment to a college tuition tax credit bill, was opposed by the AFL-CIO as weakening the nation's public school system.

Right votes (R) against the amendment were cast on June 1 by 159 Democrats and 35 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 107 Democrats and 102 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) R
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Flippo (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) A

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) R
2. Udall (D) R
3. Stump (D) R
4. Rudd (R) PW

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) PW
2. Tucker (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) R
4. Thornton (D) A

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) W
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) PR
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) PW
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) R
16. Panetta (D) R
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Ketchum (R) R
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Burke (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) W
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Wiggins (R) R
40. Badham (R) R
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) W
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) R
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) W
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) PW
8. Ireland (D) R
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Fowler (D) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) W
9. Jenkins (D) R
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) W
2. Akaka (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) W
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) W
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) W
12. Crane (R) PW
13. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) R
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) R
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) A
23. Price (D) W
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) W
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Quayle (R) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Cornwell (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Leach (R) W
2. Blouin (D) W
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) W
5. Harkin (D) W
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) A
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) R
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) A
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) W
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) A
5. Huckaby (D) R
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) W
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) W
3. Early (D) W
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) R
6. Harrington (D) W
7. Markey (D) W
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) W
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) W
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) PR
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Stockman (R) W
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) W
8. Traxler (D) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) R
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Diggs (D) PR
14. Nedzi (D) W
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) A
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) W
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) A
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) W
3. Gephardt (D) W
4. Skelton (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Coleman (R) W
7. Taylor (R) R
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Volkmer (D) W
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) PR
2. Marlenee (R) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. Cavanaugh (D) W
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) W
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) PW
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) W
8. Roe (D) W
9. Hollenbeck (R) W
10. Rodino (D) A
11. Minish (D) W
12. Rinaldo (R) W
13. Meyner (D) R
14. LeFante (D) W
15. Patten (D) W

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) W
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) W
7. Addabbo (D) W
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) W
10. Biaggi (D) W
11. Scheuer (D) W
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) W
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) W
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) W
18. Green (R) W
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) W
22. Bingham (D) W
23. Caputo (R) W
24. Ottinger (D) W
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Pattison (D) W
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) W
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) W
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Whitley (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Gudger (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) W
14. Seiberling (D) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) W
19. Carney (D) W
20. Oakar (D) W
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) W
23. Mottl (D) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Watkins (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) R

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) W
2. Nix (D) W
3. Lederer (D) W
4. Eilberg (D) W
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) W
8. Kostmayer (D) W
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) W
12. Murtha (D) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Walker (R) W
17. Ertel (D) W
18. Walgren (D) W
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) W
21. Dent (D) A
22. Murphy (D) W
23. Ammerman (D) W
24. Marks (R) W
25. Myers, G. (R) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) W
2. Beard (D) W

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) R
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Mann (D) R
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) A
2. Abdnor (R) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Gore (D) R
5. Allen (D) A
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) R
14. Young (D) A
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) PR
22. Gammage (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) A

UTAH
1. McKay (D) A
2. Marriott (R) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) A
7. Robinson (R) R
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) PR
5. Foley (D) W
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Cunningham (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Rahall (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) W
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) W
9. Kasten (R) A

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) W

Contests in 8 States:

Sen. Case a GOP Casualty As Primary Races Heat Up

Liberal Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey was a surprise casualty as the 1978 primary elections heated up and voters in eight states nominated candidates for Congress and governor.

Case had been expected to win nomination to seek his fourth six-year term in the Senate but was cut down by his 34-year-old conservative challenger, Jeffrey Bell. A former campaign strategist for Ronald Reagan, Bell squeaked past Case with a 4,000-vote margin.

Case, who is 74 years old, would have been the second-ranking Republican in the Senate had he been re-elected.

His loss strengthened the prospects for one-time professional basketball player Bill Bradley, who defeated New Jersey State Treas. Richard Leone for the Democratic Senate nomination. Bradley, an ex-Rhodes scholar, breezed past Leone and four other opponents with 52 percent of the vote.

In South Dakota, where Democratic Sen. James Abourezk is retiring, Rep. Larry Pressler easily won the Republican nomination for the seat with three-fourths of the total GOP vote. He will oppose former Rapid City Mayor Don Barnett, whom the Democrats chose over Kenneth Stofferahn. In the gubernatorial primaries, Atty. Gen. William Janklow won the GOP nomination while Roger McKellips defeated Lt. Gov. Harvey Wollman for the Democratic nomination. Gov. Robert Kneip has resigned to become U.S. ambassador to Singapore.

While Californians voted heavily for the tax-limiting Proposition 13 he opposed, Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., nevertheless had no trouble winning nomination for a second four-year term against only token opposition.

State Atty. Gen. Evelle Younger won the Republican nomination to oppose Brown in the fall, polling 35 percent of the vote to 29 percent for former Los Angeles Police Chief Ed Davis. Two other contestants trailed.

In other Tuesday races:

Montana—Rep. Max Baucus defeated Sen. Paul Hatfield in the Democratic Senate primary. Hatfield was appointed to his seat in January following the death of Lee Metcalf. In a three-way contest for the Republican Senate nomination, Larry Williams, a 35-year-old investment counselor, won the chance to oppose Baucus.

Iowa—Former Lt. Gov. Roger Jepsen, a staunch conservative, beat State Commerce Commissioner Maurice Van Nostrand for the Republican Senate nomination. Van Nostrand is an ally of Gov. Robert Ray, who handily won renomination for a fifth term over token opposition.

Jepsen will oppose Sen. Dick Clark, who also had minimal opposition in winning renomination in the Democratic primary.

State House Democratic leader Jerome Fitzgerald defeated former state Democratic Chairman Tom Whitney for the chance to meet Ray in the fall.

Mississippi—Rep. Thad Cochran swept to a big victory over State Sen. Charles O. Pickering to win the GOP nomination for the Senate seat left open by the retirement of James O. Eastland (D). Cochran's opponent in the fall will be the winner of a June 27 runoff election between Gov. Cliff Finch and attorney Maurice Dantin.

Ohio—Republican Gov. James Rhodes easily won renomination while Lt. Gov. Richard Celeste brushed aside his opponent for the Democratic nomination to oppose Rhodes.

New Mexico—Former Gov. Bruce King won the Democratic nomination to succeed Gov. Jerry Apodaca, who is prohibited by law from running for a successive term. Joe Skeen, who lost to Apodaca in 1974, won the GOP nomination.

Sen. Pete Domenici (R) was unopposed for renomination for a second term. His opponent in the general election will be Toney Anaya, the state's attorney general, who also had no opposition for the Democratic Senate nomination.

Also, in the Texas Democratic primary runoff election, Mickey Leland, a 33-year-old black member of the Texas legislature, won the nomination to succeed Rep. Barbara Jordan, rolling up nearly 57 percent of the vote.

In another Texas race, Democratic Rep. John Young was defeated in a runoff by State Rep. Joe Wyatt.

Meanwhile, at a statewide nominating convention in Richmond, Virginia Republicans chose conservative Richard B. Obenshain as their candidate in the race to succeed Sen. William Scott (R), who announced his retirement after one term. Obenshain's Democratic opponent has not yet been chosen.

Tax Curb in California Imperils Jobs, Services

Sacramento, Calif.—California voters opted for a sharp cut in local government service this week when they approved the so-called Jarvis-Gann initiative, Proposition 13 on the state's primary election ballot, requiring an across-the-board 60 percent slash in property taxes, by nearly a two-to-one margin.

The initiative amendment to the state's constitution, which had been vigorously opposed by organized labor, will eliminate $7 billion from the $12 billion in property tax revenues that local governments have relied on for school, police, fire, health and other services effective July 1 unless stayed by the courts.

Passage of the measure, which completely overshadowed the primary election itself, imperils the jobs of tens of thousands of school teachers, fire fighters, police officers and other city and county employees, local officials throughout the state said.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, said he was "heartened" by the success of the vast majority of COPE-endorsed candidates in the primary election—118 out of 121 won—but was "deeply concerned" about the actions that will now be taken by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., and the state legislature to meet the crisis in local government finances and jobs.

At a meeting in the governor's office on June 5 Henning said that union representatives took the position that if Proposition 13 passed, the state surplus should be used until it is exhausted to finance curtailed local services and that no cut in state expenditures should be made in order to transfer money to local governments.

Brown, who had strongly opposed the measure until about a week before the election, commented on its passage about an hour after the polls closed in Los Angeles, saying:

"As far as the spirit of 13 is concerned, I'm going back to Sacramento and I'm going to cut and I'm going to curtail government to ease the transition to a more modest public sector."

Describing Proposition 13 as "the biggest challenge to government in 40 years," the governor added:

"We will put a limit on state spending" and "we are going to carry this out in the most humane and sensitive way we can."

Brown, who had only token opposition and easily won the Democratic Party's nomination for reelection, pledged that "there will be no increase in state taxes."

The state now has a surplus estimated variously at between $3.5 and $5 billion, which has accrued during the past five years and appeared to be a significant factor in the vote.

State sources estimated that the surplus may be enough to continue most existing services until about next February. In the interim, Henning said, new financing laws should be written by the governor and the legislature. New state tax increases, however, will require a two-thirds vote by the legislature under the terms of Proposition 13.

The voters also defeated Proposition 8, a California AFL-CIO backed alternative property tax relief measure that would have afforded a 30 percent property tax reduction to owner-occupied homes only and increased relief to renters and senior citizens. In contrast, Proposition 13 gives the 60 percent property tax cut to commercial and industrial properties as well as to owner-occupied homes.

THEODOR HERZL gold medal award of the Zionist Organization of America is given AFL-CIO President George Meany by the organization's president, Rabbi Joseph P. Sternstein. Meany accepted the honor on behalf of the trade union movement, noting the warm ties that exist between Israel and American labor.

Meany Reaffirms Ties Of U.S. Labor to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

shift in policy," Meany said. "In submitting the arms package to Congress, the Administration said, in effect, that the security of Israel had become negotiable." The sale of U.S. jet fighter aircraft to Israel's adversaries was upheld by the Senate last month.

"Is this the way to treat a friend? Is this the way to reassure Israel of our 'special relationship' in this difficult and dangerous moment in her history?" Meany asked.

"I don't pretend to have a magic formula to bring peace to the Middle East, but I do know that peace—real peace—will not come by lessening our support of Israel, by rewarding Arab inflexibility."

Peace in the Middle East will not come through arms sales to the Arabs, Meany said. Rather, peace will come when the Arab nations become aware that they cannot disrupt the special relationship between the United States and Israel, and that this relationship will always operate to keep Israel strong, he said.

Meany cited the carnage in Cambodia as clear proof that Israeli fears of extermination are not paranoid delusions. Millions of Americans watched "The Holocaust" on television, and many young people asked how it could have happened and why nobody stopped it.

"Well, it did happen. It can happen. It is happening right now—in Cambodia," Meany said. "And nobody is doing anything about it." President Carter's statement on Cambodia's human rights violations came three years after the bloodshed began, he noted.

"I hope our government will help to keep Israel strong and free, and that we will never again put Israel's national security interest on the bargaining table," Meany said. "Israel's right to exist—in freedom—must always be non-negotiable."

STEPPING DOWN as controller of the AFL-CIO, Harold Jack turns over the books to William T. Collins, right, his longtime aide who has been named to succeed him in the post.

Senate Panel Urged to Keep Jobs Bill Intact

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate Banking Committee to approve the Humphrey-Hawkins bill without weakening amendments that would subordinate its full employment goals to an anti-inflation directive.

In a letter to committee members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said insertion of a numerical inflation target could lead to government interference in wage and price decisions and encourage policies that increase unemployment "in the misguided notion that such action would reduce inflation."

The House rejected a numerical inflation target when it passed the bill last March, 257-152.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO favors the House-passed provision that would allow either the House or the Senate to disapprove any presidential proposal to change the unemployment goals. Labor opposes requiring disapproval by both the House and Senate, he said.

The Senate Human Relations Committee has already given a 13-2 endorsement to the Humphrey-Hawkins bill but because of overlapping jurisdiction it is also being considered by the Banking Committee.

Meany Cites Progress:

AIFLD Takes Stock Of 16-Year Record

The American Institute for Free Labor Development marked its 16th anniversary, and AFL-CIO President George Meany told the board of trustees that AIFLD's accomplishments have lived up to the hopes of the institute's founders.

Meany, who is president of AIFLD, and Peter Grace, the business executive who serves as board chairman, stressed the importance of a free and democratic trade union movement in advancing the cause of human freedom.

Grace, explaining why employers as well as union leaders serve on AIFLD's board, declared: "When labor's freedom is curtailed, management's freedom will soon be under attack."

Meany cited the record of AIFLD's first 16 years, a period that has seen more than 330,000 Latin-American union members trained in AIFLD host countries, while 2,437 completed the extensive union leader training programs held at Front Royal, Va. In addition, some 190 persons took part in special programs at U.S. universities.

Meany recalled the conversations he had with the late Joseph Beirne at the time Fidel Castro was establishing himself as Cuba's dictator and trying to spread his ideology to other Latin nations.

"If all of South America were to go the way of Cuba," Meany told the gathering, "we would be pretty much isolated up here trying to preserve a decent, free way of life in the Northern Hemisphere."

Beirne, the first secretary-treasurer of AIFLD, has been succeeded in the post by his successor as president of the Communications Workers—Glenn Watts, who was master of ceremonies at the luncheon. Among those taking part as new members of the board of trustees was Nelson A. Rockefeller, the former Vice President and governor of New York.

Meany said continued progress for democratic principles in Latin America depends heavily on the workers and their organizations.

The only valid measure of the wealth of a nation, he said, is the standard of life of the great mass of its citizens.

It doesn't matter to a worker whether he loses his freedom to a Castro or to a Pinochet, Chile's military dictator, Meany said. "He loses his freedom whether the dictatorship is of the right or the left."

Castro's adventures in Africa are no assurance that he won't renew his expansionist aims in Latin America, Meany noted. But he is not likely to make any inroads, Meany suggested, if the workers on the continent are able to "get a decent share of whatever wealth the economy produces" and "could, through a democratic system, have an impact on the social and political life of their own countries."

While "we have a long way to go" to fulfill these objectives, Meany declared, "we are on our way."

TRUSTEES of the American Institute for Free Labor Development meet at AFL-CIO headquarters to review progress made in strengthening democratic institutions in Latin America and considering plans for the year ahead. AIFLD marked its 16th anniversary.

Unemployment Hovers In 6 Percent Range

(Continued from Page 1)

In a separate economic report, BLS said that wholesale prices last month rose by seven-tenths of 1 percent—a considerable slowdown from April's 1.3 percent jump but still high by historical standards.

The slowdown was most noticeable among prices of finished consumer goods, which increased five-tenths of 1 percent over the month compared to April's 1.9 percent rise. Finished consumer goods excluding food increased by eight-tenths of 1 percent, however, the second fastest rise in this category this year.

The rise in joblessness between April and May occurred entirely among adult women, BLS's Robert L. Stein observed at a congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing on the newest unemployment figures.

"This appeared to be mainly the result of a further expansion of the female labor force," he noted.

"Employment of adult women showed very little change over the month," said Stein, assistant commissioner for current employment analysis. "The proportion of adult women in the labor force continued to edge up, moving closer to the 50-percent mark."

The jobless rate for adult women rose from 5.8 to 6.3 percent over the month. The unemployment rate for adult men, meanwhile, stayed at 4.2 percent as a sharp drop in unemployment among 20 to 24-year-olds was countered by an increase among men between 25 and 54 years of age.

The rate for teenagers, which has been inching down in the past few months, fell four-tenths of 1 percent to 16.5 percent—still far too high, with thousands of youngsters soon expected to flood the job market as schools close for the summer.

The black unemployment rate rose from 11.8 to 12.3 percent during May while the rate for white workers remained unchanged at 5.2 percent. Nearly all of the increased joblessness among blacks took place among women. The black teenage unemployment rate, which fell in April, rose last month from 35.3 to 38.4 percent, near where it has been stuck for the past year.

For Americans with jobs, the average workweek in May declined three-tenths of an hour to 36 hours.

"It is possible that hours of work had been lengthened in some firms in March and April to make up for earlier production slowdowns caused by the unusually cold weather and the long coal strike," Stein said.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

6/10/78

NMU Scores Gains in New 3-Year Pact

New York—The National Maritime Union approved a new three-year agreement that will give crews of deep sea tankers and container vessels wage and benefit increases totaling over 30 percent.

NMU members ratified the agreement by a 10-to-1 ratio. It covers about 250 ships.

Under the agreement, crews will receive yearly wage increases of 7.5 percent and cost-of-living pay adjustments every six months starting on Dec. 16, 1979. Additional wage increases are provided for crews on vessels in excess of 38,000 power tons. This means that on larger tankers actual wages will increase over the negotiated scales by 10 to 11 percent.

The contract also boosts vacation pay each year of the agreement by $15 for entry level jobs, $25 for the middle level and $35 for key ratings.

In addition, disability pensions are increased from the present $50 a month to $100 a month. The contract also liberalizes the rules governing accrual of pension rights by permitting breaks in service of up to 10 years.

For example, a $250 monthly pension which now requires a seaman to have 20 years of service can be achieved over a 30-year period and a 30-year pension over 40 years. The provision will help seamen who otherwise might have lost pension benefits as a result of long interruptions of service.

OSHA Set to Issue Cotton-Dust Standard

(Continued from Page 1)

to workers in the cotton industry without placing an unfair burden on employers."

The White House-Labor Dept. agreement came a few days after a federal judge ordered the Administration to explain why it had bottled up the long overdue standard.

The ruling by Judge Howard F. Corcoran of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia stems from a suit the Clothing & Textile Workers had initiated in December 1975 protesting government foot-dragging on the cotton dust standard dating back to the Nixon Administration.

OSHA had missed a May 31 deadline for the issuance of the standard because of pressure from CWPS.

While Judge Corcoran granted the Justice Dept. a two-day delay to respond to his order, he stressed that "this case has been kicking around for about four years, mostly because the Dept. of Justice and the Dept. of Labor want to drag their feet. . . . Let us have no more excuses."

White House economic advisers have been attempting to have Marshall and Bingham water down the proposed standard by allowing higher exposure limits on cotton dust and providing for the use of respirators, rather than more effective engineering controls.

In an earlier letter to Marshall, ACTWU had expressed shock that presidential advisers would attempt to thwart the implementation of a strict regulation to protect the nation's textile workers from byssinosis, the disabling lung disease caused by exposure to excessive levels of cotton dust.

The move by Barry Bosworth, chairman of the wage and price council, to dilute the proposed standard threatens to "condemn tens of thousands of textile workers to a crippling lung disease and betrays the very purpose of the OSHA law," the union's leadership charged.

"We cannot believe that President Carter would countenance such an inhumane approach," ACTWU stressed, "and we urge you to reject Mr. Bosworth's unwarranted interference with the procedures established by law for setting occupational health standards."

A carry-over standard now in effect allows workplace concentrations of 1,000 micrograms of dust per cubic meter of air. Prior to public hearings last year, OSHA had proposed a seven-year phased reduction that would ultimately limit workplace exposures to 200 micrograms.

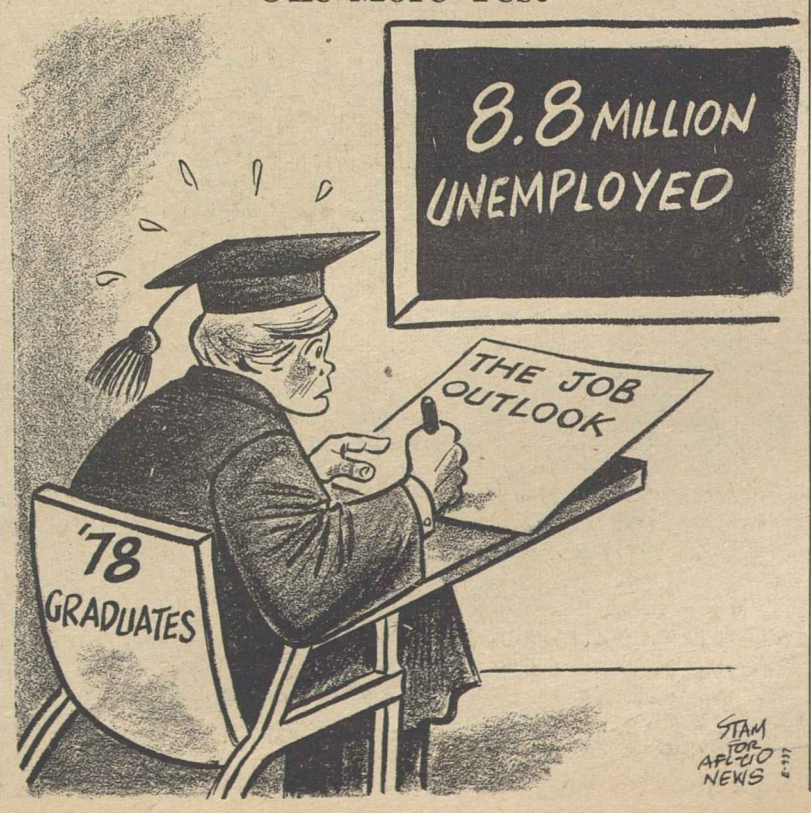
ACTWU and other unions testfying at the hearings warned that the 200-microgram level was unsafe, calling instead for an immediate reduction to 100 micrograms. They cited medical studies in Britain showing a prevalence of byssinosis among 15 percent of workers who had been exposed to 200 micrograms of cotton dust.

Employer groups had claimed in a letter to Charles H. Schultze, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, that compliance to a strict cotton dust standard would cost the industry $2.8 billion. Employers have made similar claims of excessive compliance costs in attempting to block other health standards that OSHA has issued in recent years.

OSHA estimates that it would cost the textile industry about $625 million for engineering controls to meet the proposed cotton-dust standard. Marshall has pointed out that this is about one-fourth of the cost estimated by the Ford Administration when the standard was being considered two years ago.

The cotton dust standard has been a political issue since the early 1970s. A memo that surfaced during the Watergate scandal suggested a delay in implementing a cotton dust standard as a trade-off to raise campaign funds for the 1972 re-election effort of former President Nixon.

One More Test



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Labor Law Fight Pressed, Filibuster Bar 2 Votes Shy

NEARLY 1,000 STEELWORKERS from all parts of the country rally on the steps of the Capitol as victims of labor law abuses press their case for passage of the reform measure now before the Senate. The USWA delegation was led by Vice President Leon Lynch, second from left.

New Cloture Try Set by Supporters

By David L. Perlman

The Senate came within a hairsbreadth of halting the filibuster that has prevented a vote on labor law reform and immediately prepared for a new effort to limit debate.

It will take the votes of 60 of the 100 senators to break the filibuster, and the number of cloture supporters has climbed from 42 on the first try to 58 a week later.

The first cloture vote, on June 7, was 42 for cloture and 47 opposed. The following day, cloture supporters moved into a 49-41 lead. The margin grew to 54-43 on June 13, to 58-41 on June 14 and 58-39 on June 15. A new attempt is set for June 20.

To come within grasp of the 60 votes, the bill's sponsors joined with Senator Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) in proposing a package of amendments carefully designed to overcome some of the alarmist allegations made against the bill by opponents.

These involved the time schedule for representation elections, the right of union access to workplaces to answer employers, the procedures for restoring the right of labor law violators to be awarded government contracts, and the formula for compensating workers who have been denied pay raises because their employers illegally refused to bargain with the union they had chosen.

Unlike the killer amendments that foes of the bill will seek to impose after cloture is invoked, the leadership amendments preserve the thrust of the House-passed bill—that employers should not profit from violating the law and

(Continued on Page 3)

House Cuts Labor Dept., HEW Funds

The House gave Republican budget-cutters a surprise victory and voted to slash $800 million from appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Both sides of the 220-181 vote attributed the cutback to fears of a California-style political backlash against the cost of government.

Rep. Clarence E. Miller (R-Ohio) has regularly and usually unsuccessfully offered budget-cutting amendments to appropriations bills But this time, 98 Democrats broke ranks to vote with a nearly solid lineup of Republicans for a 2 percent overall cutback.

"Proposition 13 had its effect," he said gleefully after the vote. A day later, the House gave voice vote approval to another Miller amendment cutting 2 percent from funds for programs of the Commerce and Justice Depts.

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Cites Obligations To Refugees

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to acknowledge this country's "special obligations" to refugees from Indochina with a more "generous and humane" immigration policy as well as assistance for resettlement programs in other nations.

A statement submitted to the House Subcommittee on Asian & Pacific Affairs acknowledged the deep divisions within the United States over the years of warfare in Indochina.

But a desire "to put the war behind us" cannot justify indifference

(Continued on Page 8)

Alternative to Service Slashes:

Tax Reforms Sought To Stave Off 'Chaos'

Public sector unions will spearhead state and local tax reform drives as an alternative to California-style destruction of vital government services in a voter rebellion against property tax inequities.

The AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. termed tax reform "essential" and set up a committee of union leaders to study alternative sources of tax revenue and work with the AFL-CIO to shape "a coordinated program of action."

PED President William H. McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters, stressed the need to take the initiative away from "irresponsible demagogues" of the type that have taken California to the brink of chaos.

Tax reform was also stressed in a separate statement by the State, County & Municipal Employees, not an affiliate of the department.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf termed the passage of California's Proposition 13 voter reaction "to an intolerable property tax burden." The message of California voters, he said, is that it's time to devise tax systems that place the heaviest burdens upon those who can best afford to pay."

Two AFL-CIO unions representing large groups of California public workers—the Service Employees and the Teachers—have challenged Proposition 13 in court, contending that it is legally defective as an amendment to the state constitution.

In a message to Service Employees locals throughout the nation, SEIU President George Hardy termed the California vote "the first step in a nationwide tax revolt" encouraged by conservative organizations but spurred by real inequities in taxes.

(Continued on Page 8)

Safety Violations Cited In Construction Disaster

By John R. Oravec

The deaths of 51 building trades craftsmen killed in an April construction site disaster were caused by at least three major factors stemming from 20 violations of federal job safety regulations, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration reported.

Following an initial six-week investigation of the Apr. 27 tragedy, OSHA proposed civil fines totaling $108,300 against three companies it cited for 10 willful and 10 serious safety violations that led to the collapse of scaffolding on a power plant cooling tower at Willow Island, W. Va.

All 51 workers on the scaffold plunged to their deaths when it tore away from the concrete tower and plummeted nearly 200 feet to the ground.

The Labor Dept. is also considering whether to have the Justice Dept. bring criminal action in the case. The three firms cited by OSHA are Research-Cottrell, Inc., Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and

(Continued on Page 2)

Unions Affirm Backing Of Civil Service Plan

President Carter's civil service reorganization plan got a strong endorsement from the AFL-CIO and affiliates representing a majority of federal workers at House hearings.

The plan, which will take effect at the end of July unless either the House or Senate votes to disapprove it, includes establishment of an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority. Its role would be comparable to that of the National Labor Relations Board in the private sector.

It would also divide the management role of the Civil Service Commission from its sometimes conflicting function as watchdog of the merit system and adjudicator of employee appeals. Under the proposed reorganization, the commission would be replaced by an Office of Personnel Management and a wholly separate Merit Systems Protection Board.

A panel of union witnesses—AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, American Federation of Government Employees President Kenneth T. Blaylock, Executive Director John A. McCart of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. and Research Director Saul Stein of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.—said the change would be for the better.

Meiklejohn, who opened the union presentation, welcomed the Administration's acceptance of the

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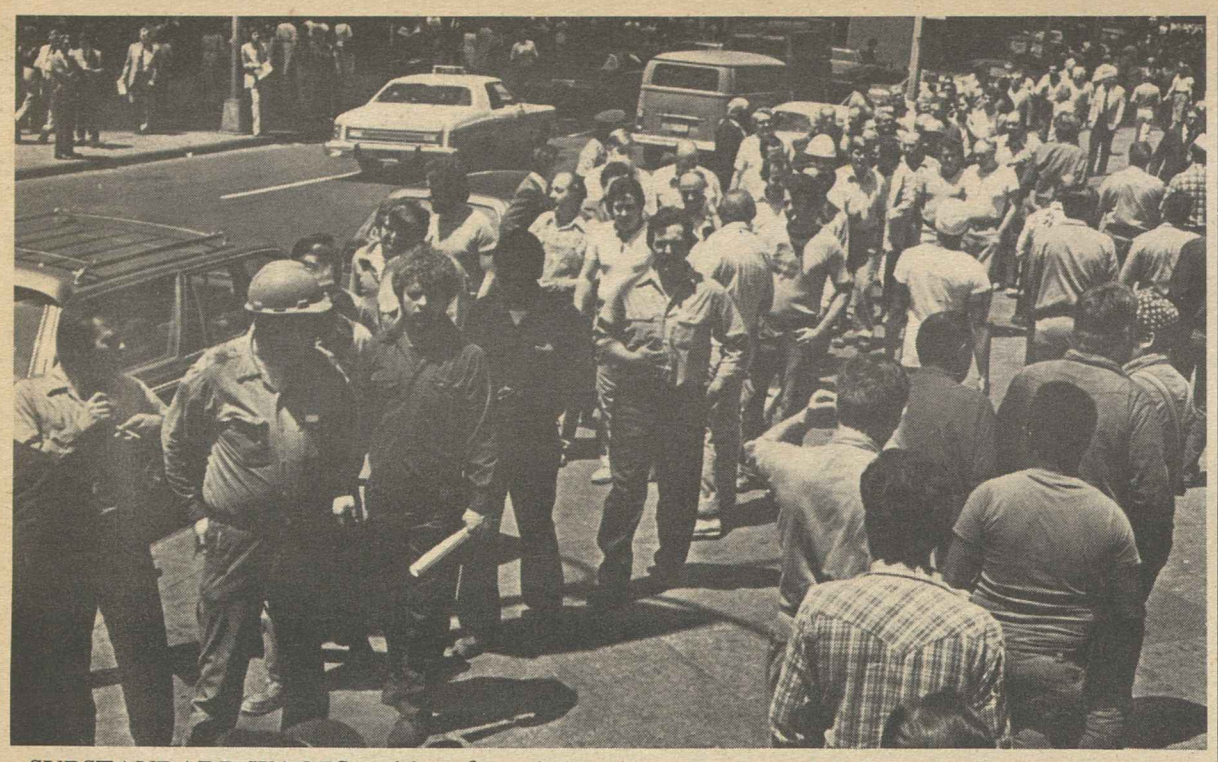


SUBSTANDARD WAGES and benefits paid by oil companies and their contractors on East Coast offshore drilling rigs are protested by members of nine unions in demonstrations in New York. The protest was aimed at Exxon, Shell, Texaco and Continental Oil companies. Unions taking part in the protest are the Asbestos Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Operating Engineers, Iron Workers, Painters, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the Seafarers. Similar protests were held in several other East Coast locations.

OSHA Cites 20 Safety Violations In Deaths of 51 Building Craftsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

United Engineers & Constructors, Inc.

Dr. Eula Bingham, assistant labor secretary for OSHA, said the tragedy could have been avoided "if proper tests had been conducted on concrete prior to removing forms; if the scaffold form work system had been properly secured to the tower, and if beam sections supporting the concrete lifting system had been anchored and maintained to support the maximum intended load."

President John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, who headed a team of representatives dispatched to Willow Island by the Building & Construction Trades Dept., commended OSHA for doing "a highly professional job" in the disaster investigation.

Research-Cottrell, a subcontractor building the giant cooling tower for the Monongahela Power Co., was cited for all 10 willful violations and six serious violations. The other two firms were cited for two serious violations each.

The 1970 job safety law prescribes criminal sanctions against an employer who willfully violates regulations resulting in the death of a worker.

Although willful safety violations have resulted in numerous worker deaths since the law went into effect, OSHA has yet to recommend criminal action against any violator.

For the 16 violations OSHA had charged against Research-Cottrell, the safety agency proposed penalties amounting to $105,100. They include fines of $10,000 for each of the 10 willful violations and fines ranging from $600 to $900 for each of the six serious violations.

Research-Cottrell, which is based in Bound Brook, N.J., later claimed that the proposed penalties were unjustified and said it intends to contest the OSHA action.

Fines of $1,600 each were proposed against Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and United Engineers & Constructors for the four serious violations.

Among the willful violations Research-Cottrell was charged with, OSHA accused the company of:

- Not making tests on field cured concrete specimens to insure the concrete had attained sufficient strength to safely support the load prior to removing forms.
- Not anchoring the scaffolding formwork so it could adequately resist horizontal and vertical loads.
- Improperly anchoring and maintaining beams for the cathead lifts so they could support the maximum intended load.
- Inadequately instructing workers in the hazards of premature removal of supports for the concrete forms, scaffold and cathead.
- Failing to inspect all wire ropes at least once a month and not keeping proper inspection records.

Dr. Bingham said that while the violations announced following the initial investigation were the main factors contributing to the disaster, "we are continuing to investigate other matters, and additional citations may be announced later."

She pointed out that OSHA has limited inspection capability since it must attempt to cover nearly 6 million workplaces with an inspection staff of 1,400.

"We cannot be in all workplaces at all times, or even on a regular basis. The ultimate responsibility was placed on employers providing safe and healthful workplaces," she stressed.

Chavez Leads Protest Against Picketing Ban

Yuma, Ariz.—Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez was arrested and jailed here for defying a court order prohibiting picketing by the UFW in its efforts to organize melon field workers.

Chavez, who called the court injunction the most restrictive he has seen in 28 years, spent the night in the Yuma County jail rather than obey the order, which he charged is unconstitutional and violative of First Amendment rights.

At a hearing the next day, Judge B. L. Helm ordered Chavez to vacate the jail and to stand trial on the charge June 23. But the judge rejected the motion of UFW lawyers to quash the injunction on constitutional grounds, saying that further picketing would "raise the fear of intimidation."

The arrest occurred when Chavez, leading a group of about 30 UFW pickets, was confronted by sheriff's deputies at a canteloupe field owned by G. & S. Produce Co., just each of Yuma. The UFW has been attempting to organize workers there and at the Pasquinelli Produce Co. since late May.

Deputies read the injunction to Chavez, who asked the other pickets to leave the site. Sheriff's Capt. Cecil Crow then arrested Chavez and his wife, Helen, and ordered them to appear in Yuma County court.

The growers contend that the melon field workers are already covered by a contract with the Teamsters, but the Teamsters disclaimed any interest. Last year it agreed with the UFW not to contest the latter's jurisdiction over field workers.

The UFW expressed confidence that it would win a reversal of the Yuma County injunction, but stressed that long litigation over the issue could have a chilling effect on the union aspirations of local farm workers.

Earlier, the UFW announced at its Keene, Calif., headquarters the signing of five new contracts with major growers, including a pact with the largest asparagus harvesting company in California's Imperial Valley.

The seven-month contract with Gourmet Harvesting & Packing Co. of El Centro will provide workers with medical, pension, and other fringe benefits for the first time, plus wage increases. The company employs 700 workers at peak season and supplies workers for asparagus and cantaloupe harvesting and for thinning and weeding work.

Four other agreements, covering over 1,000 farm workers, also provide wage and benefit improvements. They include a pact with one of California's largest melon growers, the union's first contract with an employer in Blythe at the California-Arizona border, and contracts with a large citrus grower and a nursery firm.

Filibuster Calendar: The Victims' Cases

Every day of the Senate filibuster by opponents of the Labor Law Reform bill produces a new anniversary, of sorts, for the victims of weaknesses in the present federal labor law. The following examples were compiled by the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

JUNE 12—The 14th day of the filibuster came three years after an NLRB administrative law judge ruled that St. Anne's Nursing Home in St. Louis had flagrantly violated the National Labor Relations Act by unfair labor practices that made it impossible to hold a fair election to determine if the workers wanted to be represented by the Service Employees.

The nursing home administrator had called employees into her office individually before the vote, warning them that if the union won the institution would have no choice but to shut down. At group meetings, supervisors warned of strikes and violence if the union came in.

In that atmosphere, the union narrowly lost the election and almost immediately the two workers most active in the organizing effort were fired.

The NLRB ordered them reinstated, and they finally got their jobs back about a year later. But management's threats had done the job and the union finally had to give up the organizing effort.

JUNE 13—The filibuster went into its 15th day but workers at King Radio Corp. in Olathe, Kan., had to wait more than 10 years after they voted for representation by the Communications Workers before they got a union contract.

In between, there were directives from the NLRB ordering the company to bargain in good faith backed up by enforcement orders of a federal appellate court. There was also the illegal firing of four union supporters.

Only after nine years of lawbreaking—on June 13, 1975—was the company convicted of civil contempt of court. Faced with a potentially heavy fine, it finally returned to the bargaining table and reached a contract agreement.

It took workers 10 years and five months from the time they exercised their right to union representation to get a contract.

JUNE 14—The Senate failed to vote cloture on the 16th day of the filibuster, which was the second anniversary of the day JoAnn Paulda of Alton, Ill., was fired by Hit 'N Run Foods. That same week, four other workers were fired. All were supporters of a Retail Clerks organizing campaign. More than a year later, the NLRB ruled they had been illegally fired and ordered that they be given back pay. They are still waiting.

Also waiting is Debbie Varady, an employee of the chain at another store who also supported the union. The NLRB found that the reason given for her firing—an accusation that she ate potato chips without paying for them—was a feeble pretext for getting rid of a union supporter. But she is still waiting for reinstatement and back pay.

JUNE 15—The 17th day of the filibuster came two years after the start of unfair labor practice hearings at which employees of Morse Food Mart at New Bedford, Mass., told an NLRB administrative law judge of anti-union harassment and threats by their employer.

A majority of the 71 employees at the store had signed authorization cards for the Meat Cutters in November 1975. The firm's unfair labor practices, including blunt warnings that union supporters would be "cut from the payroll," made a fair election impossible, the NLRB said. It ordered the firm to bargain with the union.

Finally, as the company maneuvered a further delay pending an enforcement order by a federal court of appeals, the workers struck for union recognition last November and only then were able to negotiate a contract.

If they had waited for the labor law procedures to give them their rights, they might still be without union protection.

ILG Funds College Program

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers presented a grant of $60,000 to City College of New York to establish a Sol C. Chaikin Fund for Labor Studies for undergraduate students.

Beginning next year, the fund will provide grants for CCNY seniors based on academic ability and labor studies, including original research projects for which students will receive credits through the college's honors program.

In presenting the contribution voted by the union's executive board, ILGWU Sec.-Treas. Shelley Appleton noted a long relationship has existed between the college and the union's officers, many of whom are graduates of CCNY. Chaikin, the ILGWU's president, attended CCNY for four years before going on to Brooklyn Law School for a law degree.

The fund will also provide grants for student internships with the ILGWU. The interns would spend eight to 10 hours per week during an academic year studying union activities.

The main thrust of the internship program is to offer students an opportunity to study the policies, structure and operations of a major labor union. The ILGWU also said it would offer part-time jobs to CCNY juniors and seniors interested in labor studies.

Gap Narrows to 2 Votes:

New Effort Slated To Halt Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

that the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board should not lend itself to needless delays.

Anticipating cloture, the conservative coalition that is fighting the bill has introduced close to 1,000 amendments that can be called up by the sponsors. But Senate procedures allow for quick disposal of amendments that a majority of senators do not wish to debate.

The 58 senators who have voted for cloture include 44 of the 62 Democrats and 14 of the 38 Republicans. The bill itself has the bipartisan sponsorship of Human Resources Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

With the 60 vote target within clear sight, attendance became crucial in the timing of future cloture votes. Opposition senators were under no obligation to be on hand since the votes against cloture are immaterial. Even if only five senators vote against limiting debate, cloture will fail if fewer than 60 affirmative votes are cast.

Some senators supporting cloture have had to cancel home-state commitments and make extraordinary efforts to return to Washington in time for cloture votes.

The bill has been extensively lobbied on both sides, with a massive effort by an alliance of employer organizations and right-wing groups matched against an aroused trade union movement. Supporters and opponents alike have zeroed in on the half-dozen senators who have voted against cloture but have not shut the door to the possibility of a switch. One of them, Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), was a cosponsor of the amendments Majority Leader Byrd introduced, and others have told union leaders from their home states that they are still open-minded.

Republicans who had initially voted against cloture but switched on subsequent votes are John H. Heinz (Pa.), Charles H. Percy (Ill.), Robert T. Stafford (Vt.) and Ted Stevens of Alaska, who is assistant minority leader. Democratic switches for cloture came from the two Kentucky senators, Wendell H. Ford and Walter Huddleston, and Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.).

No senator of either party who has voted for cloture has switched to oppose it.

Meanwhile, opponents have been claiming that the 58 votes mark the limit of support for cloture, and Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), the leader of the filibuster, called on Byrd to concede defeat and withdraw the bill.

Instead, Byrd served notice that the effort will continue and scheduled the June 20 vote.

Unionists Appointed To Labor Dept. Posts

Two trade-union leaders have been appointed Labor Dept. regional representatives by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall.

They are Kenneth English, formerly president of Rubber Workers Local 887 in Albany, Ga., and Sidney S. Stoddard, business agent, financial secretary and treasurer of Iron Workers Local 516 in Portland, Ore.

English will become regional representative in Atlanta while Stoddard's office will be in Seattle.

English, who is 30 years old, had headed his local since 1969. He also was a vice president and member of the administration committee of the Georgia AFL-CIO.

Stoddard, 54, also has been serving as financial secretary and treasurer of the Iron Workers' Pacific Northwest District Council. He was also president of the Portland Metal Trades Council.

House Reduces Funds For Labor Dept., HEW

(Continued from Page 1)

The Miller amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations would allow cuts of up to 5 percent in any program, leaving the decision on where to make the cuts up to the Administration.

After voting for the $800 million cut, however, the House backtracked on an earlier vote that would cut $28 million from the budget of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

The OSHA cutback, proposed by Rep. Stevens Symms (R-Ida.), was initially adopted by a 201-179 vote. But before the appropriations bill was put to a final vote, the House reversed itself on the issue by a 216-184 vote.

In addition to the overall $800 million cutback, the House voted an apparent cut of $1 billion in welfare spending. But the wording made it uncertain what the actual reduction would be. The amendment directed HEW to accomplish the savings without reduction in benefits. Its sponsor, Rep. Robert Michel (R-Ill.), claimed the amount could be saved by ending waste and fraud.

As it did last year, the House sought to use the appropriations bill to bar any Medicaid funds from being used to finance abortions.

The Senate has in the past insisted on exceptions to the prohibition, and last year it took six months to finally settle the deadlock through a compromise that allowed funding of abortions for victims or rape or incest, or where birth would likely result in severe physical health damage to the mother.

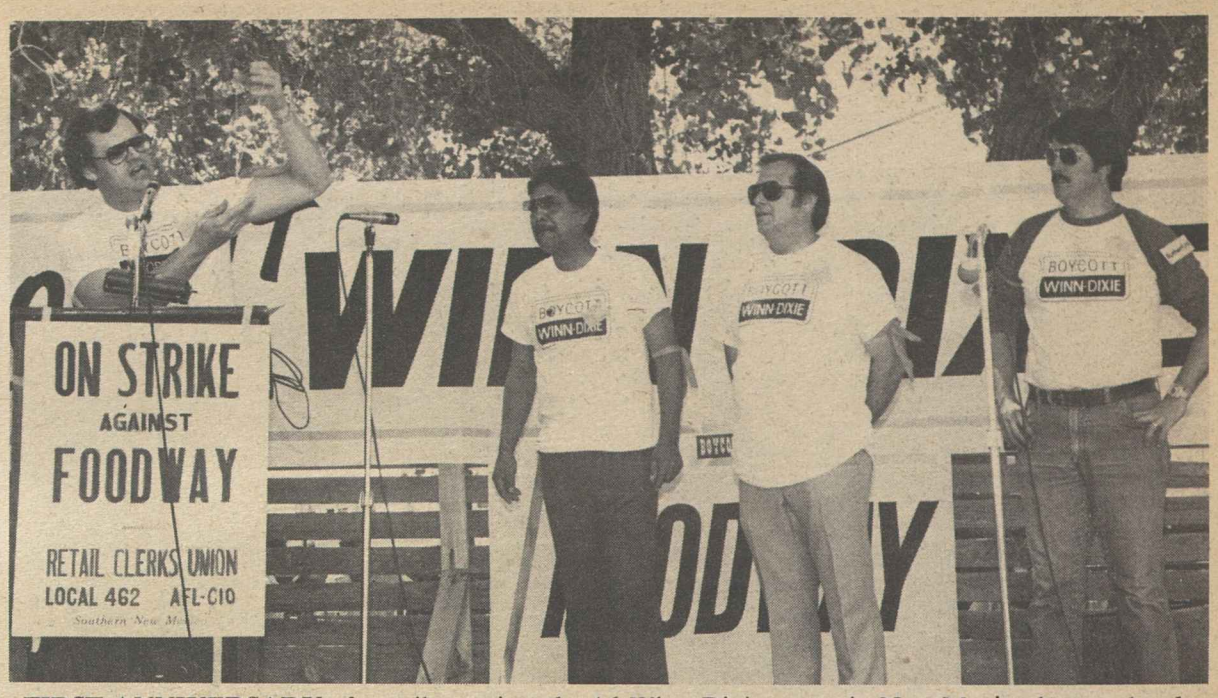
House Majority Leader James C. Wright, Jr., proposed the same compromise to head off a new deadlock on the issue, but the House voted 212-198 for a more stringent ban.

In another controversial rider to the funding bill, the House voted 232-177 to forbid use of federal funds to enforce any racial quotas in college hiring or admissions. It rejected, however, an amendment barring enforcement of all affirmative action programs.

The House interrupted its appropriations debate to take up and pass a labor-supported bill containing a 15-year federal loan guarantee package for New York City.

The $2 billion in loan guarantees — that will not cost the federal government any money unless the city defaults—were approved by a 247-155 vote that showed support from all sections of the country.

Two years ago, a more limited short-term loan guarantee program that is now expiring passed by only a handful of votes.



FIRST ANNIVERSARY of a strike against the 16 Winn-Dixie stores in New Mexico by two locals of the Retail Clerks is observed with a rally in Las Cruces. Addressing the rally of 3,000 trade unionists were left, Eddie Eyer, president of RCIU Local 462; Richard Chavez, brother of Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez; RCIU Sec.-Treas. Thomas G. Whaley, and Robert Comeaux, special coordinator of the AFL-CIO's Winn-Dixie boycott.

Puerto Rico Senate Backs Reform Bill

San Juan, P.R. — The Puerto Rico Senate has sent a message to its counterpart in Washington urging enactment of labor law reform.

The reform bill, like the original National Labor Relations Act, would apply to Puerto Rico as well as other U.S. jurisdictions.

The Commonwealth's Senate adopted a resolution of endorsement and directed that it be sent to the U.S. Senate "by the speediest possible means of communication."

Shannon Wall Re-Elected as NMU Leader

New York—A slate headed by incumbent President Shannon J. Wall was swept into office in recently concluded National Maritime Union elections.

Wall, who was opposed by Eugene Herson and Eli M. Weir, received 11,784 votes while Herson and Weir together garnered 1,420.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas Martinez also ran far ahead of his opposition, picking up 10,797 votes to 1,067 for his closest challenger.

Three vice presidential candidates were unopposed. They are John C. Hughes of St. Louis, Rene C. Lioeanjie of Panama, and James F. Paterson of Boston.

The Wall ticket took a clean sweep, winning elections for the 23 branch agent and 23 patrolman positions in deep sea, river and lake port cities across the nation, in Panama and in Puerto Rico. All officials were elected to five-year terms.

Wall began his first five-year term as president in 1973 after serving in other union elective positions.

Wall joined NMU 34 years ago. He served successively as port patrolman in San Francisco and San Pedro, Calif., and as an agent in Baltimore. He later was elected a vice president and subsequently secretary-treasurer.

A total of 14,722 eligible NMU members cast votes in the balloting that began on Apr. 1. The election period lasted for 60 days to give members at sea or in foreign ports an opportunity to vote. Balloting took place at 27 union branch offices in major port cities.

The balloting was conducted and certified by the Honest Ballot Association.

Workers Give Senators Insight on Law Abuses

Dozens of men and women who had never before been to a senator's office have proved to be among the most effective lobbyists for labor law reform.

To senators who would listen—and most senators or their staff aides have listened with genuine interest—they gave first-hand testimony to the inadequacy of the National Labor Relations Act when it comes to protecting worker rights to union representation.

The callers are known on Capitol Hill as "the victims"—workers who were fired or otherwise discriminated against because employers have found it cheaper to violate a toothless law than to live up to it.

When Steelworkers from all parts of the country came to Washington recently to call on their senators, the union delegation included workers from the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. who are still without a contract even though the NLRB ruled that their employer hadn't bargained in good faith.

A score of other unions have brought in workers to tell senators personally what it means to stick your neck out in support of the right guaranteed by law to organize and bargain collectively.

Carolyn Butts, a clerk at a Winn-Dixie food store in Las Cruces, N.M., said she came to Washington to help get labor law reform, along with several of her co-workers, "so we can make it easier for our children."

She didn't succeed in changing the vote of Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.). But she and two co-workers spent 90 minutes with him trying.

When Kentucky's two senators switched from an initial vote against cloture to support, a factor could have been the visit to Washington by Winiford Hill of Bowling Green, Ky., one of 21 store workers fired soon after they petitioned for union representation.

His personal goal is to see that "the ordinary working person gets some kind of equal justice."

To a Mississippi worker who was penalized for helping a Boilermakers campaign, coming to Washington "might help change a law that should have been different to begin with."

He's still waiting to get his job back, and he can't figure out how a senator's aide could tell him that labor law reform isn't needed because the present law is working well.

Davis Named to Panel On Career Education

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis has been named a member of the National Advisory Council for Career Education.

Davis will serve a term ending November 1980, Sec. Joseph A. Califano of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare said in announcing his appointment to the panel.

The council was set up by Congress to review and evaluate federal career education programs and to recommend any needed changes.

State-County Picked by Units In Two States

The State, County & Municipal Employees won two representation elections in Florida and one in New Mexico covering more than 4,700 local government and school board workers.

The three victories within a two-day period give AFSCME representation rights for 461 clerical and technical employees of the city government in Albuquerque, N.M.; 3,600 non-professional workers employed by the Orange County school system in Orlando, Fla., and 729 blue-collar employees of the Lee County school board centered in Fort Myers, Fla.

In the Albuquerque election, 396 voted for AFSCME to 6 for the New Mexico Supervisors Association and 22 for no union. With the victory, AFSCME now represents more than 1,700 Albuquerque city workers and 6,000 public employees in the state.

The Orange County school employees voted 917 for the AFSCME to 668 for no union and 178 for an alliance of two other unions. The bargaining unit includes teachers' aides, clerks, bus drivers, custodians and food service workers.

In the Lee County school employees election, 256 voted for AFSCME to 68 for no union and 25 for another union.

AFSCME has carried five elections in Florida during 1978 to win representation rights for some 8,500 local government and school board employees. The union also represents 27,500 Florida state employees.

Keeping Our House in Order

FORTY YEARS AGO, the Wagner Act seemed to establish an impenetrable legal shield for the protection of working people eager to exercise their right to organize and bargain collectively. Since then, however, increasingly delayed enforcement, the exploitation of loopholes and a lack of meaningful penalties have steadily weakened the act's effectiveness.

Unscrupulous employers—still relatively few in number, yet in control of a great many jobs—are currently finding it profitable to repeatedly break the law. Penalties are simply shrugged off, as is the cost of protracted litigation; and morality apparently has no standing in these scofflaw boardrooms.

Accordingly, workers do not have a fair chance to organize where they are opposed by an employer with the resources and the determination to deny them this basic human right.

The admittedly modest Labor Law Reform Act presents us with an opportunity to correct an outrageous situation. It would have little, if any, effect on law-abiding employers and unions, being intended simply to remove the obstacles now preventing workers from enjoying the collective bargaining rights they are already legally entitled to. The weaknesses in NLRB's enforcement powers have, in practice, denied these rights to thousands of people.

The opposition, not surprisingly, has labeled the reform "a labor power grab" and "an effort to force workers into unions." Following House passage of the bill, probusiness forces declared, "we are heading toward a labor-controlled government." As the New York Times stated in announcing its support for the legislation, "Such claims have little merit in the light of the abuses that have grown up under existing legislation, particularly in the South, where many companies depend on the availability of relatively cheap, nonunionized labor."

EMPLOYERS WHO BREAK our labor laws and deny workers their due are certainly not representative of all employers. Nonetheless, effective safeguards must be instituted to protect workers from those employers not in the vast majority. It is important to note that honest businessmen stand to gain from this, too, for they would no longer have to fear the unfair competition that flourishes on exploitation of human need.

Any organized body exercises power, of course, and organized labor is no exception. And yet it has looked out not only for itself but also, as the Scriptures say, for "the least of these." It has fought for the welfare of the nonunionized worker as well as for the unionized. It has led our nation in the "politics of compassion," supporting legislation designed to bring into the mainstream of American life those who have somewhow been shunted aside.

All too often in these struggles, though, the unions have been almost alone. If the United States is to stand before the world as an example of democracy and human rights, it is incumbent upon all of us to join in the effort to keep our own house—our own society—in order. This means Congress and the citizens of this country must not be blind to violations of the rights of workers, or deaf to their pleas for prompt correction of the inadequacies of the present law.

—Sen. Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of Americans for Justice on the Job, in The New Leader.

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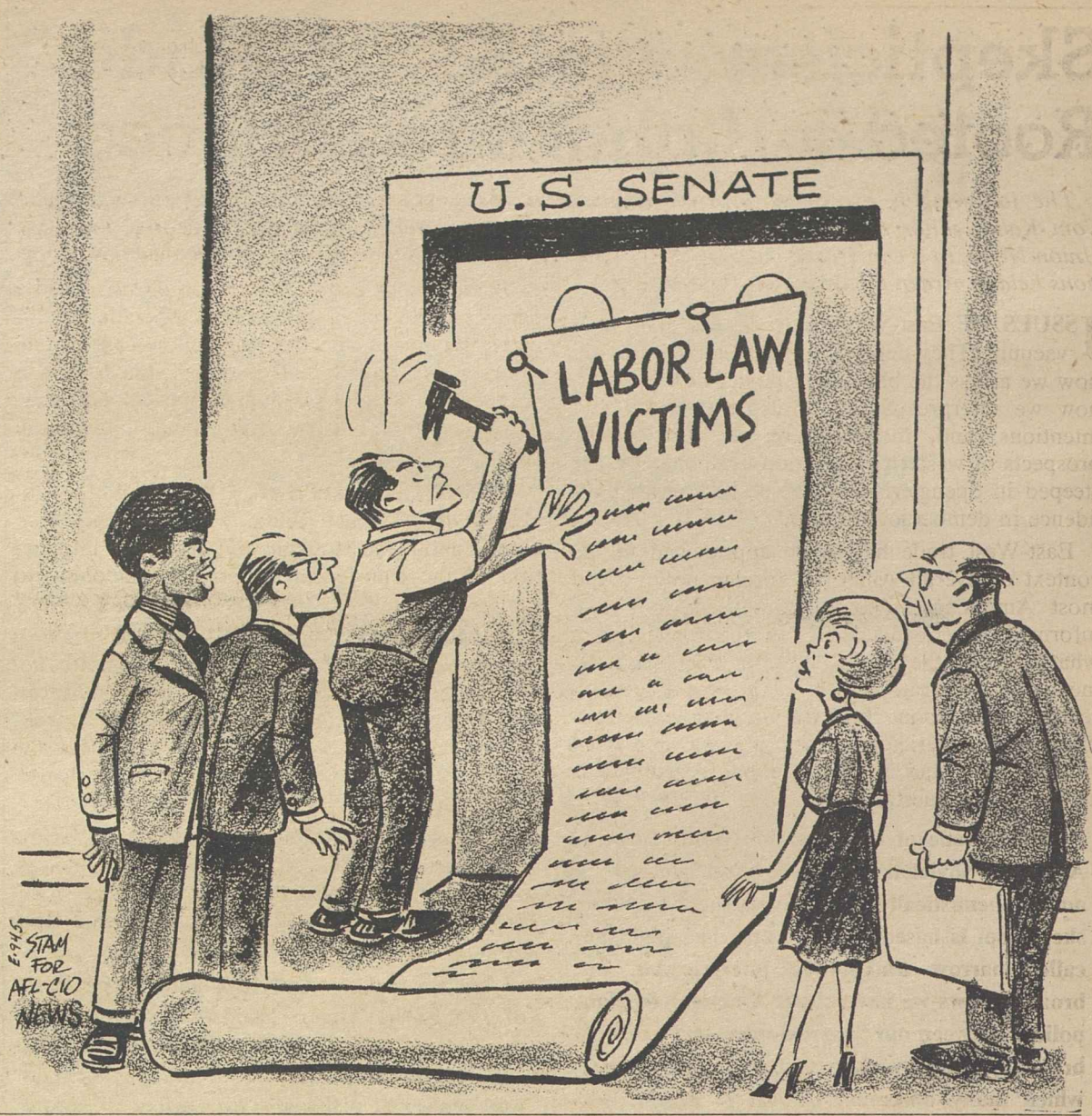

Ancient Tribalism:

Vietnamese Purge of Chinese Makes Mockery of Marxism

By Gus Tyler

THEY CALL THEM the "boat people." In small craft they seek refuge in other lands. They come by the thousands every week, pouring into ports of Southeast Asia.

By ancestry, they are Chinese; by citizenry, they are Vietnamese. Their roots in their adopted land pre-date the birth of Christ. But most of the "boat people" are seen as newcomers whose families had been settled in Vietnam since 1776.

They flee because life has been made impossible for them. The Chinese in Vietnam—as elsewhere in Southeast Asia—are very heavily businessmen. So they are being economically liquidated by the Vietnamese Communists.

In the process, the Chinese are stripped of their capitalist properties. They are also asked to "volunteer" for creative work in some distant forbidding jungle. And just to make sure that they don't fall into their old capitalist habits again, the "volunteers" are denuded of their personal belongings as well.

For some of the petty bureaucrats in charge of such cleansing of the social order, the operation is real fun. They hate Chinese to begin with—in a tradition of national enmity that goes back a couple of millenia.

The refugees are as plentiful as they are pitiable. Some 800,000 of them lived in Saigon, the former capital of South Vietnam, now renamed Ho Chi Minh City in honor of its "liberator." All in all, there are about a million and a quarter Chinese whom the Vietnamese would like to purge to cleanse their soil.

Most of the boat people go to nearby Malaysia and Thailand. Others go to Singapore, Taiwan and Korea; some make the longer trip to the Philippines; and a few intrepid souls even set out for Australia.

The Chinese Communists are outraged by the maltreatment of their blood brothers. Peking has issued a stern warning to Hanoi to halt its "erroneous policy of ostracizing, persecuting and expelling the Chinese residents" or "bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from these unwarranted measures."

The Chinese are also Communists, of course, with no love for the bourgeois businessmen. (Without Chinese aid, it is doubtful that Vietnam could have stood up long under American pressure.) But the Communists of Peking are also Chinese, now sending ships into hostile Vietnamese waters to pick up the boat people.

So once more ancient tribalism makes a mockery of the Marxist dictum—"workers of the world unite"—as China assails Russia, as Vietnam assails China, as Cambodia assails Vietnam. There they are—all Red and all ready to wage their aged wars against one another.

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We Cannot Deny Our Obligation

The American labor movement is deeply concerned about Indochinese and other political refugees throughout the world. Our concern is rooted in historic and fundamental American values, values we believe must be continually reasserted in our foreign and domestic policies. Our concern is rooted also in a firm understanding of the dangers of totalitarianism. Above all, our concern reflects the strong humanitarian impulses of working people who know what it means to be able to depend upon each other in the hope of finding freedom.

No organization is more concerned about the problem of unemployment than the AFL-CIO. But that problem will hardly be affected by the number of Indochinese refugees we are talking about—an estimated 25,000 a year—or even by the 50,000 political refugees the Administration proposes to admit annually. . . .

Although there are some who wish to ignore these refugees by denying that the United States has any obligation to them, we cannot deny our participation in the war, nor can we abandon the people with whom we were allied for so many years. We have a special obligation to them, especially to those who continue to risk their lives escaping in time of need. . . .

—From AFL-CIO statement to the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Detente an Illusion:

Skepticism over Soviet Trade Rooted in Labor's Experience

The following is excerpted from remarks by Tom Kahn, editor of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News, to a conference on U.S.-Soviet relations held at Arden House earlier this year.

ISSUES OF East-West trade do not arise in a vacuum. They depend, in the final analysis, on how we assess the balance of power in the world, how we interpret Soviet strategic interests and intentions, and, indeed, how we perceive the prospects of western civilization—whether we are steeped in Spenglerian gloom or filled with confidence in democracy's future.

East-West trade has to be approached in the context of overall American foreign policy. And most Americans, including quite educated and informed Americans, have not the faintest idea what some of the prime actors in this drama—I mean the corporate actors on the world scene—really believe about the strategic goals and capabilities of American foreign policy, or indeed whether they start from the premise that this is an important question.

The attitude of the labor movement toward American-Soviet trade can be most generously and euphemistically described as skeptical. Our skepticism is based not only on what might be called narrow trade-union interests but on broader views we have about American foreign policy. Between our "narrow interests" and our broader worldview there is not the dichotomy, which many observers profess to see in our national foreign policy, between "idealism" and "realism," between pursuing human rights and defending practical interests.

We start with our rock-bottom mandate—to advance the living and working conditions of our members, indeed, of all American workers. As a matter of self-interest, American workers want protection from the unfair competition of cheap foreign labor. Some call it protectionism and it may well translate into pressure for import quotas, higher tariffs and the rest. But in the longer run it also means that we have a vested interest in the development of effective trade unions throughout the world, unions that will deprive low-wage employers of the unfair advantage they now enjoy.

Trade unions can only function effectively in a democratic climate—the more democratic the climate, the more effective the union can be, all things being equal. You may be able to run a corporation without freedom of speech, assembly, and association, but you can't run a union without them.

THERE ARE OTHER GROUNDS for our skepticism. For one thing, we are deeply concerned about the strategic and economic implication of the transfer of American technology to the Soviet Union.

There is more than a risk that such transfers can enhance Soviet military capability—either through direct military application or spillover. We hear persuasive allegations that U.S. technology has enabled the Soviets to narrow the MIRV gap, to upgrade armored vehicles, to develop cruise missiles, etc.

Military considerations aside, what will be the economic impact of joining American technology with a system of slave labor? Will American workers face a new round of unfair competition from abroad?

Are we making American bankers partners of the Soviet Union against the interest of American workers? Will western bankers encourage the Soviet Union to dump goods on our market at artificially low prices to secure foreign exchange for repayment or for priority projects? And if this happens, whom can displaced American workers look to for help?

Finally, we are skeptical because so many of the arguments we hear for expanded trade with the Soviet Union are inextricably embedded in the doctrine of detente. We think detente is an illusion—a dangerous illusion built on pious hopes and wishful thinking. We think our view has been borne out in Angola and in the Horn of Africa, to name only the most current cases of Soviet imperialism.

Impact of Proposition 13:

California Faces Sharp Cut In Critical Public Services

THE SEVERE LIMIT California voters have put on the state's taxing ability poses a serious threat to both the quality and quantity of critical public services, President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. warned.

Police and fire protection and public education will be among the first and hardest hit, he said, noting that just in the Los Angeles area alone, at least 2,000 fire fighters have already received layoff notices and 55 fire stations are scheduled for immediate shutdown. McClennan is also president of the Fire Fighters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, McClennan said that while it is too early to predict how deep the cuts resulting from passage of Proposition 13 will be, the immediate impact clearly signals trouble down the road.

"You could compare it to an earthquake," he declared, and it will be impossible to assess the damage and danger until the dust settles. He said that the potential spread of the so-called taxpayer revolt is a serious concern to the labor movement, not only because of the jobs affected, but also because of its effect on the quality of life.

McClennan said that President Carter's 5.5 percent cap on federal pay increases due this year "presents a real problem" for unions negotiating for public sector workers at all levels of government.

He said he was "shocked" when the President announced that he had not only imposed the lid on federal employees, but had already sent a letter to all 50 governors and to mayors of major cities informing them of his action and urging them "to do the same thing." He said the President should "leave the bargaining of public employees to the public employees," adding that the kind of action the President took makes that already "very difficult job much more difficult."

McClennan also noted that many politicians throughout the country running for office attempt to make public employees the scapegoats for the financial problems of the cities.

"Our people resent that," he stressed. "Public employees are dedicated workers. They give their all to their jobs, and they resent it when people continually try to place the blame for the ills of the cities on them."

McClennan predicted that public employee unions would continue to grow rapidly even with the threatened employment cutbacks.

"Many of the people who work in the public sector are fearful for their jobs," he said. "They feel as though their best protection is to get into the labor movement."

Turning to the Labor Law Reform bill now before the Senate, McClennan said that although public employees won't be directly affected by the legislation, they are working hard for passage of the bill "because we know that no matter what happens to the private sector of the labor movement, it is definitely going to have an impact in the public sector."

"We are fighting for the life of the labor movement," he declared.

Questioning McClennan on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Susan McKenzie of the Bureau of National Affairs and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The program is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA have spoken. But what did they say? What they did is clear enough. The voters went to the polls June 6 and approved the Jarvis-Gann initiative by a margin of more than 2 to 1. That amendment to the state constitution slashed property taxes 60 percent as of July 1 and strictly limited future increases.

The result will be a loss of $7 billion in tax revenue. The emergency response at all governmental levels was to freeze spending and begin planning layoffs and cutbacks in public services. The impact will hit police and fire personnel, libraries, health clinics, schools.

Jarvis-Gann offered a handy outlet for pent-up frustration. Inflation pushed income tax rates into higher brackets while real estate speculation swelled prices and property taxes, too. So the same factors that got taxpayers mad also created a revenue surplus.

The understandable discontent of the ordinary homeowner was exploited by those who had much more to gain—the landlords and the wealthier property holders.

Beyond that, the conservatives are attempting to convert the California vote into national significance. Howard Jarvis, the 75-year old crusader who has lost every attempt to win elective office, announced he was forming the American Tax Reduction Movement to carry his anti-tax message to other states. "We are seeing the beginning of a new American revolution," Jarvis declared.

Conservative economist Milton Friedman, in his syndicated column a few months ago, wrote approvingly of the 2-1 majority by which Tennessee voters adopted an amendment to limit state spending to the state's growth rate. "One down, 49 to go," Friedman wrote. Now it is two down, 48 to go, in the view of hardline conservatives.

Another way to view the California vote is that it was an understandable, if irrational, reaction by a broad range of working people to the failure of elected representatives to provide tax justice and responsive government.

THE MALDISTRIBUTION of wealth in America has remained unchanged for a quarter century. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the top fifth of America's families received more than 40 percent of the nation's income as of 1974. The bottom fifth received only 5.4 percent of national income.

Over the decades, the big corporations and the wealthy have successfully shifted more and more of the tax burden to the shoulders of middle and low-income workers.

Since World War II, federal revenues from corporate income taxes fell from 34 percent to 14 percent in 1974 and regressive payroll taxes on working people rose from 3.9 percent of federal receipts in 1944 to 30 percent in 1974.

Most working people pay what they are supposed to pay—it is withheld on pay day. But the higher income groups pay far less than the tax schedule calls for through such loopholes as capital gains.

As the Congress now ponders a tax cut to help stimulate the economy and prevent a recession next year, it also is considering some "reforms."

One of the "reforms" gathering the strongest support would reduce the capital gains tax rate and benefit those with incomes of $100,000 and more. The Carter Administration and organized labor are fighting this "fat-cat" tax break, but it has 60 sponsors in the Senate and wide support in the House.

The Fiscal 1979 revenue loss from capital gains provisions totals more than $19 billion and, according to the Treasury Dept., about two-thirds of that loss benefits the wealthiest 2 percent of taxpayers.

The struggle goes on, usually behind the scenes, in the nation's capital as well as in the states to determine who pays how much to run government. The basic aim of conservatives is to reduce revenues going to government and starve social programs, block health and welfare programs and curtail public services.

CALIFORNIA'S PROPOSITION 13 VOTE could seriously threaten the quantity and quality of essential public services, President William H. McClennan, center, of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Susan McKenzie of the Bureau of National Affairs, and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired on Mutual radio.

DRIVE FOR PASSAGE of the Labor Law Reform bill in the Senate got a boost with the delivery to Capitol Hill of more than 8,000 postcards signed by union members in Kentucky. State AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. Leonard S. Smith, left, made the delivery to Kentucky Senators Walter D. Huddleston and Wendell H. Ford after meeting with COPE National Director Al Barkan, center, and Regional Director Frank McGrath.

Training Pact for Guam Awarded to Engineers

San Francisco—Local 3 of the Operating Engineers has signed a $450,000 Labor Dept. contract to train 200 Guam workers in general construction trades aimed at developing a resident workforce of skilled craftsmen.

The contract calls for the IUOE local to provide entry training for about 150 Guam workers and to offer courses to upgrade the skills of 50 others.

IUOE President J. C. Turner, who was present at the contract signing, said the training program would help correct abuses of workers on the island and improve living standards.

He praised the cooperative efforts of Rep. Philip Burton (D-Calif.) and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall in the development of the program following an investigation of IUOE charges that Guam residents were being exploited by low wages, poor working conditions and unfair labor practices.

The union traced the problem to a group of Hawaiian and Asian contractors that it accused of violating immigration regulations and work rules. It also charged that a large contingent of nonresident workers was intimidated into working under substandard conditions with threats of deportation.

Dale Marr, business agent of the 35,000-member local which has jurisdiction in four western states and the mid-Pacific U.S. islands, said that construction contractors on Guam are trying to kill the training program.

The Labor Dept. said that all of the trainees will be selected from the ranks of Guam residents who are poor, unemployed, disadvantaged or underemployed.

The entry-level workers will be trained in groups of 30 in classroom and field settings for four to ten weeks, depending of their occupations. Following the classroom courses, the trainees will be assigned to resident contractors for up to 22 weeks of on-the-job training and paid about $5 an hour.

The instructors will be journeymen who will be paid regular union scale.

Court Rules On Fund Shift In COPE Case

A U.S. district court has permitted the AFL-CIO to repay from its political education fund $312,000 to the Committee on Political Education contributions fund, rejecting a request from the Federal Elections Commission that the payment be prohibited.

But Judge George Hart, Jr., fined the AFL-CIO $10,000 for improperly using a transfer procedure between the funds, a practice that the AFL-CIO told the court had been approved by the General Accounting Office for seven years before the creation of the FEC.

The federation said it has revised its fund handling to comply with FEC regulations and will not appeal the decision. The FEC said it was satisfied with the ruling and would not appeal.

Before the FEC filed suit in December 1977, based on a complaint filed by the National Right to Work Committee, the AFL-CIO had offered to cease the practice on transfers between the funds after repaying the COPE fund the $312,000 then due it. The FEC refused the proposal and filed the suit.

FEC attorneys stressed that the AFL-CIO was not accused of any "direct malfeasance."

Cites Challenges Ahead:

Carter Hails Senior Citizens For Role in Social Progress

By James M. Shevis

President Carter praised the country's senior citizens for their "tremendous contribution" to the well-being of the nation, and urged them to continue their active role in shaping its policies.

Addressing the 14th convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens, Carter appealed to the 5,000 delegates for help in meeting major challenges ahead.

One of the most serious threats to economic stability of the nation and especially to the elderly is the rapidly rising cost of hospital care, Carter said. Hospital care costs have been going up 17 percent annually, doubling every five years, he noted.

Carter said that "if we can get hospital cost containment to pass through the Congress, it will lay a good groundwork to implement our commitment for a comprehensive national health care system."

Also addressing the three-day convention, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), cosponsor of the Health Security legislation, declared that "the years of quiet talk and preliminary conversation" about national health insurance are over.

"We are now entering a new and vastly more important stage of the debate," he said. "With the support and active participation of President Carter, we can organize ourselves as we did for Medicare."

He said senior citizens will have a central role to play in the debate since they have "the experience, the energy, the commitment, the concern, and the votes" needed to enact major social legislation. He urged the delegates to carry the word to candidates in the November elections that Health Security is vitally needed.

Kennedy stressed that Medicare, while offering a high degree of protection against high hospital and medical costs for people over 65, is not a full answer to the health care crisis facing the elderly.

"Runaway costs have undermined the protection available under Medicare," he pointed out. "Last year, Americans 65 or over spent more than $500 on the average out of their own pockets for health services not covered by Medicare. This year the average will be $600."

Other speakers included Nelson H. Cruikshank, former NCSC president who is now President Carter's counsellor on aging; Robert C. Benedict, the new commissioner on aging; Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, and William W. Winpisinger, president of the Machinists.

Winpisinger, who heads the newly formed Citizen-Labor Energy Coalition, called on the delegates to work for the defeat of the compromise natural gas deregulation bill recently worked out by a House-Senate conference committee.

"If we can wake up the American people, we can still defeat gas deregulation," Winpisinger said. "We can do it if every union local, every senior citizens club, and every consumer group begin to put some heat on Congress."

Under the compromise bill, gas producers would be able to raise rates immediately from $1.42 to $1.93 per thousand cubic feet, $3.70 by 1985, "and anything they want after that," Winpisinger said.

The convention focused on the theme, "Strength Through Organization," NCSC's byword since its founding in 1961.

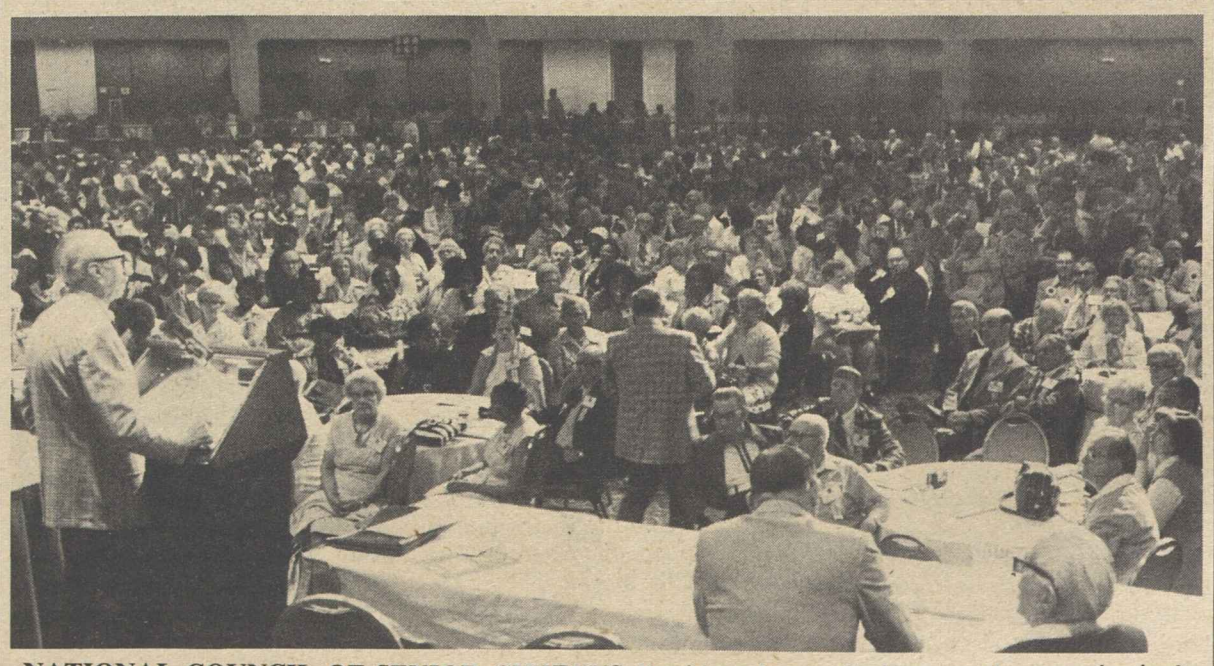
"We in the NCSC will have to keep on fighting, and we will have to increase our volunteer army, to get more of the aged to join our ranks," said James Carbray, elected at the convention to his first full term as NCSC president.

Carbray, of Whittier, Calif., is a retired Steelworkers international representative. He had served as the council's acting president since last summer when Cruikshank left to join the White House staff.

In other elections, Dr. Mary C. Mulvey of Providence, R. I., moved up from second to first vice president, replacing Carbray; George J. Kourpias, administrative assistant to Machinists' Vice President George Poulin, advanced from fourth to second vice president; Jack Turner, assistant director of the UAW retired workers department, was elected third vice president to replace David Miller, who retired, and Einar Mohn, retired Teamsters' vice president and director of the union's Western Conference, was elected fourth vice president.

Sec.-Treas. J. L. Rightley was re-elected and Executive Director William R. Hutton was reappointed.

The delegates also approved a number of resolutions supporting the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill, labor law reform, the expansion of legal services for the elderly, and a seven-year extension to secure ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS President James Carbray, at the organization's 14th convention, sounds the opening shot in a major campaign to encourage the formation of new seniors' clubs and the affiliation of unaffiliated clubs with the organization. Carbray, a retired Steelworker, was elected to his first full term. He had been serving as acting president since last summer when Nelson Cruikshank left to become President Carter's counsellor on aging.

Mississippi Delegates Map Organizing Push

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi AFL-CIO convention called for an all-out organizing push keyed to the cooperative efforts of national, state and local labor groups to bring long-overdue union representation to thousands of unorganized workers throughout the state.

Although several thousand Mississippi workers have come into labor's ranks in the two years since the past convention through the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and a number of federation affiliates, the 350 convention delegates urged that the campaign be intensified, stressing fuller participation by local unions and central labor bodies.

The convention's organizing resolution noted that labor law reform would be helpful in the drive, but that unions should not wait for passage to launch their individual efforts.

IUD President Jacob Clayman called on delegates and all Mississippi union members to convey labor's views on labor law reform in letters to their senators—James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis—even though they are among the hard minority in the Senate opposing the measure.

Eastland is retiring at the end of his current term and the convention voted by better than a 2-to-1 margin to endorse Maurice Dantin, former state attorney general, for the Democratic Senate nomination over six other Democrats, including Gov. Cliff Finch.

Although Finch had the AFL-CIO's backing in the 1975 election, he has failed to keep many of his commitments to the Mississippi labor movement, the state federation's executive committee told delegates. Finch also failed to meet with the committee when it reviewed the candidates for the Senate seat nomination. Dantin faces Finch in a runoff election June 27.

President Claude Ramsay and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight were re-elected by acclamation to new two year terms. Both have been in office for eight terms.

Four vice presidents were re-elected and Cecil Shelton of the Aluminum Workers was elected to his first term as a vice president. Seven new members elected to the executive board are William R. Bell of the Rubber Workers, James V. Carter of the Teachers, Richard Grady of the Carpenters, Dimple Herring of the Clothing & Textile Workers, Ralph Miley of the Laborers and Mary Nell Whipps of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

40th Convention:

Job Needs Stressed To CWA Delegates

San Francisco—U.S.-based multinational corporations that set up shop in foreign countries continue to compound America's unemployment situation, President Glenn Watts of the Communications Workers told the union's 40th annual convention here.

Watts, an AFL-CIO vice president, called joblessness the nation's "most tragic social disease." Intolerable levels of unemployment "sap the great strength of our nation and the lack of a job condemns millions of working people to the economic scrap heap," he said.

He cited a recent finding of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. that a million American job opportunities in industrial employment were lost between 1974 and 1976 alone because U.S.-based multinational corporations established runaway plants in foreign countries.

"In CWA," he said, "we have our own special concern with the foreign trade problem due to the increasing importation into the United States of foreign-produced communications equipment," a problem now being considered by the International Trade Commission. Watts pointed out that the value of telecommunications imports increased by more than 520 percent between 1966 and 1976, representing a dollar increase from $17.1 million to $99.9 million.

Watts also lashed out at the inequities of the present tax system, charging that it has become "a house of horrors which needs rebuilding from the ground up.

"As the result of the rampant revenue abuse that continues to exist," he said, "there are now $120 billion worth of tax breaks written into the Internal Revenue code."

As for the Federal Communications Commission's determination "to increase competition" in the telecommunications industry, Watts stressed that it must be "full and fair competition."

The CWA, he declared, "does not plan to sit idly by and calmly watch the dismantling of a telecommunications system that is a national treasure, unrivaled throughout the world, which was built and has been maintained by CWA members and whose quality is a product of our sweat, struggle and sacrifice."

Watts issued a strong call for continued dedication by CWA members to passage of the Labor Law Reform bill, and the more than 2,500 delegates unanimously passed a resolution urging an end to the senate filibuster and enactment of the measure.

On the next day, delegates signed and addressed pro-reform letters to their Senators for hand delivery by CWA legislative representatives in Washington.

The convention also strongly supported extension of the deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

The sharpest debate of the convention centered on proposals for a major restructuring of the union's dues schedule. Watts said that adoption of a new dues formula would "provide an adequate dues structure for today and the future."

Instead of a flat-rate per capita payment to the national CWA, the 3,000 delegates and alternates were asked to consider payment of a minimum of two hours pay per member per month, starting on Aug. 1, with 55 percent of it going to CWA locals, 41 percent to the national, and 4 percent to the union's defense fund.

The delegates rejected the proposal, however, and as the AFL-CIO News went to press were debating an alternate one that would keep the basic formula but delay its implementation until Jan. 1, 1979, and provide for graduated increases until the two hours pay per member per month is reached. The new plan also would provide a "cushion" for those locals that would suffer an immediate drop in income until their dues revenues under the new plan reach the current level.

Pay Council Opposes Lifting Overtime Cutoff

The Council on Wage & Price Stability once again clashed with the views of organized labor as it attacked a Labor Dept. proposal to raise the salary floor for workers exempted from federal overtime requirements as executives, administrators and professionals.

The inflation-monitoring agency charged in a statement that the proposal would be potentially inflationary and costly to industry, and urged the Labor Dept. to cut it back.

Yet the proposal, announced on Apr. 7, would increase from $155 a week to only $225 a week the cutoff for exempting employees from the Fair Labor Standards Act's provisions requiring time-and-a-half pay for work beyond 40 hours in a week.

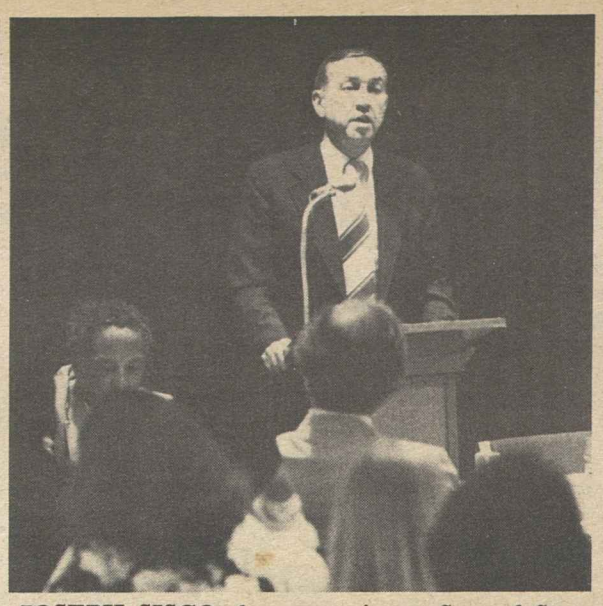
The regulation would affect primarily fast-food franchises, motels, retail stores, and other businesses where managerial employees frequently are paid only slightly higher than those in non-management positions.

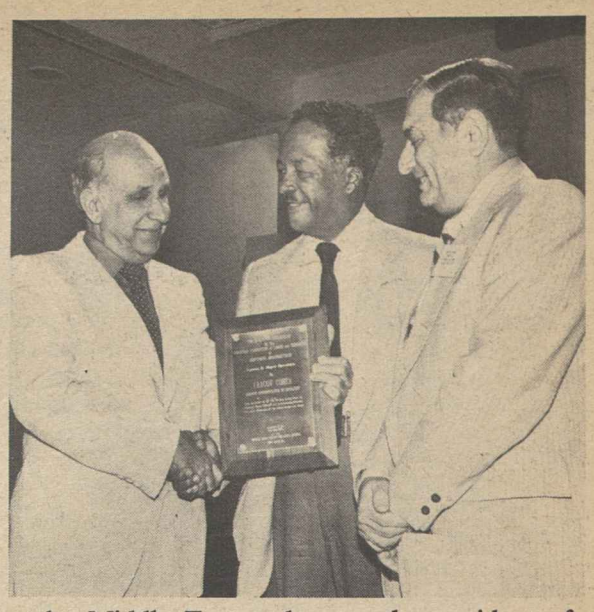
The $225 per week exemption test would apply to executive and administrative employees. For certain "professionals," the cutoff would rise from $170 to $250, and for certain "high-salaried employees" the floor would rise from $250 to $350. The Labor Dept. said the cutoff increases are in line with the rise in consumer prices since April 1975, when the cutoff was last raised.

But at Labor Dept. hearings on the proposal last month, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said that the exemption levels were too low and should be no less than $275 a week for executive and administrative employees and $300 a week for professionals. He also called for a weekly earnings floor of $450 for "high salary" executives to meet the exemption requirements of FLSA.

Oswald urged that employers be required to pay their executive and administrative employees at least enough to provide an intermediate standard of living before they are exempt.

"We do not believe that the rates set in the proposal . . . are high enough," he said.





JOSEPH SISCO, former assistant Sec. of State for the Middle East and currently president of American University, was a major speaker at a symposium sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. At right, Histadrut's representative to the U.S. and Canada, Yaacov Cohen, receives an award at the symposium from AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis for his work with the American labor movement. At right is Nahum Guttman, executive director of the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute. Cohen is returning to Israel at the end of his tour of duty in North America.

Israelis Still Hopeful for Peace, Labor Forum on Mid-East Told

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem last November to initiate peace talks with the Israelis broke a "psychological barrier" that had been built up by 30 years of war.

But while the Sadat visit was a source of great hope to Israelis and Arabs alike, Sadat's prescription for peace has proved an obstacle to the lessening of Middle East tensions, Israel's ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz, told a Washington symposium sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute. Histadrut is Israel's general labor federation.

Dinitz's view on the slowdown in peace negotiations since last fall is that Sadat came not to negotiate peace but "to tell us the conditions for peace."

Sadat's visit was a dramatic move, Dinitz noted, "because for the first time he was willing to recognize Israel's existence." And despite current difficulties in the peace talks, he expressed optimism that "the prescription for peace is there, and will be achieved."

But Dinitz stressed that Sadat's current "preconditions for negotiations"—mainly, that Israel give up its ability to defend itself—are unpalatable to his government. "We are determined not to surrender Israel's security to anybody but the Israelis," he said.

Dinitz was one of a number of speakers at the symposium on "Labor, Democracy, and Development in the Middle East" held at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. Other speakers during the three-day meeting were AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis; Shimon Avizemer, the new Histadrut representative to the United States and Canada; Joseph Sisco, president of American University and former Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East; Director Ernest Lee of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Sol C. Chaikin, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Daniel Jacobson, director of labor studies at Tel Aviv University.

Chaikin, speaking on the relations between American labor and Histadrut, pointed to the significant role of the Israeli labor federation in the development of Israel as a nation.

Chaikin also stressed the interest of American labor in the survival of democratic principles in the Middle East and the dangers that might flow from the destruction of the only democratic government in that part of the world.

Yaacov Cohen, who is returning to Israel after serving as Histadrut representative in North America, spoke on the working and living conditions of Arabs in Israel. When the new nation was formed in 1948, Histadrut felt that it had a moral obligation to help develop the 120 Arab villages in Israel, most of which were without electricity, roads, schools and other essential improvements, he said.

As for the Arab workers, the primary need was to develop their skills, Cohen said. This was accomplished over the next 10 years and by 1959 Arab workers were accepted into Histadrut with full membership, he noted. Today, there are some 60,000 Arab members of Histadrut, he said.

"Many have divided loyalties with the Arab countries, but in Israel they have had a better life and prefer to live there," Cohen said. When peace comes to the Middle East, the Israeli Arabs could be instrumental in making the peace permanent, he added.

Sisco, who recalled his advisory role to AFL-CIO President George Meany when the latter served as a U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly in the 1950s, said that he is convinced that the Soviet Union continues to pursue a policy of opportunism in the Middle East, and that "the record will demonstrate that the Soviets have been much more comfortable living with a situation of so-called controlled tension than we have."

Pryor, Ravanel Win Senate Primary Races

Arkansas Gov. David Pryor won his state's Democratic nomination to succeed the late Sen. John McClellan, easily defeating freshman Rep. Jim Guy Tucker in a runoff election.

Pryor, who netted 55 percent of the vote to Tucker's 45 percent total, is heavily favored to win the November election. His Republican opponent will be businessman John Kelly.

In South Carolina, investment banker Charles Ravenel won the Democratic nomination for the Senate nomination, giving him his second chance for statewide office. Ravenel, who will oppose incumbent conservative Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) in the fall, won the Democratic primary for governor four years ago but a court declared him ineligible because he had not lived in the state long enough.

In other primary contests, voters nominated candidates for governor in Maine and South Carolina, and chose candidates for the House of Representatives in Virginia, Arkansas, and South Carolina.

In Maine, House GOP leader Linwood Palmer and Democratic Atty. Gen. Joseph Brennan won nominations for governor. They seek to succeed Gov. James Longley, the nation's only independent state chief executive, who kept a campaign vow not to run for a second term.

Maine's Democratic Sen. William Hathaway and his fall opponent, Republican Rep. William Cohen, were unopposed.

In the Democratic race for governor of South Carolina, Lt. Gov. Brantley Harvey finished ahead of former State Sen. Dick Riley, Jimmy Carter's 1976 campaign manager, but a third contestant, former Rep. William J. B. Dorn, pulled enough votes to prevent Harvey from getting a majority. Harvey and Riley will meet in a June 27 runoff.

Former Rep. Ed Young was declared the winner of the GOP primary over fellow millionaire Ray Finch, and will meet the runoff winner.

In Virginia's only primary, Fairfax County Board Chairman John F. Herrity won an easy victory over two opponents in the Republican primary in the 8th congressional district. Herrity will face two-term Democratic incumbent Rep. Herbert E. Harris in the fall.

The latest voting, except for June 27 runoffs in South Carolina and Mississippi, ends the first stage of the 1978 primaries. The second phase will begin in August and reach a peak on Sept. 12 with 13 states choosing state and congressional nominees.

Alternative to Service Slashes:

Tax Reforms Sought To Stave Off 'Chaos'

(Continued from Page 1)

"Either we take the lead in reforming local taxes in a way that is fair to the homeowner or we face this right-wing, meat-axe approach in every state, city and county," Hardy warned.

A statement from the American Federation of Teachers backed a decision by the AFT's California locals "not to participate in the cannibalization of jobs, not to help school districts and municipalities decide where to make program cuts. . . . We won't take a hand in carving up a pitifully small pie."

The AFT termed the California action "tax relief for the rich" with corporations and landlords the biggest beneficiaries.

The Public Employee Dept. executive board noted that the labor movement has urged reform of the property tax system and in California last year supported a tax justice package that was rejected by the state Senate.

Its resolution urged an increased share of state revenue from income taxes based on ability to pay.

Ironically, McClennan noted, reports from California indicate that the big beneficiaries of the Proposition 13 ballot issue will be corporations that will save millions of dollars in tax assessments. Meanwhile, individuals and families will be paying fees for public services previously available without cost and at the same time will owe a higher federal income tax because the deduction for state and local taxes will be less.

Initial reports from California described desperation cuts in public services as local governments and school districts face cuts in revenue averaging 22 percent but ranging as high as 70 percent in the fiscal year starting July 1.

The Los Angeles school system cancelled its summer school programs and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley said the city must immediately lay off 8,300 employees. San Francisco Mayor George Moscone said the tax limitation has caused "a public emergency" and "threatens the lives, property and welfare of the citizens of this city and county."

The state has a big $5 billion surplus that can be used to provide a degree of relief for local and county governments, but legislative leaders were divided on whether the entire sum should be used in one year or spread out to provide a lesser degree of relief for a longer period. The State AFL-CIO urged the governor to commit the entire surplus to sustain local government services.

Under the terms of Proposition 13, California and its political subdivisions are severely limited in their ability to replace the property tax revenue loss with other forms of taxation.

The Public Employee Dept. statement urged union members to stay on the job and perform their regular duties at full efficiency. But public employees should resist any attempt to require them to take over the duties of laid-off workers if communities try to maintain the same level of services with a sharply reduced workforce.

The Morning After

New Study Pinpoints True Inflation Factors

The cost of four basic consumer necessities—food, energy, medical care, and shelter—is rising at a rate far above the overall inflation rate, a new study confirms.

Prices of these basic needs, the National Center for Economic Alternatives reports, rose at a compounded annual rate of 12.6 percent in the three months ended on Apr. 30. During the same period, the general rate of inflation, as measured by the federal government's consumer price index, was 9.5 percent.

The four necessities account for nearly 70 percent of all consumption expenditures for 80 percent of the population, the Washington-based center estimates.

Gar Alperovitz and Jeff Faux, co-directors of the center, said that food costs between Feb. 1 and Apr. 30 rose at a projected annual rate of 18.7 percent; energy, at a 7.8 percent annual rate; medical care, 8.4 percent, and shelter, 11 percent. Non-necessities — defined as all other goods and services combined —rose over the same period at a 3.9 percent annual rate.

Contrary to widespread opinion, Alperovitz and Faux observed, the primary sources of inflation in the basic necessities of life have been factors other than wage increases.

In housing, for example, construction labor costs have actually declined as a proportion of new home prices—from 17.3 percent in 1970 to 16 percent in 1977—while land and monthly financing costs have jumped.

"Ironically, the latter is significantly related to the Federal Reserve Board's strategy of raising interest rates in the hope that this might slow general inflation," the center's report notes. "Lumber and insulation shortages have also contributed to the housing price rise."

Recent food price rises have been due to the reduced supply stage of the beef cycle, bad weather, and the excessive world feed grain demand, the report points out.

In the energy area, the primary cause of inflation has been the power of the international oil cartel to set import prices, the study observes.

The last decade has seen prices pushed upward by "extraordinary shocks" and structural factors, Alperovitz and Faux point out. In most areas, they said, wages have then attempted to catch up with prices. In recent years, they added, the rate of wage increases under major labor agreements has been "decelerating."

"Most experts agree that current inflation has little to do with excess demand, and therefore should not prevent efforts to achieve full employment," Alperovitz and Faux note. "Neither balancing the budget nor restrictive monetary policy would significantly alter the level of inflation since it derives from quite different factors."

Civil Service Changes Held Forward Step

(Continued from Page 1)

principle that labor relations should be supervised by "an independent and neutral body" rather than another layer of top management officials of government.

The proposed Federal Labor Relations Authority, he noted, "would determine appropriate bargaining units, supervise elections and certify exclusive bargaining units, investigate and prosecute unfair labor practice complaints, and decide appeals from determinations of non-negotiability."

These "forward steps" alone would warrant endorsement of the reorganization plan, he said.

While AFL-CIO unions have reservations about some of the Administration proposals in pending civil service reform legislation that would supplement the reorganization plan, Meiklejohn termed the program as a whole a "constructive" approach.

He said unions have long advocated separation of the Civil Service Commission's personnel management role from its "quasi-judicial functions in dealing with adjudications and appeals."

Blaylock, testifying for the union that bargains for the largest number of federal workers, welcomed President Carter's recognition and acceptance of the fact that "the federal workforce is a unionized workforce."

He and the other union witnesses noted that they have proposed changes in the Administration's more comprehensive civil service reform legislative package which expands on the reorganization proposal. The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee is dealing with the legislation while the Government Operations Committee has jurisdiction over the reorganization plan.

Included in the pending legislation is establishment of collective bargaining procedures as a matter of law. This would replace the series of presidential executive orders that have governed employee-management relations in the federal service since 1962.

The reorganization plan and the pending legislation would not affect the largely autonomous U.S. Postal Service, which already has a collective bargaining procedure written into law.

Humane Policy Urged On Asian Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

to the fate of those who flee oppression and terrorism in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, the AFL-CIO stressed.

"We cannot deny our participation in the war, nor can we abandon the people with whom we were allied for so many years," the federation affirmed. "We have a special obligation to them, especially to those who continue to risk their lives escaping in the hope of finding freedom."

The AFL-CIO compared the fate of the "boat people" fleeing their homelands with Jews during the Hitler era "crowded aboard ships" and "refused asylum in port after port."

The statement commended President Carter's decision to admit additional Indochinese refugees into the United States under a special parole authority while awaiting congressional action on permanent legislation increasing the quota of political refugees eligible to enter this country annually.

The number of refugees involved poses no threat to American jobs, the AFL-CIO noted, and their admission is supported by leaders of both the trade union and black communities.

Further, the AFL-CIO urged, "the United States should act to relieve the enormous pressures that the refugees place on Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries" to which they have escaped.

The statement suggested that the United States make a "generous" appropriation to assist in the permanent resettlement of those that can be absorbed, such as groups of Laotians with linguistic and ethnic similarities to the Thais. And the United States should also increase its contributions to the United Nations refugees fund, the AFL-CIO said.

On legislation before Congress, the federation urged that up to 50,000 immigrant visas be available to refugees each year—the number proposed by the State Dept. In addition, the statement said, the Attorney General should continue to have authority, in consultation with Congress, for emergency admission of additional refugees.

"The best way for the United States to encourage other nations to accept their 'fair share' of refugees for permanent resettlement is to set an example of a generous and humane policy which no other nation can criticize legitimately," the AFL-CIO declared.

Plasterers Receive Grant to Train 795

The Plasterers & Cement Masons will train 795 jobless and underemployed workers to qualify for apprenticeships under a new $1.2 million Labor Dept. contract.

The union will operate the one-year program in 29 states, providing participants six weeks of classroom courses and nine weeks of on-the-job training to prepare for apprenticeship tests. The trainees will be paid the prevailing wage for apprentices while they are in the program.

Recruiting for the program will be primarily among minorities, women and Vietnam-era veterans, particularly disabled veterans. All enrollees must be economically disadvantaged, the Labor Dept. said.

Synagogue Council Votes Support of Stevens Boycott

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers' national consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co. products received support from a new quarter, the Synagogue Council of America.

The council is the central coordinating agency of the six national rabbinic and congregational bodies of the conservative, orthodox, and reform Jewish movements, whose combined membership includes 4.5-million synagogue-affiliated Jews in the United States and Canada.

In a unanimously passed resolution, the council said that it supports efforts to aid Stevens workers "gain the right to form and join unions and to achieve just treatment." The council urged individuals and institutions to "refrain from purchasing J. P. Stevens retail products until freedom and social justice are secured by the Stevens workers."

ACTWU launched its boycott of the anti-union firm nearly two years ago. The company has been branded the nation's No. 1 labor law violator.

The Jewish group's endorsement underlines the overwhelming backing for the boycott throughout the nation's religious community. Umbrella groups within all three main faiths have now endorsed the consumer protest.

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Senate Returns Labor Law To Committee for Revision

Unions Hit Carter Veto Of Fire Bill

Unions representing nearly 12,000 fire fighters employed by the federal government voiced anger and disillusionment at President Carter's veto of a bill that would have reduced their 72-hour workweek to 56 hours.

Carter said the bill would be inflationary since a cut in hours would amount to a rise in hourly pay and would require the hiring of additional workers.

Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan, who heads the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., rejected the "illogic" of the veto messsage and accused Carter of breaking a campaign promise to sign the bill if it passed Congress.

McClennan termed the veto "a cruel blow that will be remembered by the nation's professional fire fighters, in and out of government."

The American Federation of Government Employees, which also represents groups of fire fighters at government installations, termed the veto a retreat to the "unpleasant past" of the Nixon and Ford Administrations.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock said the veto of the hours bill, on top of Carter's effort to put a 5.5 percent ceiling on government salary increases, marks an abandonment of the principle of comparability with the private sector.

John A. McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., saw the veto as "an unbelievable backward step" that brings into question the value of presidential commitments.

(Continued on Page 7)

STEPPED-UP ATTACKS on the human rights movement by Soviet authorities were made evident with the recent conviction of Yuri Orlov, former Soviet Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, second from left, told a New York luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee. Discussing human rights abuses in the Soviet Union with Grigorenko are, from left, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Albert Shanker, Sol C. Chaikin and Thomas W. Gleason. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Plan to Trim Capital Gains Taxes Scored

The capital gains tax loophole should be closed, not enlarged, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged in a letter to members of the House Ways & Means Committee.

Profits from sales of stocks, real estate and other investments are already taxed at a lower rate than earned income from wages and salaries. A tax bill amendment pro-

(Continued on Page 7)

Judicial Review Sought:

Cotton Dust Limits Challenged as Weak

By John R. Oravec

Labor is challenging the government's final cotton dust regulation in federal court as being too weak to protect textile and cotton processing workers from disabling brown lung disease.

The long-awaited Occupational Safety & Health Administration standard, which is scheduled to go into effect on Labor Day, would reduce cotton dust exposure in most sectors of the textile industry—but still leave it far above the level sought by unions.

The government's long-delayed regulation provides for graduated exposure limits in various segments of the industry while giving employers four years to install necessary engineering controls.

Within minutes after Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Chairman Charles E. Schultze of the President's Council of Economic Advisers announced the standard, the AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Dept. and the Clothing & Textile Workers petitioned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia for a judicial review.

The standard sets an exposure limit ranging from 200 micrograms of cotton dust per cubic meter of air in yarn manufacturing to 750 micrograms in slashing and weaving. For three other industry sectors — cotton waste processing, cotton seed oil and warehousing—the standard calls for a 500-microgram limit. But no exposure limits are set in cot-

(Continued on Page 8)

Byrd Move Keeps Bill On Docket

By David L. Perlman

The Senate put off action on labor law reform while its sponsors negotiate for the votes needed to overcome a filibuster that has prevented a vote on the merits of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to the proposal of Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) that the bill be returned to the Human Resources Committee with instructions to bring it back to the Senate with amendments designed to broaden its base of support.

When the bill is returned to the floor—but not before mid-July—it will again be made the pending business of the Senate.

The recommittal decision came after six attempts at cloture fell short of the 60 votes required by Senate rules to limit debate, three-fifths of the full membership of the Senate. On two occasions, the vote climbed to 58 and the House-passed bill clearly commanded majority support.

"The legislation is still alive," the AFL-CIO affirmed.

"By recommitting the bill to committee with instructions, the Senate has recognized the stalemate that exists" and the Human Resources Committee "now has an opportunity to consider the concerns of those senators who have expressed a desire to support the goals of labor law reform."

Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), floor

(Continued on Page 3)

Court Bars Pre-Hearing Disclosures Of Testimony by NLRB Witnesses

The Freedom of Information Act doesn't give parties to unfair labor practice proceedings the right to an advance look at statements that prospective witnesses give to National Labor Relations Board investigators, the Supreme Court ruled.

That's what the NLRB contended when it refused to let an Alabama employer see statements taken from his workers before the start of hearings on charges that the company used promises and threats to get workers to vote against union representation.

A federal district judge and the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals disagreed with the NLRB and sided with the employer.

But writing for the Supreme Court majority, Justice Thurgood Marshall noted that the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey had addressed that very point when the Senate was considering a predecessor bill to the present Freedom of Information Act.

Humphrey expressed concern that the legislation might be read as allowing access to statements of witnesses after an unfair labor practice complaint is filed and that witnesses might be reluctant to speak freely under such circumstances. He suggested that the legislation make clear that such statements would be exempt "until such witnesses are called to testify." An amendment was then proposed, and subsequently included in the 1966 law, which Humphrey agreed "would take care of the situation."

Congress strengthened the law in 1974, but Marshall said the emphasis in the debate made it apparent that there was no intent to "undercut" the concerns voiced by Humphrey.

Seven justices joined in the Supreme Court decision, with Justices Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William J. Brennan, Jr., issuing a partial dissent that viewed the decision as too sweeping.

Bill Exempts Hospital Pay From Ceiling

The House Commerce Committee has voted to exempt wages paid to non-supervisory hospital workers from legislation that would put a ceiling on hospital costs.

Hospital workers have traditionally been among the lowest-paid occupational groups, and their unions were concerned that the Administration-sought hospital cost containment bill would be used by hospital administrators as an excuse to put a tight lid on wages.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its May meeting, said it would be "a blatant injustice" if a low-paid workforce had to bear the brunt of the anti-inflation effort.

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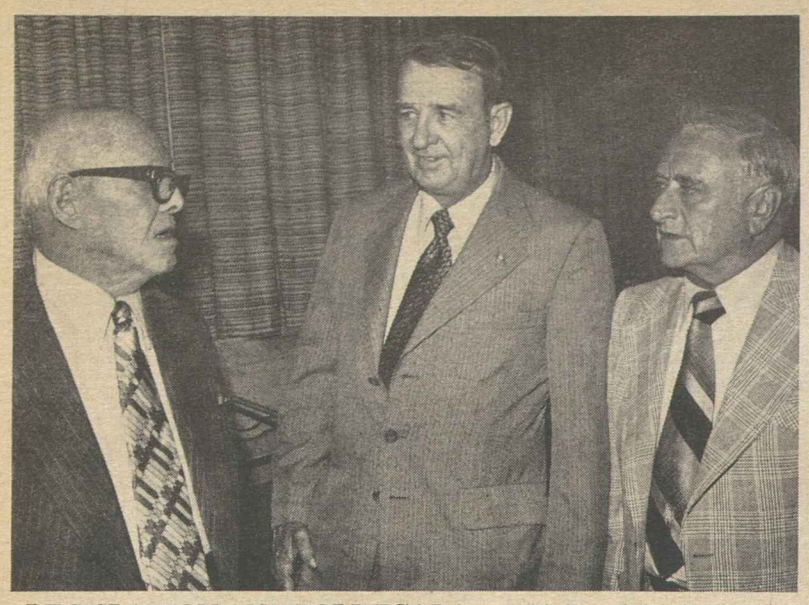


LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL issues high on labor's agenda are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and President Dan V. Maroney, Jr. of the Amalgamated Transit Union and President Matthew Guinan, right, of the Transport Workers. The discussions where held in conjunction with a three-day joint ATU-TWU COPE conference in Washington.

Exiled General Assails New Soviet Repressions

New York—Former Major Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko told 600 trade unionists here that Soviet authorities have intensified their attacks against the human rights movement in his native country.

The veteran Soviet dissident, a cofounder of the Helsinki monitoring groups in Moscow and Kiev, spoke at a lunch sponsored by the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee. He will also address AFL-CIO meetings in San Francisco and Philadelphia.

While noting that Soviet leaders talk of peace and disarmament, Grigorenko warned that "he who is preparing himself to become the aggressor must first deal with those in his own country who defend human rights."

"World public opinion has to understand that after the period of Stalinism, a new dark cloud of depression has descended on the Soviet Union," Grigorenko declared. He said that "writers, artists, and simple workers who try to defend themselves against the arbitrariness of the Soviet system are accused as if they are hardened criminals."

Grigorenko urged "all those who believe in freedom and want to prevent war" to actively support Soviet dissidents. He cited the recent trial and conviction of dissident scientist Yuri Orlov as evidence that the Soviet government has become bolder than ever in its attempts to break up the human rights movement. During the Orlov trial, he noted, Orlov's family and friends "endured physical attacks and demeaning remarks" while waiting outside the courthouse, and Andrei Sakharov, the prominent dissident leader, was taken into custody and fined for protesting irregularities in the trial.

Pointing to increased harassment of intellectuals, Grigorenko said that the Soviet secret police now "have the last word in judging scholarly, scientific and artistic works. . . . "Our best writers are deprived publication in the Soviet Union."

Once confined primarily to intellectuals, the movement for human rights has spread to other sectors of Soviet society in recent years. As examples, Grigorenko cited Vladimir Klebanov's Free Trade Union Association as well as "the believers in various religions and leaders of various ethnic groups who are seriously repressed."

After he broke with the Communist regime in 1961, Grigorenko's military rank was reduced from major general to private. He also served two terms amounting to over six years in Soviet psychiatric hospitals for "anti-Soviet activities."

Last March, the Supreme Soviet suddenly stripped the 71-year-old Urainian of his citizenship while he was receiving medical treatment in the United States. Before leaving his homeland, Grigorenko had received an exit visa from Soviet authorities with the promise of reentry.

At the luncheon meeting, he reiterated his "right to return to my homeland in order that there, in an open court, I may prove my complete innocence."

Among the luncheon hosts were AFL-CIO Vice-Presidents Sol C. Chaikin, Thomas W. Gleason, Paul Hall, Frederick O'Neal and Albert Shanker.

Carpenters Renew Training Contract

The Labor Dept. has renewed a $1.7 million contract with the Carpenters to help 1,440 jobless and underemployed workers in preparing for apprenticeship tests, entering apprenticeships and upgrading job skills.

The contract calls for the Carpenters to operate the program in 42 states and the District of Columbia through subcontracts with joint apprenticeship committees and housing contractors that have collective bargaining agreements with the union.

After 3-Day Debate:

CWA Convention Puts Off Decision on Dues Formula

San Francisco—Delegates to the 40th annual convention of the Communications Workers, after three days of intensive debate, postponed action on a plan that would have radically altered the union's current dues structure, keying monthly payments to members' wages.

As a result, the dues schedule adopted at the 1976 CWA convention remains in effect. That calls for a 25-cent increase in per capita payments effective July 1.

CWA's rank-and-file finance committee had recommended to delegates that the current flat-rate dues to the national union be changed to a formula establishing a minimum dues of two hours pay per member per month.

The minimum dues structure would have channeled 55 percent of the per capita to the locals, 41 percent to the national and four percent to the CWA defense fund.

Several attempts from the floor to modify the formula to satisfy as many delegates as possible failed, and President Glenn E. Watts recommended a postponement based on the increasingly obvious stalemate.

In other actions, the delegates:

- Called "for the repeal of regressive state and local sales and property taxes and for the institution of progressive income taxes in their place." The economic policy statement also noted that almost $54 billion is raised from state and local sales taxes and another $57 billion is raised from property taxes.
- Called for an eight-point program to alleviate the problems of the jobless. The statement cited the need for a stronger, healthier economy; passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act; a "broader definition of unemployment which will take into account discouraged workers, involuntary part-time workers, and the sub-employed," and for an employment impact statement to be included when Congress considers such major legislation as increasing social security deductions or raising the retirement age to 70.
- Suggested several specific and permanent memorials to the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, who was an honorary life member of CWA. The proposed memorials include continued union participation in the development of the Humphrey Institute, a commemorative stamp to be issued by the U.S. Postal Service, and permanent display of a portrait of the late Minnesota Democrat in the Senate reception room of the Capitol.
- Reiterated once more that all CWA locals should affiliate with the appropriate AFL-CIO state and local central bodies, and push for the establishment of public employee committees in these bodies.
- Endorsed increased nationwide efforts aimed at the employment of handicapped persons.
- Joined the AFL-CIO in supporting amendments to the "Buy American" act, in another effort to reduce the possibility of the further "export of jobs."
- Endorsed the adopted policy of the AFL-CIO's Public Employee Dept. "to push for legislative action on the congressional and state levels for the constitutional rights of public employees to belong to unions of their own choice" regardless of whether they are state, federal, county or city workers. The resolution also pledged that CWA would devote financial and other resources to organizing public employees, as part of "our continuing obligation to organize the unorganized."
- Urged that CWA locals and staff take steps to ensure that the story of organized labor is presented in the schools.
- Unanimously called for passage of legislation to prohibit the termination or any other disciplinary action against employees who refuse to work overtime, "except in genuine emergency situations in which public health or safety are endangered."

Major speakers at the convention included California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.; Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, who heads the National Commission on Working Women; Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, the exiled Soviet human rights activist, and John Reinhardt, director of the International Communication Agency.

FOREIGN IMPORTS are posing a major threat to the American telecommunications industry and a severe drain on jobs, President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers told the more than 2,500 delegates to the CWA's 40th annual convention.

Stronger Role Seen For Women in Unions

Iowa City—A drive to expand the role of women in all levels of the labor movement is the outgrowth of a new consciousness they have developed with their increased participation in the workforce, President Joyce D. Miller of the Coalition of Labor Women told labor editors.

Giving the Eugene V. Debs memorial address at the Midwest Labor Press Association's annual conference, Miller said that women workers are struggling in the image of Debs "to build a labor movement that is responsive to all its members."

She said that although women have played an active part in the trade union movement from the start, their contributions have not received proper recognition.

Miller, who is a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, noted that women weavers struck with fellow men workers in 1824 to defeat a management attempt to cut wages. She also traced the role women played in fighting to improve working conditions, pressing for passage of child labor laws and striking to help form unions during the 1800s and the early 20th Century.

"It was women unionists who were in the forefront of all the fights for the eight-hour day and the 40-hour week," she stressed. "Women have earned their place in the labor movement—they have fought for it and they have died for it."

Today, Miller noted, women have assumed a strong leadership position in the struggle for economic and social justice, citing their wide participation in the J. P. Stevens boycott. Half of the 44,000 Stevens workers are women, she pointed out.

Miller was presented the association's Eugene V. Debs award for her activities with ACTWU and her efforts in helping found the CLWU. She said CLWU is committed to working within the labor movement to help organize the unorganized and to rid the workplace of discrimination while encouraging participation of women in unions, politics and legislative action.

Elected to top offices at the two-day MLPA conference held on the University of Iowa campus were Kenneth A. Germanson of the Allied Industrial Workers, president; Paul Morris, of the Auto Workers, executive vice president, and Helen Wood of UAW Local 292, Kokomo, Ind., secretary-treasurer.

Participants and speakers included President Hugh Clark and Sec.-Treas. James Wengert of the Iowa AFL-CIO; Stan Williams, president of the International Labor Press Association; Les Orear, president of the Illinois Labor History Society, and John M. Barry, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News.

Air Line Employees Win Allegheny Vote

Chicago—The Air Line Employees, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots Association, have won bargaining rights for over 600 ramp service employees of Allegheny Airlines in four cities—Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Boston.

On Byrd's Request:

Labor Law Bill Sent Back to Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

manager for the bill, expressed optimism that amendments can be shaped to win over the few additional votes needed to assure its passage.

Almost up to the time of the sixth cloture vote, on June 22, there was hope that the filibuster could be halted. When time ran out on the negotiations, Byrd sought to send the bill back to committee without going ahead with a futile cloture vote. After opponents insisted that the vote proceed, Byrd and several other senators supporting the bill cast their votes against cloture, which had the effect of making clear that the vote was meaningless. The recommittal agreement quickly followed.

The AFL-CIO statement expressed disappointment at the continuing deadlock. But it voiced confidence that the labor law reform bill "will be promptly returned to the floor and finally enacted."

In a declaration of continued Administration support for the bill, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall promised "to do everything possible to pass this legislation."

He said the cloture votes demonstrate that "a clear majority" supports labor law reform.

"I am hopeful that the decision to recommit the bill will make it possible for the Human Resources Committee to work out sufficient changes to get the needed votes for cloture," Marshall said. "I believe these changes can be made without weakening the bill's central thrust, which is to strengthen the rights of workers to choose whether or not they want to engage in collective bargaining."

The legislation before the Senate is a "fair bill," Marshall declared. "Labor law reform is urgently needed and today's votes do nothing to change that reality."

The Senate's action came 11 months after President Carter told Congress that the National Labor Relations Act needs overhauling because "unnecessary delays" frustrate the right of workers to choose whether they want union representation and because some employers have learned that it is cheaper for them not to comply with the law.

Last October the House passed the bill by a decisive 257-163 vote, after beating back anti-union amendments.

In the House, unlike the Senate, a simple majority can determine the outcome and a filibuster is not possible. Thus, employer groups focused on the Senate where 41 votes can block a bill supported by 59 senators.

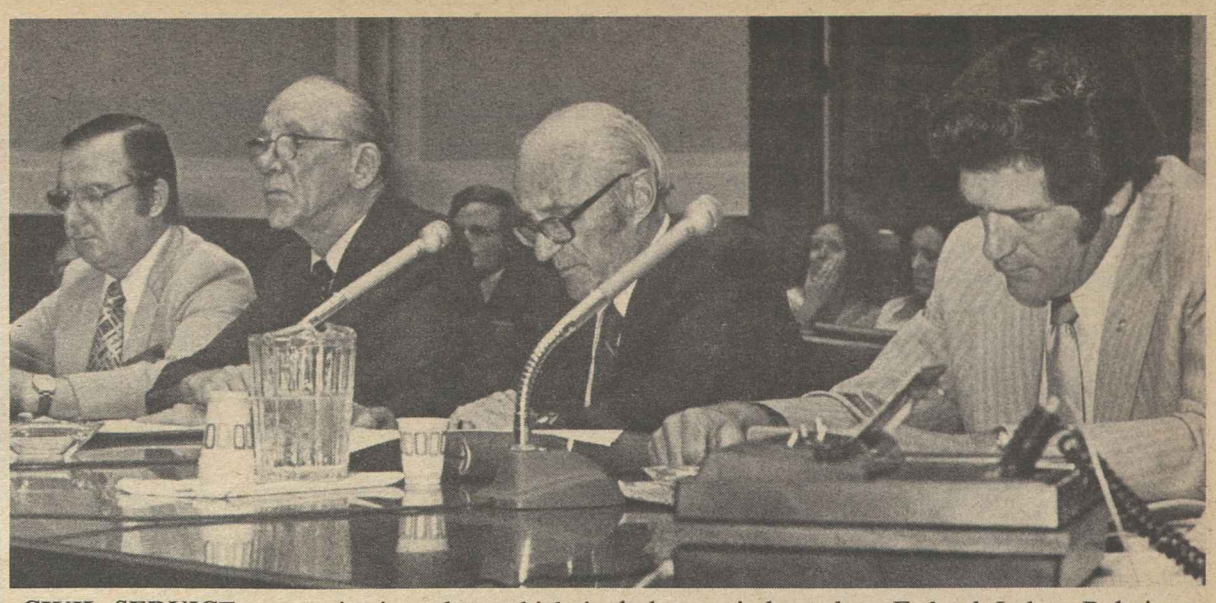
It came out of the Senate Human Resources Committee last January with an impressive 13-2 endorsement and the sponsorship of the committee's ranking Republican, Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), as well as Committee Chairman Williams.

To improve the chances of overcoming the certain filibuster, the Senate committee agreed to some modifications in the House-passed bill.

Still further changes were agreed to after the bill reached the Senate floor in mid-May, designed to reassure small business owners that the legislation was not a device to corral their unwilling employees into unions as the right-wing employer lobby was proclaiming.

These concessions brought the support for cloture up to 44 of the Senate's 62 Democrats and 14 of the 38 Republicans. Repeatedly, Byrd sought to begin the voting process so that the bill could be shaped on the floor into a consensus measure. Repeatedly, the hard core of right-wing opponents led by Senators Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) and Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) refused to grant consent for any vote.

The recommittal decision followed.



CIVIL SERVICE reorganization plan, which includes an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority, is endorsed by a union panel at House hearings. From left: Saul Stein, research director of the Metal Trades Dept.; John A. McCart, executive director of the Public Employee Dept.; AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn, and American Federation of Government Employees President Kenneth T. Blaylock.

Texas City Council Backs Reform Bill

San Antonio, Tex. — The San Antonio City Council passed a resolution supporting the labor law reform bill and urging the two Texas senators to vote for cloture to stop the filibuster.

The resolution of support was introduced after a trade union rally at City Hall, and the council approved it by a 6-3 vote despite opposition from the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Black Leaders Press Enactment of Reforms

A group of prominent black leaders called upon the Senate to approve the Labor Law Reform bill without crippling amendments, saying that "its adoption is of vital importance for all minority and low-income workers."

In a statement signed by 20 officials in various fields, the government's present assurance of the right of workers to organize was held up as a "fraud" for an increasing number of Americans.

Even though the right to organize is guaranteed under the National Labor Relations Act, some employers have successfully—and profitably—exploited the law's weakness, thus circumventing its intent, the black leaders said.

"Harassment of workers, long election delays and outright refusal to bargain have become widely accepted—but certainly illegal—labor relations policy for a significant number of employers," they declared.

"Because of these unfortunate trends, it is necessary to strengthen our labor laws, and to reinforce the rights of every worker to freely accept or reject union representation.

"We believe that this legislation is a fair and modest effort to adjust the current imbalances in our labor relations system."

They cited the words of civil rights and labor leader A. Philip Randolph on the occasion of his 89th birthday: "Without a fair system of industrial jurisprudence as provided by a strong union contract, the worker—whether black or white—is little better than a slave in his relationship with management."

Initiated by Bayard Rustin, veteran civil rights leader and chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the statement was signed by Randolph himself, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark; Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Ind.; Executive Director Benjamin Hooks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Executive Director Vernon Jordan of the National Urban League; Vice President Alexander J. Allen of the National Urban League; Hazel N. Dukes of the NAACP's New York State Conference of Branches; Dr. James R. Dumpson of the New York Community Trust; Joseph A. Francis, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Newark.

Also, Leon L. Harris, president of the Chelsea NAACP; Bishop Richard Hilderbrand, AME Church; C. J. McLin, Jr., chairman of the Ohio Black Political Caucus; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington NAACP bureau and chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; President Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes; James D. Rice of the Nassau County (N.Y.) Commission on Human Rights; William M. Ross, executive director of Recruitment & Training Program, Inc.; Robert Weaver, former Secretary of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development; Coretta Scott King, of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change; Norman Hill, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

'Sunset' Plan Draws Labor Opposition

The Senate Rules Committee has cleared for floor action a "sunset" bill that would require most federal programs to get a fresh congressional endorsement every 10 years or go out of existence.

In a statement to the committee before the vote, the AFL-CIO expressed "serious and strong disagreement" with the sunset law concept.

The federation supported continuing congressional review of the effectiveness of federal programs and agencies, but opposed any plan that would create periodic uncertainty as to whether essential government programs will continue.

Under the bill sponsored by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), nearly all government programs would be scrutinized by congressional committees according to a timetable stretching from 1980 to 1990.

If a program's deadline passes and Congress has not authorized its continuance, it will no longer be eligible for funding. Only a few basic laws, such as the Social Security Act, are exempt from such a procedure.

The AFL-CIO statement acknowledged that the sunset concept has "considerable appeal" as a way to curb "the proliferation of federal programs and financing."

But such basic programs as the National Labor Relations Act and job safety inspection shouldn't be subject to the "vagaries" of the periodic reauthorization, the AFL-CIO declared.

"These programs are appropriate subjects for proper legislative and executive oversight," the federation said. However, "sunset laws, which would keep these programs in a constant state of confusion and uncertainty, would be a poor substitute."

Bill Exempts Hospital Pay From Ceiling

(Continued from Page 1)

It called on Congress "to enact effective hospital cost containment legislation without wage controls on low-paid hospital workers."

Under the amendment proposed by Representatives Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.) and Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), hospitals could exclude wage costs of nonsupervisory staff in meeting limitations on cost increases.

At the Commerce Committee meeting, the amendment was adopted by a 15-13 vote. But Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.), who supported it and who is the principal author of the bill shaped by the committee, had proxies of absent members that would have been voted for the amendment if it had been necessary.

Rogers said the wage pass-through would assure that hospitals don't undertake economies only in the labor sector. The intent of the amendment, he said, is "simply to have equitable treatment of the lowest paid people."

A companion bill is awaiting action by the House Ways & Means Committee because the legislation has divided jurisdiction. As reported by a Ways & Means subcommittee, that version does not allow for a pass-through of wages.

Filibuster Calendar: The Victims' Cases

Every day of the Senate filibuster by opponents of the Labor Law Reform bill produces a new anniversary, of sorts, for the victims of weaknesses in the present federal labor law. The following examples were compiled by the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

JUNE 19—The filibuster's 18th day came exactly three years after the National Labor Relations Board hearing on illegal tactics used by the Thermo Electric Co. to thwart a union organizing campaign two years earlier.

After hearing testimony, the NLRB administrative law judge ruled that the company had fired two workers for supporting the union, withheld annual wage increases and taken other illegal actions.

The NLRB upheld the findings, but it wasn't until last June that a federal appellate court finally enforced the order directing the company to cease its illegal tactics and reinstate the fired union supporters with back pay. But by that time the company tactics had paid off and employees had been discouraged from supporting the union.

JUNE 22—The 19th day of the filibuster came two years after an administrative law judge found on June 22, 1976, that Milgo Industrial, Inc., of Brooklyn, N.Y., had illegally refused to bargain in good faith with the Iron Workers. It was the second such finding since the union had won a representation election in 1971.

Two federal court orders backed up the NLRB findings. But seven years after voting for union representation, the workers are still without a contract.

The company has found it cheaper to pay legal fees to defend its refusal to bargain than to negotiate a contract, the Task Force charged.

Seafarers Districts Approve Merger

San Francisco—Members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, a district of the Seafarers, voted overwhelmingly to merge with the Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes & Inland Water District.

The Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes & Inland Water District had approved the merger earlier.

What It's All About

THERE IS A DIRECT relationship between the tactics adopted by labor reform's intransigent political opposition and those used—repeatedly and illegally—by such companies as J. P. Stevens to deny workers their right to join unions and bargain collectively.

Confronted by workers seeking union recognition, Stevens finds it more profitable to disregard statutes requiring it to bargain in good faith, and to pay the relatively minimal fines levied by the National Labor Relations Board or the courts, than to obey the law.

Faced with a political majority favoring reforms to correct such abuses, labor reform's critics, unable to command a majority through logic and rational argument, fall back on a campaign of misrepresentation, exaggeration and downright lies, all the while carrying out their legislative procedural charade.

Labor law reform, we are told, is nothing more than a raw power grab by "union bosses;" its provisions would "bankrupt every mom and pop store in the nation," force "hundreds of thousands of hard-working Americans into big unions against their will," deprive the South of its "competitive edge," and intrude government into the collective-bargaining process "on the side of big labor." These are just a few of the many charges hurled by the bill's mainstream political, business and news media critics; they are not extremists' utterances. Nevertheless, all the charges are either untrue or simply irrelevant to the issues before Congress.

ONE SEARCHES IN VAIN through the bill to discover what it really is that has provoked such farfetched and unwarranted descriptions of its social and economic impact. It would almost seem as if the critics' real objective is to place organized labor on trial. Many conservatives "smell blood in the water," as Sen. Jacob Javits, New York Republican, has put it, because labor has suffered some well-publicized legislative setbacks; they perceive the labor reform struggle as a convenient vehicle to discredit labor's validity as a major social institution.

The question of whether America would have a strong labor movement was settled during the New Deal with passage of the Wagner Act. Subsequent history has shown the wisdom of that decision: Strong unions and the collective bargaining process have proved essential to democratic stability.

Democracy itself would be undermined were conservatives successful in enfeebling the unions. It is, in fact, democracy that labor reform is really all about.

If anything, the struggle over its adoption shows that those who do not understand why a single-minded attack on labor endangers democracy, or how parliamentary obfuscation perverts it, cannot be expected to understand why the denial of a worker's right to union representation weakens the democratic ideal at the most personal, fundamental level.

—From an article by Arch Puddington, executive director, League for Industrial Democracy, New York Times, June 14, 1978.

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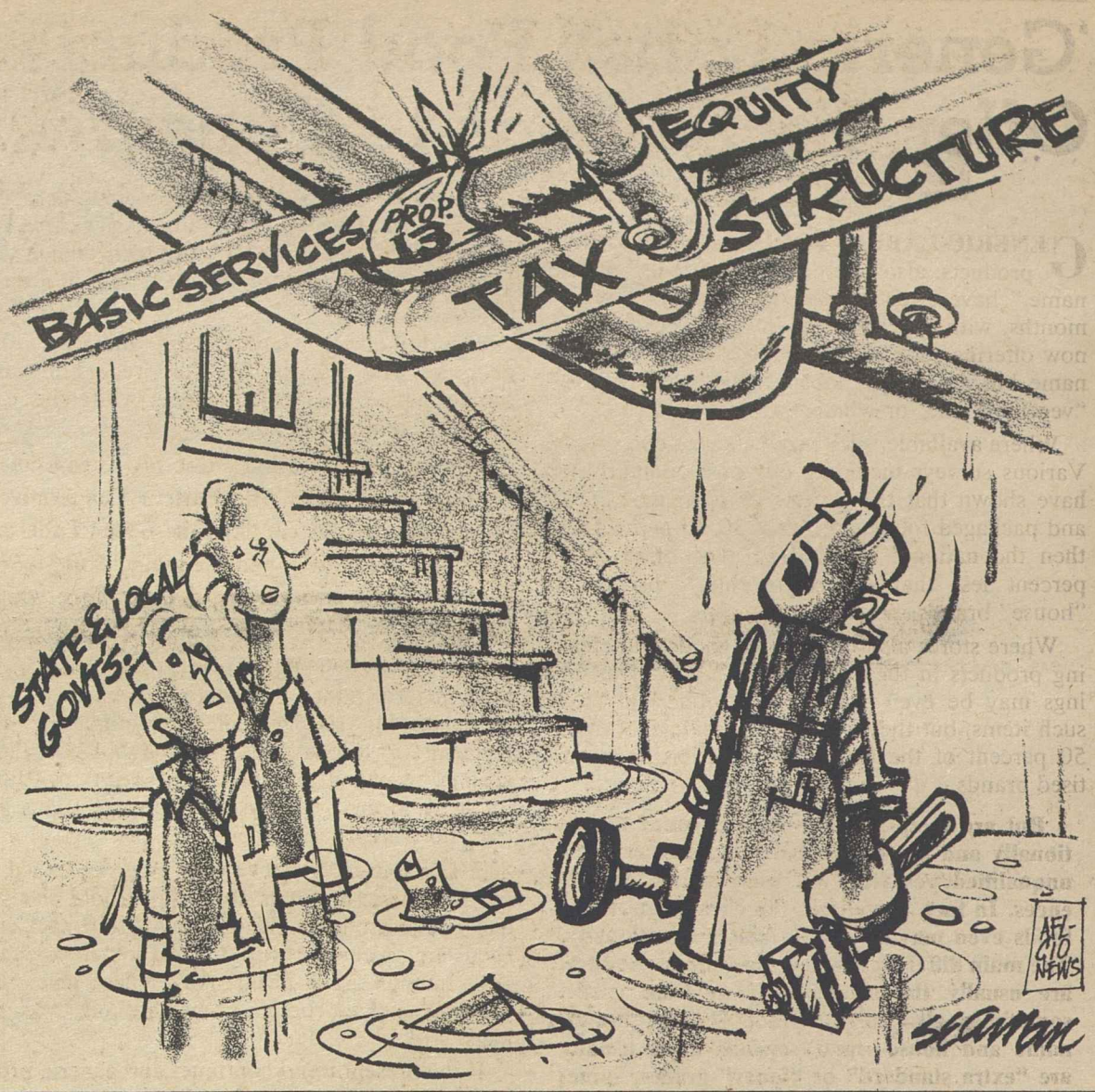

Post-War Trend:

Growth of Women in Workforce Brings Quiet Revolution to U.S.

By Gus Tyler

WELL-ROUNDED NUMBERS — like 100 million of anything — invariably make bits of news, over which most people yawn. For instance, the Dept. of Labor just announced that the labor force in this country has reached the 100 million mark. To which the common response is: so what?

The real story, however, is not the fact that we have arrived at this neat number but that we arrived at it ahead of time.

Ordinarily we would not have reached that magical quantity until some time in the 1980s—even if our population were the same size it is now. We reached the 100 million mark early because a greater percentage of our population is in the labor force today than 20 years ago.

We are ahead of time because at this moment a high 63 percent of the population (age 16 and over) is in the labor force. This was not always so. In 1947—early post World War II—less than 58.3 percent of the population was in the labor force. It is the presently high "participation rate" that got us to the 100 million goal a couple of years early.

Now just why is there a higher percentage of our population in the labor force today than some years ago? The reason is primarily married women.

Right now about half of all the women in this country are in the labor force. That was not always so, of course. At the end of World War II fewer than one woman out of three was in the labor force.

The added legions of females who have entered the labor force are mainly married women. The percentage of single women in the labor force has not changed dramatically for several decades. But the percentage of married women who have entered the job market has multiplied. (In 1900, about four married women out of a hundred held jobs; now it is closer to 40 out of a hundred.)

What are the reasons for this change in both our labor force and the role of women in our society? Some will say it's Women's Lib. I don't think so. Indeed, I would suggest that the Women's Lib movement is more a result than a cause of the change.

The big magnet drawing women into the labor market was World War II: the war drew kids out of ghettos, barrios, and hollows to send them off into the cold cruel world and the same war drew women out of the homes and sent them into the shops. Neither the kids nor the women ever were the same again.

The postwar world provided opportunities for females. Women found ready employment in a "service" economy that offered many jobs to part-time employees who still needed a few "free" hours from home and kids. Washing machines and dryers, diaper services and paper toweling, microwave ovens and TV dinners liberated women from traditional chores. The pill cut down on the number of kids.

The extra money that the married women have been making allows the standard of living of the American family to rise even though take-home buying power of the individual worker has not risen since the mid '60s.

For all these reasons, married women work—causing a total growth in the percentage of women in the labor force, a decline in the percentage of men in the labor force, and a quiet revolution in our social mores.

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A Guarantee That Became a Fraud

We realize that the National Labor Relations Act guarantees all workers the right to organize. But for an increasing number of workers that guarantee has become a fraud. By exploiting weakness in the NLRA, some employers have successfully—and profitably—circumvented the intent of the law.

Harassment of workers, long election delays, and outright refusal to bargain have become widely accepted—but certainly illegal—labor relations policy for a significant number of employers. Because of these unfortunate trends, it is necessary to strengthen our labor laws, and to reinforce the rights of every worker to freely accept or reject union representation.

—Statement on labor law reform by a group of prominent black leaders.

How to Buy:

'Generic Label' Food Products Offer Big Savings to Consumer

By Sidney Margolius

GENERIC-LABEL FOODS and household products, also often called "no frills" or "no name," have swept across the country in recent months, with supermarkets in a number of cities now offering such products. They carry no brand name but are simply labeled "cut green beans," "vegetable oil," or whatever they are.

Where available, such products are good values. Various surveys including our own comparisons, have shown that the generic or no-name canned and packaged foods often cost 30-40 percent less then the national brands and even often 10-20 percent less than the same store's private or "house" brands.

Where stores also offer paper goods and cleaning products in the new generic brands, the savings may be even greater. We found only four such items, but they did average savings of about 50 percent of the price of the nationally advertised brands.

But are these products just as good? Nutritionally and in eating quality the answer is an unqualified yes from all sources and experiences. In fact, sometimes the cheaper no-name foods even may be a little better nutritionally. The main difference is that the generic products are usually the standard or medium grade, sometimes also called Grade B. The brand-name and house-brand versions more usually are "extra standard" or "fancy" grades, sometimes also called Grade A.

The chief difference between the lower and higher grades is in appearance. The lower grades are more likely to be less uniform and perfect in appearance and have some uneven or broken pieces.

The higher grades have unform size and fine appearance and color. But if you're mixing vegetables with other foods as in a stew or casserole, there's little point in paying more for the higher grades, since the vegetables take on the flavor of the other foods, and differences in appearance are lost anyway.

Sometimes the difference between the generic and higher-priced brands may consist simply of less sugar in some canned fruits, or less oil in mayonnaise, or "fruit mix" instead of "fruit cocktail," with a minor variation in the kinds of fruits, such as leaving out the cherries.

Besides the use of the lower standard grade, the generic products also are able to offer reduced prices because of savings on advertising expense and because stores are taking lower profit margins on these products and limiting the selections to the basic varieties.

Consumer co-ops actually have had such "generic" or "no-frills" products for many years. The co-ops sell "Green Label" products which are standard quality, and "Red Label," which are the higher grade.

The difference in Green Label and Red Label pears, for example, is that the Green Label has some smaller and broken pieces while the Red Label are unform in size.

But a recent "blind" test on a consumer panel sponsored by Mid-Eastern Cooperatives found that the tasters liked the Green Label as much as the more expensive grade, if not more so, since the pears were a little riper when packed.

Co-ops also have always called products by their generic rather than invented names. Co-op toothpaste is simply called "toothpaste," not "Gleem" or "Close Up." Their "liquid household cleaner" is called that, not "Mr. Clean" or "Janitor in A Drum." "Baby shampoo" is called just that, not "No Tears."

THE BIGGEST SAVINGS we've observed so far on generic products are in household cleaners and paper products. Biggest savings in packaged foods are on canned corn, canned tomatoes, grape jelly, canned green beans, mayonnaise and salad dressing, peanut butter, vegetable oil, and tea bags.

If the present trend continues and generic products prove to be more durable than just another competitive retail promotion, the development will have lasting value both to the family and to the national economy.

For one reason, processors will rely less on the obsolete grades that emphasize appearance and will pack more of the equally nutritious standard quality. Too, consumers will compare values on the basis of product and price rather than choosing the best-known names.

Similarly in buying fresh products, don't be fooled by illusions of value. Consumers often pay more for appearance.

In fact, red-skinned apples are priced almost entirely according to the amount of red. The redder, the costlier. But color has no effect on taste.

Oranges with greenish skin, grapefruit with rust-colored splotches, onions more lopsided than round—all usually sell for less but have the same nutrition and eating quality.

Actually, small tomatoes often have a higher concentration of vitamin C than big ones that command a premium price.

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Right-Wing Claims Refuted:

Minimal Inflation Impact Seen In Labor Law Reform Measure

AN ANALYSIS of the Labor Law Reform bill now before the Senate shows that the measure would have little or no inflationary impact, economic consultant Robert R. Nathan said on Labor News Conference.

While the proposed reforms would strengthen the rights of workers to organize, Nathan said, the growth of union membership would be only gradual over the next three to five years and would have insignificant effects on the rate of inflation.

"We've concluded that perhaps there might be as much as a maximum of 0.5 percent increase in consumer prices attributable to this bill over a period of three years," he asserted.

Nathan said that charges of a "huge impact" that have been raised by ultra-conservatives in their attempts to block passage of the reform legislation stem from "less than candid" assessments. He said that the data produced by reform opponents are misleading in their projections. He cited the claim that modernizing the labor laws would add 10 million workers to the union rolls.

"This is quite absurd," he declared, noting that would require a growth of about 40 percent, "and we haven't had anything like a 40 percent increase since World War II." Nathan said that if as many as "a couple of million" new members sign up "in the next three or five years, the unions will be doing very well." He stressed that most of the large, mechanized industries are already organized, and that new growth will have to come largely from the harder-to-organize service trades areas.

Appearing with Nathan on the public affairs program was AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, who agreed with the conclusions reached in the Nathan study, which was commissioned by the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform.

The bill "doesn't organize anybody," Oswald declared. "What it does do is allow workers the right to form unions," and "it's really workers who form unions, it's workers who want to have a voice in determining their conditions of employment," he added.

Questioning Nathan and Oswald on Labor News Conference were Michael Posner of the Reuters new agency and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

OLDER AMERICANS make up a steadily increasing proportion of the population. Those 65 and older totaled 12.4 million in 1950. By 1980, this group will double to approximately 25 million.

The National Council of Senior Citizens at its recent convention examined five areas which most affect older people.

● Health Care—The convention noted that not since the founding of the Senior Citizens in 1964 "have prospects been so good for major Administration initiatives in our national health care policy. By the same token, not since 1964 has the need been greater."

National Health Security—the Kennedy-Corman bill—was endorsed by the delegates in a statement which pointed out:

"Compared to our early expectations, Medicare has failed to keep adequate health care accessible to senior citizens. In 1973, the average out-of-pocket cost for health care of all persons over 65 already surpassed that which they spent in 1964, a year before the enactment of Medicare.

"And, in the five years since 1973, inflation in the health care sector of the economy has far outstripped overall inflation. To senior citizens, this has meant a jump in hospital deductibles under Medicare of $40 to $144 a day and a similar jump in the Part B monthly premiums of $3 to $7.70.

"But this is just the tip of the iceberg. In fact, the elderly consume twice as much of America's health care services as do the young and are therefore disproportionately hit by any increases."

● Income Policy—The convention posed this question: "Can we tolerate a situation where a large group of our citizens are living outside the stream of life, denied employment if they are able to work, many of them living at or below the poverty level, many living in homes fallen into disrepair because of lack of funds to take care of them, thousands of others in institutions because they do not have the means to remain in their homes?"

The issues that affect the income and well-being of older people involve social programs, including social security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps and proposals for "welfare reform," public and private employment opportunities, taxes—particularly property and sales taxes at the state and local level—and inflation.

The Senior Citizens want tax reform that would close loopholes in the individual and corporate income tax structure and they seek a "rational, fair and adequate welfare system."

● Social Services—The council supports the authorization of the Older Americans Act in 1978 with increased appropriations. The goals of this program include an adequate income in retirement, the best possible physical and mental health, suitable housing, full restoration of services in cases of institutionalization and improved community services.

● Long-Term Care—The vast majority of those 65 or over are in need of long-term care. They suffer from one or more chronic disabilities that limit their ability to function independently. The Congressional Budget Office estimates there are 5.5 million to 10 million functionally disabled.

The council asked that the government recognize the critical need to establish a long-term policy for care of the elderly "that clearly identifies the role of national health security."

In addition, the council urged liberalization of Medicare and Medicaid eligibility, especially for home care benefits.

● Housing—On this critical problem for the elderly, the NCSC asked for extension of Section 202 of the National Housing Act, which grants long-term federal loans to private, non-profit corporations for construction of rental housing for the elderly.

Also cited was the need for federal funds for rehabilitation of existing housing projects as well as apartments. The convention called for rent control for the aging in private apartment buildings and denounced the redlining of mortgages and mortgage insurance which discriminates against the elderly.

CLAIMS OF OPPONENTS to Labor Law Reform that the measure will have strong inflationary impact were refuted by independent economist Robert R. Nathan, third from left. He appeared on Labor News Conference with AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, second from left. They were questioned by Michael Posner, left of Reuters news agency and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Rollcalls on Funding of Key Programs

The House on June 13 voted to cut $384 million from education, health and Labor Dept. programs. But it rejected a second union-opposed amendment that would have made an additional cut of $28.4 million in funds for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Column I *is the 220-181 vote to cut the overall appropriations. Right votes (R) against the cutback were cast by 163 Democrats and 18 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 98 Democrats and 122 Republicans.*

Column II *is the 216-184 against a further cut in job safety funds. Voting right were 181 Democrats and 35 Republicans. Voting wrong were 81 Democrats and 103 Republicans.*

Numerals show House districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	W
5. Flippo (D)	W	A
6. Buchanan (R)	W	R
7. Flowers (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	W	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Stump (D)	W	W
4. Rudd (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	R	R
2. Tucker (D)	A	A
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	A	W
CALIFORNIA		
1. Johnson (D)	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	W
3. Moss (D)	A	A
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton John L. (D)	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	A	A
11. Ryan (D)	W	R
12. McCloskey (R)	R	R
13. Mineta (D)	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	W	W
16. Panetta (D)	W	R
17. Krebs (D)	W	R
18. Ketchum (R)	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W
23. Beilenson (D)	R	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W
27. Dornan (R)	W	W
28. Burke (D)	A	PR
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	R	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	A	A
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R
36. Brown (D)	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	W	W
38. Patterson (D)	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	A	A
40. Badham (R)	W	W
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	W	R
2. Wirth (D)	W	R
3. Evans (D)	W	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	A
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	W	W
2. Dodd (D)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	W	W
4. McKinney (R)	R	R
5. Sarasin (R)	W	R
6. Moffett (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL Evans (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Kelly (R)	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	W	R
8. Ireland (D)	W	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	R	R
12. Burke (R)	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	W	W
2. Mathis (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Levitas (D)	W	R
5. Fowler (D)	W	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. McDonald (D)	W	W
8. Evans (D)	W	W
9. Jenkins (D)	W	W
10. Barnard (D)	W	W
HAWAII		
1. Heftel (D)	W	W
2. Akaka (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	W
3. Russo (D)	W	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Fary (D)	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	W
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	A	A
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	R
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	R	R
17. O'Brien (R)	R	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	A	W
22. Shipley (D)	W	A
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Simon (D)	A	A
INDIANA		
1. Benjamin (D)	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Quayle (R)	W	W
5. Hillis (R)	W	R
6. Evans (D)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Cornwell (D)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	W	R
10. Sharp (D)	W	R
11. Jacobs (D)	W	W
IOWA		
1. Leach (R)	W	W
2. Blouin (D)	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	W	R
6. Bedell (D)	R	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Keys (D)	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Glickman (D)	R	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Hubbard (D)	W	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	W	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	R	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	W	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Livingston (R)	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	PW
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Huckaby (D)	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W
8. Long (D)	R	W
MAINE		
1. Emery (R)	W	W
2. Cohen (R)	W	W
MARYLAND		
1. Bauman (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	R
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	A	R
6. Byron (D)	W	R
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Steers (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Markey (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	Speaker	
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	W	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	A	PR
2. Pursell (R)	R	R
3. Brown (R)	W	R
4. Stockman (R)	W	W
5. Sawyer (R)	W	W
6. Carr (D)	R	R
7. Kildee (D)	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	R
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R
12. Bonior (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	A	A
15. Ford (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	A	A
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	A	PR
4. Vento (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	A	A
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Whitten (D)	R	W
2. Bowen (D)	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W
5. Lott (R)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Young (D)	W	R
3. Gephardt (D)	W	W
4. Skelton (D)	A	A
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Coleman (R)	W	W
7. Taylor (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Volkmer (D)	W	W
10. Burlison (D)	R	R
MONTANA		
1. Baucus (D)	W	R
2. Marlenee (R)	W	W
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. Cavanaugh (D)	W	W
3. Smith (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Santini (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Florio (D)	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	A	PW
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Hollenbeck (R)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	A	A
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R
14. LeFante (D)	A	PR
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	A	PW
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	W	W
2. Downey (D)	W	R
3. Ambro (D)	W	R
4. Lent (R)	A	W
5. Wydler (R)	W	R
6. Wolff (D)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	W	W
10. Biaggi (D)	A	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R
18. Green (R)	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Weiss (D)	R	R
21. Garcia (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Caputo (R)	A	PR
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R
25. Fish (R)	W	R
26. Gilman (R)	R	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	W	W
29. Pattison (D)	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	R	W
32. Hanley (D)	R	W
33. Walsh (R)	R	W
34. Horton (R)	R	R
35. Conable (R)	W	R
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W
39. Lundine (D)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	R	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Whitley (D)	W	W
4. Andrews (D)	W	R
5. Neal (D)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	R	R
7. Rose (D)	R	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Gudger (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	W	W
OHIO		
1. Gradison (R)	W	R
2. Luken (D)	W	R
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Pease (D)	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	R
16. Regula (R)	W	R
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	PW
18. Applegate (D)	W	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Oakar (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	A
23. Mottl (D)	W	R
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Risenhoover (D)	W	W
3. Watkins (D)	W	W
4. Steed (D)	R	W
5. Edwards (R)	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W
OREGON		
1. AuCoin (D)	W	R
2. Ullman (D)	A	A
3. Duncan (D)	R	R
4. Weaver (D)	W	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Myers, M. (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Lederer (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	W	W
7. Edgar (D)	R	R
8. Kostmayer (D)	W	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	W	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Walker (R)	W	W
17. Ertel (D)	W	W
18. Walgren (D)	R	W
19. Goodling (R)	W	PW
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	A	R
22. Murphy (D)	R	R
23. Ammerman (D)	R	R
24. Marks (R)	W	R
25. Myers, G. (R)	W	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	W	R
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	W	W
4. Mann (D)	A	A
5. Holland (D)	A	A
6. Jenrette (D)	A	PR
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Pressler (R)	W	W
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	W	W
4. Gore (D)	R	R
5. Allen (D)	A	A
6. Beard (R)	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	W
8. Ford (D)	R	R
TEXAS		
1. Hall (D)	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Mattox (D)	W	R
6. Teague (D)	A	PW
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	W
10. Pickle (D)	R	W
11. Poage (D)	R	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	R	W
14. Young (D)	A	A
15. de la Garza (D)	A	A
16. White (D)	R	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	R	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	W	W
22. Gammage (D)	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	W
24. Milford (D)	W	W
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	W	W
2. Marriott (R)	W	W
VERMONT		
AL Jeffords (R)	R	R
VIRGINIA		
1. Trible (R)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	W	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	W	R
5. Foley (D)	W	R
6. Dicks (D)	R	R
7. Cunningham (R)	W	W
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	W
4. Rahall (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	W	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	R
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R

Hall Cites Soviet Inroads:

Foreign Ships Pose New Threat to Jobs

The growth of foreign-flag merchant fleets, especially that of the Soviet Union, at a time of continuing erosion of the U.S.-flag shipping industry will cost 50,000 American jobs in the next five years, President Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. warned.

Hall, speaking at a news briefing organized by the National Maritime Council, said that the United States must act decisively to prevent further inroads into American shipping by ships flying the flags of other nations, or face the consequences.

"We are not talking about an outmoded industry," said Hall, who is president of the Seafarers and an AFL-CIO vice president. "We are talking about outmoded thinking in this country that contends the rest of the world is so kind and fair and generous that we can depend upon others for our international transportation needs.

"Well, the world isn't generous and fair to the United States and there is no such thing as free trade. And unless we do something about it—and do it soon—the United States will have no fleet of its own.

"And when that happens," Hall said, "it will be too late for Americans to wonder why this nation is helpless to support and supply its allies against the Russians or anyone else because we no longer have ships by which we can supply them."

James R. Barker, chairman of both the National Maritime Council and Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., said that the industry's chief problem is that it must operate under restrictions not applicable to its competitors.

Calling for new laws to restrict foreign—especially state-owned—shipping participation in American trade, Barker noted that the world's maritime nations, except for the United States, will not permit new participation on their trade routes without prior approval.

"U.S. trading routes, however, remain open to all competitors regardless of international conditions," Barker said. "Thus, in times of recession, other nations dump otherwise idle ships into the United States trade."

Barker said that "it is as if a prize fighter were required to box according to Marquis of Queensberry rules while his opponents are permitted to kick, scratch, and gouge."

Robert J. Blackwell, assistant secretary of commerce for maritime affairs, said that Soviet ships now carry 10 percent of all cargoes in the U.S. trade with the Far East and Europe. He added that there are now more Soviet than American ships operating in U.S. foreign trade.

The council, a coalition of all sectors of the American shipping industry, estimates that the USSR has 2,439 oceangoing merchant vessels while the U.S. fleet has dwindled from 4,000 thirty years ago to 577 merchant ships today.

Besides Hall, other union leaders who sit on the council's board of governors are President Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers, President Shannon J. Wall of the National Maritime Union, Longshoremen's President Thomas W. Gleason, and H. Page Groton, director of the Shipbuilding & Marine Division of the Boilermakers.

Unions Assail Carter Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

The vetoed measure, he said, would merely have brought the working conditions of federal fire fighters into line with the prevailing practice in local fire departments.

Most federal fire fighters are employed at Defense Dept. installations and are on duty for three 24-hour shifts a week. They receive a 25 percent premium pay in place of overtime, night differential, Sunday or holiday pay.

But even with the premium, a House committee report noted, federal fire fighters in most localities earn less for a 72-hour workweek than municipal fire fighters receive for an average 56-hour week.

The bill passed the House in April by a 241-129 vote, slightly below the two-thirds that would be needed to override a veto. The Senate approved it by voice vote.

Labor Studies Center Sets Schedule for July

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies will offer a new look at traditional economics in July for participants in its institute on Applied Labor Economics. It will run for four days, July 24-27.

This short course is intended for union leaders for whom economic theory appears to be mostly an effort to rationalize and justify the status quo. Its instructors will deal with economics from a worker's point of view in which capital accumulation is not likely to be the happiest solution to the nation's economic problems.

The center will also offer a five-day institute on organizing techniques, July 16-21.

Other programs scheduled for the Silver Spring, Md., campus during July are:

Professional Air Traffic Controllers, three programs—July 9-14, July 16-21, and July 23-28.

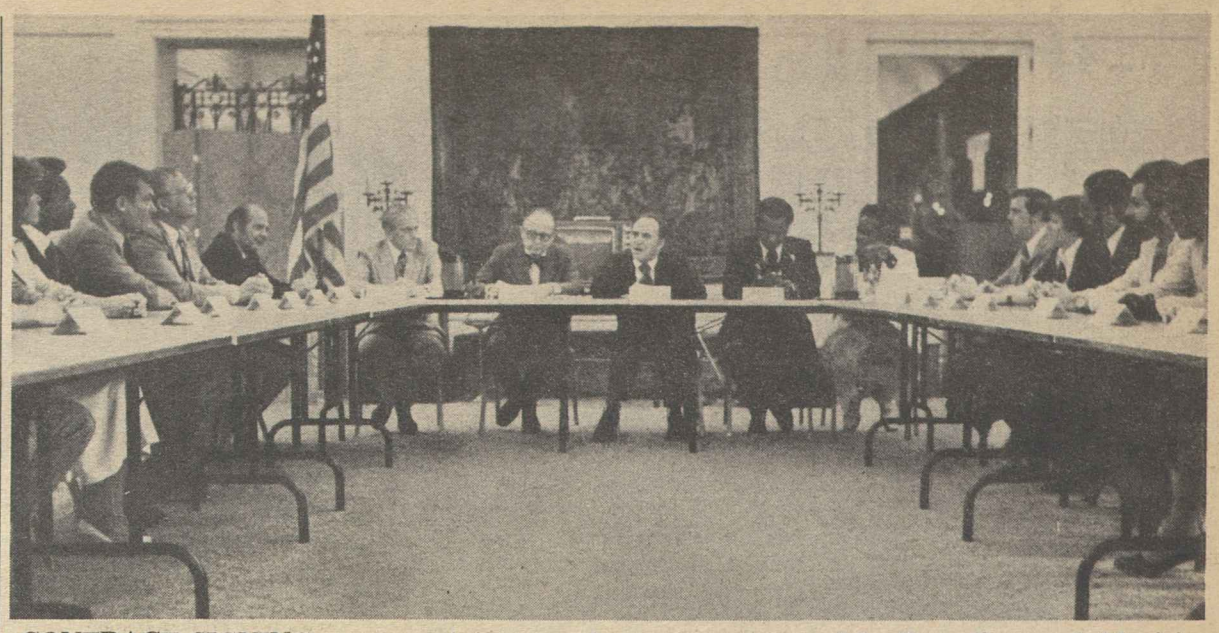
American Federation of Teachers, July 9-15.

Railroad Signalmen, July 16-21.

Association of Flight Attendants, July 24-28.

Graphic Arts International Union, July 30-Aug. 4.

More information on these or other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Phone: 301/431-6400.



CONTRACT SIGNING ceremony brings together representatives of the State, County & Municipal Employees and Library of Congress officials. The agreement between the union and the library followed two years of difficult negotiations and covers more than 4,000 professional and non-professional workers. At the head of the table are, from left, William J. Welsh and Daniel Boorstin, librarian of Congress, representing management; Arbitrator Jack Seidenberg; and AFSCME Sec.-Treas. William Lucy and Director Joslyn Williams of AFSCME Council 26.

Unions, NLRB Endorse Coverage For Teachers in Parochial Schools

A church affiliation doesn't exempt a private school from compliance with the nation's labor laws, the AFL-CIO and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) contended in briefs to the Supreme Court.

At issue is the refusal of the 7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals to enforce bargaining orders issued by the National Labor Relations Board to two Catholic secondary schools in Chicago and five in northeastern Indiana. It held the NLRB's assertion of jurisdiction over parochial schools to be an infringement on First Amendment constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

The NLRB appealed the decision to the Supreme Court. And although the two cases involved unaffiliated teacher organizations, both the AFT and the AFL-CIO filed supporting briefs because of the principle involved. The AFT bargains for teachers at Catholic schools in a number of large dioceses.

In its brief, the AFL-CIO argued that the First Amendment issue was decided years ago when the Supreme Court upheld the applicability of the National Labor Relations Act to newspapers and wire services. The employer argument it rejected was that freedom of the press would somehow be impaired if publishers were obligated to bargain with the Newspaper Guild and couldn't fire reporters for union activities.

The AFT noted that parochial schools seek and receive state accreditation for their education programs and are required to maintain extensive records by various government agencies.

Further, the union said, "the Catholic Church has been in the forefront in the struggle for the rights of workers," and the appellate court greatly exaggerated the potential for conflict between religious doctrine and bargaining demands.

The AFL-CIO brief stressed also the limited nature of the NLRB's involvement with an employer. If an unfair labor practice is alleged, the brief noted, the determination of the facts in the case is unlikely to lead to an exploration of religious beliefs.

All that coverage of parochial schools does, the AFL-CIO said, "is to protect lay employees of church-related schools in the same manner that other employees are protected in their employment relationship."

The NLRB's own brief questioned the hypothetical situation the appellate court had set up where an employer defends on religious grounds the dismissal of a teacher who has been active in trying to form a union.

Even if such a case should arise, the board noted, its sole role would be to determine whether the dismissal was undertaken out of anti-union bias, "a factual issue that the board and the courts regularly decide in a variety of contexts." Also, "a discharge for religious reasons does not violate the act, regardless of whether those reasons are valid." Thus the NLRB would not find itself tangled in "theological knots," as the Court of Appeals seemed to fear.

Indiana Unions Chart State Legislative Aims

Indianapolis—Major legislative goals drafted at the Indiana AFL-CIO's 11th convention for the next session of the state legislature focus on needed improvements in unemployment benefits, workers' compensation coverage, rights of public employees to organize and bargain, and shifting the tax burden from home owners to corporate profits.

The main thrust of the state federation's drive for improvements in jobless benefits is to eliminate a one-week waiting period after layoffs and to reduce a 10-week penalty for discharged workers to six weeks. Indiana's maximum jobless benefits come to 35 percent of the average weekly state wage, well below the neighboring states of Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio.

Delegates also stressed that workers' compensation for job-related injuries and disease should be raised at least to the levels of neighboring states and ultimately to guidelines spelled out in 1976 federal legislation. Maximum weekly benefits in Indiana are less than half of those in Illinois and below Ohio and Michigan.

Other key items on the state federation's legislative agenda call for raising the Indiana minimum wage to $3 an hour, postcard voter registration, shifting job safety and health inspection authority from the state to the federal level, banning the use of lie detectors by employers and outlawing the use of professional strikebreakers.

In his keynote address to the 500 delegates, President Willis N. Zagrovich stressed the importance of pushing labor's national issues through Congress with the support of Indiana's congressional delegation.

Vital to that effort, Zagrovich said, is the re-election in 1978 of congressmen who support labor's goals and the election of new allies. The state COPE committee endorsed the re-election of eight Indiana congressmen and two other congressional candidates.

Major resolutions adopted at the three-day convention call for expansion of the labor education summer program at Indiana University, designation of Union Label Weeks in 1978 and 1979, support of the United Negro College Fund, preservation of Eugene V. Debs's home in Terre Haute, and the boycott of products made by J. P. Stevens, Charles Manufacturing Co., Bartlett-Collins Co. and Pet, Inc.

Elections of officers, now in the middle of four-year terms, will be held at the 1980 convention.

Plan to Widen Capital Gains Loophole Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

posed by Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.) would give an even bigger break to the wealthiest investors.

Biemiller protested that the Steiger amendment would nullify "the small step towards capital gains reform" that Congress took in a 1969 tax bill. It would also "effectively destroy" the minimum tax law that is designed to prevent persons with large incomes from completely avoiding payment of taxes.

Steiger's amendment would help only "a tiny minority" of taxpayers, Biemiller said, with two-thirds of the tax savings going to persons with incomes of over $200,000. Their average tax cut would be more than $30,000.

"The proposal is clearly unfair and antithetical to tax justice," he said. "Congressional approval of the measure would, in our view, aggravate and reinforce taxpayer cynicism and distrust."

AFL-CIO Hits Delay:

Regulations Hamper Food Stamp Reform

The AFL-CIO said that it is "shocked" by the Administration's delay in implementing the food stamp reforms signed into law last fall and charged that proposed regulations to govern the program seriously misrepresent the intent of Congress.

The thrust of the substantial revisions of the program was to make food stamps more accessible to those who need them the most and to strengthen and simplify administrative procedures.

But, in a letter to the acting deputy administrator for Family Nutrition Programs of the Agriculture Dept., AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and Community Services Director Leo Perlis said that important provisions of the legislation "have been dealt with in such a perfunctory manner as to make them meaningless, or have been omitted altogether" in USDA's "extremely belated and lengthy" proposed regulations.

"We are shocked that the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has delayed for eight long months before issuing what turns out to be incomplete regulations accompanied by promises of future sets of regulations and references of implementation dates of 'three or four months from the publication dates for phase one and an additional 120 days thereafter for phase two,'" the AFL-CIO letter declared.

"When you consider that this is a program designed to prevent hunger and starvation, over a year of bureaucratic delay is even more outrageous."

The law as passed was supposed to have eliminated the purchase requirement for food stamps, which has kept participation in the program among the very poor at extremely low levels. The cash outlay varies with income, but many families find it impossible to tie up their limited money resources in food stamp coupons.

The proposed regulations do not indicate when the purchase requirement will be eliminated, the AFL-CIO points out. "Action should be taken immediately to remove this barrier to participation in the program," the federation said.

Among other objections, Seidman and Perlis said that the proposed regulations do little to streamline the program and prevent the demeaning harassment of food stamp beneficiaries. In addition, the hearing process and the process for emergency assistance are far too confusing and complicated, they charged.

"We strongly urge that the Dept. of Agriculture act expeditiously to make the necessary changes in these regulations and issue the remainder of the regulations immediately," the AFL-CIO letter said.

"Further delay on the part of the federal or state bureaucracies would be deplorable. . . . We urge that a greater sensitivity and sense of urgency be shown toward economically deprived persons in need of food for themselves and their families."

Solar Power Pressed As Energy Solution

A stronger federal commitment to solar energy would bring the United States closer to energy independence, Machinists President William W. Winpisinger testified at House hearings.

Winpisinger, who is president of the newly formed National Citizen-Labor Energy Coalition, said other tangible benefits would include a restraining influence on fuel prices and job creation in an expanding, labor-intensive industry.

Testifying before a Government Operations subcommittee, Winpisinger said solar energy developers should get the same tax incentives and subsidies allowed for other energy sources. But he urged that the federal government keep a close anti-trust watch to make sure that the big oil companies do not attempt to take over and suppress solar energy development.

Measures urged by Winpisinger included:

- Tax credits to home dwellers for the initial installation of solar heating and cooling systems.
- Direct government loans to firms engaged in any phase of solar energy, so long as there is no monopoly threat.
- Incentives for family farmers to install solar power.

"Energy policies must promote economic health through preservation and creation of jobs," Winpisinger urged. "Emerging alternative energy technologies, including solar, along with energy conservation efforts, can provide hundreds of thousands of new jobs without deterring economic growth."

6/24/78

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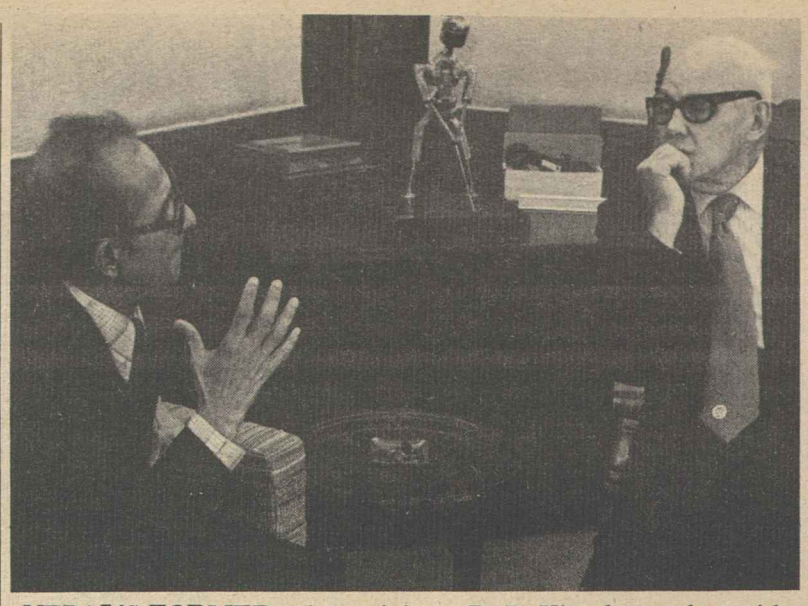


NEPAL'S FORMER prime minister, B. P. Kiorala, confers with AFL-CIO President George Meany during a visit to the United States for medical treatment. Kiorala was Nepal's first elected prime minister when in 1960 King Mahendra abolished parliament and arrested Kiorala. He spent several years in prison before going into exile in 1968. He was rearrested on his return home in 1976, but was released this year following an appeal by Meany to Nepal's King Birendra and intervention of President Carter.

Cotton Dust Standard Scored as Too Weak

(Continued from Page 1)

ton ginning, in the harvesting of cotton or in the manufacture of garments from cotton fabric.

Following the filing of the challenge, ACTWU President Murray H. Finley said "we are deeply disappointed in the terms of this standard" which he said fails to protect adequately the more than 500,000 textile workers exposed to cotton dust.

At OSHA hearings last year, unions had sought a 100-microgram limit while the safety agency was proposing an across-the-board 200-microgram limit. But the standard that emerged after a long tug-of-war between the Labor Dept. and Administration economists is far weaker than OSHA's modest original proposal.

ACTWU charged that the higher exposure limit, and the protracted period for full compliance "condemns tens of thousands of textile workers to brown lung disease."

OSHA conceded that medical studies have shown that 35,000 active and retired textile workers are disabled by byssinosis—the brown lung disease.

Grover Wrenn, director of health standards for OSHA, also said that about 13 percent of textile workers could expect to contract symptoms of byssinosis under the new standard, but that this would be fewer than under present levels.

Marshall insisted that the differences between OSHA and Administration economic advisers were resolved without "jeopardizing the health of workers" or imposing unnecessary costs on industry.

He said the cost of industry compliance for engineering controls was reduced 75 percent from the original estimate by the Ford Administration.

During the four-year period that employers will be given to install the controls, workers will be fitted with respirators.

ACTWU said that the four-year delay for full compliance is unwarranted for technological and economic reasons and that the requirement for workers to wear respirators eight hours in each working day for the next four years "is an intolerable burden and contrary to the intent of the law."

But one key feature of the standard provides that if workers are transferred to another job for health reasons because they are unable to wear respirators, their wages cannot be reduced.

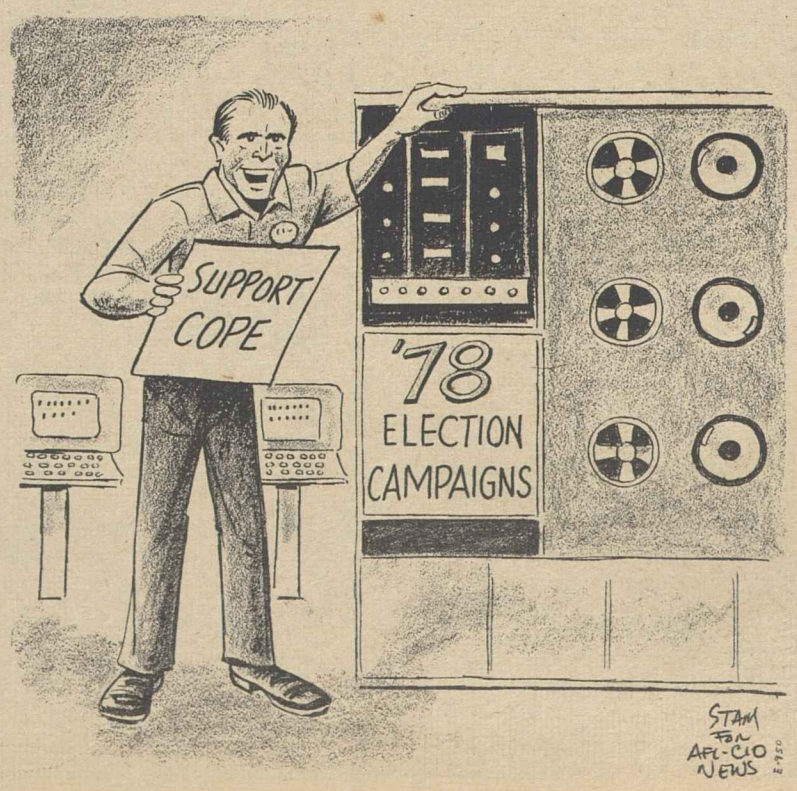
In addition to supplying respirators within 30 days of the effective date of the standard, employers will be required to establish a monitoring program within six months to measure concentrations of cotton dust.

Within one year of the effective date, workers must be given the opportunity for a medical examination, and to be repeated annually. Employers also will be required to post warning signs on the hazards of cotton dust and to keep accurate records of exposure readings.

The American Textile Manufacturers Institute is also contesting the standard in federal court on the grounds that it would be too costly.

But the standard provides the industry a flexibility in developing controls for cotton dust. OSHA's health standards director pointed out that some textile plants are already in compliance with the lower levels of exposure set in the standard.

'Let's Provide the Input!'



Unionist to Consult On Redwood Worker Aid

Alfred Lasley, former business representative of Lumber & Sawmill Workers Local 2592 of the Carpenters, has been named a consultant to Labor Sec. Ray Marshall on the Labor Dept.'s new Redwood Employee Protection Program.

The protections include income safeguards, maintenance of pension, health and welfare benefits, and retraining, job search and relocation allowances.

Labor Urges Restoration of Chilean Rights

Santiago, Chile—An AFL-CIO delegation has appealed directly to Chile's military government to remove its restrictions from that country's labor movement.

During an hour-and-45-minute meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and three members of his Cabinet, the delegation called for free trade union elections, the right to strike for all Chilean workers, the right to public assembly, and the right to bargain collectively.

Headed by AFL-CIO Vice President Thomas W. Gleason, the delegation also demanded a halt to the Pinochet regime's practice of ousting representative trade union leaders and replacing them with government agents.

With Gleason were AFL-CIO Vice President Sol C. Chaikin; Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development; Andrew C. McLellan, inter-American representative of the AFL-CIO, and Jesse A. Friedman, regional director of AIFLD.

The American trade unionists also met with the leaders of Chile's democratic unions and other independent labor leaders to assess the trade union and economic situation in Chile.

Prior to the delegation's arrival in Chile, union longshoremen in San Francisco and Newark, N.J., staged a selective boycott of Chilean ships laden with fruit to demonstrate the AFL-CIO's seriousness of purpose in demanding that the Pinochet regime cease its suppression of trade union rights and freedoms.

Gleason, who is president of the Longshoremen, and Chaikin, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, told the Chilean government that future boycotts were possible if the Pinochet regime failed to end its repressive policies.

Sea Unions Ask Aid for 'Boat People'

The Seafarers Section of the International Transport Workers' Federation has asked its affiliates to approach their governments and shipowners to do all they can to assist the large numbers of "boat people" fleeing Vietnam.

ITF Sec. A. G. Selander, in a letter to the secretariat's seafaring affiliates, noted that some vessels have refused to pick up the Vietnamese refugees in distress at sea.

"We understand that more refugees are drowned at sea than are rescued," he observed. As many as 1,000 to 1,500 Vietnamese are fleeing their homeland each month to escape Communist oppression and terrorism, Selander noted.

Many shipowners have instructed their masters to ignore the distressed refugee boats because they have been discouraged by current policies of most governments—including Asian governments—not to admit refugees even on a temporary basis, he said.

Selander described the situation as "a humanitarian problem of great magnitude," and asked ITF seafaring affiliates to urge governments and shipowners to order their vessels always to heed distress calls from refugees at sea and to grant at least temporary asylum to them as required under international law.

The ITF action follows appeals to its executive board this spring by AFL-CIO President Paul Hall and J. F. Otero, vice president of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

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Meany Hits Bid to Widen Capital Gains Loopholes

Labor Law Vote Plan Explored

By David L. Perlman

The Senate Human Resources Committee began its search for a formula that will win additional votes for labor law reform without abandoning the bill's purpose of better protecting worker rights.

Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) predicted that the effort will succeed, that an amended bill will be brought back to the Senate floor with the added support needed to halt a filibuster, and that it will be enacted into law.

But he voiced disappointment that only one of the senators who took part in the filibuster to prevent the Senate from voting on the merits of the bill had accepted the committee's invitation to testify. That was Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), whose price for letting the Senate vote turned out to be legislation that would leave workers with fewer protections of their right to organize than they now have.

Williams noted that Senate Republican Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., a supporter of the filibuster, had asked that senators have an opportunity to appear before the committee "to make proposals and recommendations."

All senators had been invited to do so, he said, and two days of hearings had been scheduled. But the hearings were abbreviated to one day when only Lugar and Sen. John Melcher (D-Mont.), who supports the bill's goals, signed up to testify.

Lugar, who helped block the Senate from voting on the bill, told the committee that "the patience of the Senate is clearly exhausted" and therefore the legislation shouldn't be brought back to the Senate floor this year.

In the next Congress, he suggested, perhaps the committee could develop "a bill on which we can all cooperate" which would include such provisions as curbs on picketing and greater protection against the "hazard" of strikes.

But if the committee should "disregard the advice," the filibuster will be resumed, Lugar threatened.

Melcher, by contrast, suggested some further steps to reassure small businesses but stressed that Congress should complete action this year.

Williams said his committee is "prepared to go further" in compromises "if in doing so we can quell the irrational fears which this bill has engendered." But he reminded the panel that there is clear

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Unit Puts Hitch In Jobs Bill

The Senate Banking Committee threw a hitch into the Humphrey-Hawkins bill—a "zero inflation" directive that could make the full employment goal unattainable.

There is no such provision in the version approved by the Senate Human Resources Committee, which shares jurisdiction, or in the bill the House passed last March. Thus the measure will go before the Senate with sharply-differing committee recommendations.

All three versions of the bill set a target of bringing the unemployment rate down to 4 percent or less within five years, and set up procedures for the Executive Branch and Congress to work together on programs to accomplish this.

The House considered but rejected a Republican amendment that would have linked the full employment goal to simultaneously bringing the inflation rate down to 3 percent. The bill as sent to the Senate endorsed the goal of full employment with "reasonably stable prices."

In the Senate Banking Committee, Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) served notice that he would seek to add the 3 percent inflation goal to the bill—a move that the AFL-CIO warned could lead to "massive governmental interference in wage, price and business decisions" and encourage the type of policies that in the past have led to increased unemployment.

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AWARD FOR HEROISM was presented to two Southern Airways flight attendants by their union, the Transport Workers, during a Washington legislative conference. TWU Executive Vice President William Linder presented plaques to Ann Lemoine and Sandy Ward, who were praised in a government investigation report for their competence and heroism in an airline crash at New Hope, Ga., last year. The legislative conference was held jointly by the TWU and the Amalgamated Transit Union.

Firm Stand By Carter Endorsed

The AFL-CIO praised President Carter's strong stand against enlarging the capital gains tax loophole and warned Congress that America's workers won't be fooled by a backward step that would benefit almost exclusively the wealthiest investors and most prosperous corporations.

Carter opened a televised news conference with a blast at congressional proposals to lower the capital gains tax, and AFL-CIO President George Meany wrote him that the trade union movement fully endorses his position.

A week earlier, the AFL-CIO opposed any cut in the capital gains tax in a statement to the House Ways & Means Committee. And the day after Meany's letter, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller went before a Senate Subcommittee on Taxation to warn that "congressional approval of any of these loophole-widening measures would reinforce and intensify taxpayer unrest, cynicism and distrust."

Meany agreed with Carter's description of a cut in the capital gains tax as "a windfall for the rich."

Under present law, Meany noted, capital gains are already only half-taxed, and the benefits under the proposed bills would go mostly to the very rich, "who already enjoy tax loopholes not available to average taxpayers."

Carter, at his news conference, said 80 percent of the benefits in a capital gains tax cut proposed by Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.) would go to the one-half of 1 percent of taxpayers making more

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Employer Bans Struck Down:

Court Backs Unions On Leaflet Rights

Two Supreme Court decisions have reinforced the right of unions to distribute leaflets or newsletters on company premises under conditions that do not interfere with production.

In one case, a Texas manufacturer had banned distribution of a union newsletter because it included articles opposing an attempt to insert a "right-to-work" clause in a new state constitution and criticizing former President Nixon s veto of a minimum wage bill.

The other case involved refusal of a Boston hospital to allow distribution of union literature in a cafeteria that was used primarily by employees but was also open to visitors and some patients.

In both cases, the National Labor Relations Board held that the distribution of the union literature was a protected activity related to legitimate worker concerns. And in both cases, federal appellate courts backed up the NLRB findings.

In the Texas case, a 7-2 majority of the Supreme Court rejected the employer claim that the local of the Paperworkers representing the workers did not have the right over the employer's objections to distribute "political" material that did not deal directly with employer-management relations at the plant.

At issue was the interpretation of the section of the National Labor Relations Act that protects the right of employees to engage in "concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

Writing for the Supreme Court majority, Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., found no cause to overturn the NLRB's finding that the subject matter of the newsletters was protected. The labor board termed union security "central to the union concept of strength through solidarity." It noted that the minimum wage "influences wage levels derived from collective bargaining" and therefore a union's endorsement of persons supporting a higher minimum wage and opposition to those who oppose it falls in the

(Continued on Page 8)

$4 Billion Rise Asked In Public Works Aid

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress to put an additional $4 billion into the local public works pipeline in order to continue a highly successful program that has created private sector jobs in communities where they are most needed.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Public Works subcommittee that the nation's unemployment problem remains too grave to let the accelerated public works program be phased out as the money still in the pipeline is used up.

He cited the official tally of 6 million persons unemployed and actively seeking work, the many others who have dropped out of the job search or settled for part-time work, and the depression-level unemployment rate of construction workers and blacks.

"The record clearly shows the need for continuing and expanding job-creation programs," Biemiller said. And there remains a formidable backlog of project applications that can't be financed because the remaining funds have been allocated.

Biemiller endorsed the Carter Administration proposal for a $1-billion program of "soft" public works, employing a high portion of inner-city youth on labor-intensive rehabilitation and renovation projects.

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Votes 5.5% Lid For Federal Pay Hikes

The Senate voted 69-21 to scuttle the pay-setting procedures for government workers and impose a stringent 5.5 percent ceiling on salary and wage increases.

Over sharp, bitter protests of unions representing federal workers, the Senate included the pay restrictions in a Treasury Dept. appropriations bill for the fiscal year starting next October. The House passed the bill without a pay ceiling rider, so the next move will be up to a House-Senate conference committee.

As passed by the Senate, the ceiling would apply to blue-collar workers whose hourly pay is based on local area prevailing wages as well as to salaried white-collar employees paid on the basis of a national comparability survey of private-sector jobs.

The American Federation of Government Employees, which bargains for the largest group of both white collar and blue collar federal workers, was sharply critical of "so-called liberal and moderate senators" who "jumped on the bandwagon" of making public workers scapegoats in a wave of cost-cutting.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock termed the Senate action

(Continued on Page 8)

UNION-BUSTERS trying to petition a "right-to-work" proposal on the ballot in Missouri are meeting a strong counter-campaign by the state's trade union movement. The T-shirts these union women are wearing echo the "Please Don't Sign" message of the billboard.

For 60,000 Workers:

Oil Conference Sets Contract Objectives

Denver—A substantial, across-the-board hourly wage increase and a fully paid uniform health care plan emerged as the key goals of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers as the union prepared to negotiate a new agreement with the oil industry.

These and other goals were drafted by OCAW's national oil bargaining policy committee here in a series of meetings held after the union's national oil bargaining conference concluded. The conference was attended by some 370 OCAW members from all parts of the country who gathered to recommend items for the bargaining program.

The policy committee consists of eight elected rank-and-file oil workers and the union's top four administrative officers. OCAW President A. F. Grospiron is committee chairman.

The bargaining program will seek to replace more than 400 contracts expiring on Jan. 7-8, 1979, and covering nearly 60,000 workers in the nation's petroleum, petrochemical, and allied industries. The national average pay for OCAW members in these industries is $8.82 an hour, excluding overtime and shift premiums. Shift workers average 50 cents an hour above the day work rate.

The OCAW bargaining policy committee statement does not specify a figure for a proposed wage increase. The health care item covering employees and their dependents would be geared to service rather than scheduled indemnity.

The bargaining committee also proposed that the health care plan provide for dental services and a prescription drug program. The union also wants workers who retire after Jan. 1, 1979, and their dependents, to continue to receive company-paid health care coverage in addition to Medicare and Medicaid benefits.

Other key bargaining objectives:

- Contract language to assure that workers will receive all regular normal benefits beyond the presently defined normal retirement age. The union is seeking the change in light of recent amendments to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act raising the permissible mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70, effective next Jan. 1.
- A revised vacation schedule to provide two weeks of vacation after one year of service, ranging up to seven weeks after 25 years.

OCAW locals have the right to bargain for other items that are not in conflict with the national bargaining program, including pensions, holidays, and contracting-out. Bargaining is expected to begin in early November.

Sharp Rise in Imports Seen Brake on Economy

The sharp rise in imports has had a severe impact on the U.S. economy and contributed to the nation's unemployment problem, Research Director Rudy Oswald told an international conference on trade and investment.

Today, imports amount to nearly one-fourth of U.S. production, compared with 8.5 percent in 1960, he noted. Thus, the share of U.S. production seized by imports has nearly tripled since 1960. Exports have also grown but not as rapidly.

Oswald pointed out that the growth of imports has brought with it a decline in production worker employment in manufacturing over the past decade.

"Thus," he observed, "this primary goods-producing sector of the economy was not able to absorb any of the new job entrants, but rather contributed itself to the unemployment problem by its overall decline in employment."

During just the last three years, he pointed out, more than one million workers applied for trade adjustment assistance because they believed that they had been hurt by imports. While the Labor Dept. certified only about one-third of them as eligible for trade adjustment assistance, "it is clear that large numbers of workers are suffering unemployment as a result of the trade imbalance," he said.

Any consideration of a trade policy, therefore, must include its impact on employment, Oswald said. Other considerations include inflation, worldwide growth, and living standards.

A balance of economic interests is the essence of the fair trade policy advocated by labor, Oswald observed. Current trade negotiations should be aimed at reciprocal advantage, not a one-way street, he said.

"We think that international trade should be for the benefit of the nations and the people within them," he declared. Working people have not always been the ones who have benefited from world trade expansion, but rather the wealthy and the owners of corporations, he said.

Sheet Metal Apprentices Win Awards

Minneapolis — Four top Sheet Metal Worker apprentices were chosen from the 76 finalists in the annual competition sponsored by the National Training Fund of the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Industry, a union-management program.

The winners were selected in a week-long test of craftsmanship and academic skills conducted at the Dunwoody Institute, a vocational training center here. The 76 finalists were winners from regional competition in each of the four years of apprenticeship from among the 10,000 Sheet Metal Worker apprentices across the country.

First, second and third place winners in each of the four categories received cash prizes of up to $1,000 and plaques.

This year's top winners are David H. Crocker, Spencer, Mass., fourth year; Daniel A. Caldwell, Florissant, Mo., third year; David E. Edgar, Marissa, Ill., second year, and Glen P. Jacobson, Roy, Utah, first year.

Other finalists sharing prizes are:

Fourth-year apprentices—David R. Slater, Dayton, Ohio, second place, and Steven M. Lloyd, Granger, Utah, third place.

Third-year apprentices—Burnett Paulsrud, Eau Claire, Wis., second place, and Norbert Richard, Chico, Calif., third place.

Second-year apprentices — Paul H. Jenkins, Renton, Wash., second place, and Glenn Emenaker, Edwardsburg, Mich., third place.

First-year apprentices—Joel A. Nakae, Arieta, Calif., second place, and Mark J. Wirfs, Rockford, Ill., third place.

Seidman Notes Gains By Group Health Plans

New York—The past year has been a significant period for prepaid group practice and the health maintenance organization movement, but much yet remains to be done, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said in a speech here.

Addressing the 28th annual Group Health Institute, Seidman pointed to the vigorous support given HMOs by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, reorganization of the HMO office into a single coordinated agency, and the issuance of new regulations as "a clear expression of the Administration's determination to stimulate HMO growth in a practical and speedy fashion."

But, Seidman noted, the Administration could have moved faster to beef up compliance provisions of the 1973 HMO law to prevent abuses recently brought to light in California which have tainted the federal program.

"HEW and all of us should make it perfectly clear that there is no place for chiselers and gyp artists in the HMO program," Seidman said. "We can ill afford to let this program—which holds such great promise for helping to reshape health care delivery in this country—be hurt because the bad few put the many good programs in poor repute."

As HMOs grow in number and become successful, problems that were unthought of are emerging, he said, and new legislation must be directed at these new problems.

"HMOs must be assured sufficient funding to build additional facilities. The critical shortage of trained personnel must be relieved," he said. "HEW, employers and labor must engage in a massive, well organized, and relevant promotional campaign so that providers and consumers alike will be able to make their choice after gaining an intelligent understanding of our system."

HMOs provide the best and the least costly system of health care for Americans, eliminating the economic waste and duplication of the fee-for-service system and preserving the health of union members and their pocketbooks, Seidman said.

Under national health insurance, HMOs can be expected to flourish, he said. Calling upon all elements of the HMO movement to join the battle for national Health Security, Seidman declared:

"HMOs, perhaps more than any other concerned group, should be fighting for national health insurance—for universal, comprehensive national health insurance.

"If you do, you will find the labor movement side by side with you because we are firmly convinced that HMOs must be and will be the centerpiece of the coming national health program."

South Dakota AFL-CIO Elects New Officers

Sioux Falls, S.D.—Delegates to the South Dakota AFL-CIO convention approved a realignment of top offices with the retirement of Francis K. McDonald, who served the state labor federation as secretary-treasurer for 36 years.

President Jack E. Dudley was elected to the new post of president and financial secretary for a two-year term and Vice President Gary W. Ellsworth was elected secretary, also a new office. McDonald, who continues as Meat Cutters' district director for South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska, was made secretary-treasurer emeritus of the state body.

In setting labor's goals for the next session of the state legislature, the 110 delegates stressed the need for collective bargaining rights for public employees and raising the state minimum wage to the federal level. They also voiced firm opposition to any increase in the retail sales tax, now at 4 percent.

In other key resolutions, the convention urged congressional passage of the Labor Law Reform bill, the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment measure, National Health Security and federal civil service reorganization and renewed its call for repeal of South Dakota's "right-to-work" law.

Speakers at the three-day convention included candidates for Congress and major state offices—all Democrats—who had been endorsed by the state COPE committee. They are Don Barnett, former Rapid City mayor who is seeking the seat of retiring Sen. James Abourezk; Roger McKellips, a state senator, who won the party's nomination for governor; and congressional candidates Thomas A. Daschle, a former aide to Abourezk, and Bob Samuelson, a rancher.

Delegates also re-elected four vice presidents to two-year terms and elected two new vice presidents, Dallas Tinnell of the Steelworkers and Ben J. Aning of the Meat Cutters.

Executive Backs Labor Law Reform

The head of an insurance company that employs 1,300 union members has written senators in support of the labor law reform bill.

Bernard Rapoport, board chairman of the Texas-based American Income Life Insurance Co., said his firm had a "constructive" relationship with the Office & Professional Employees for a number of years.

His experience is that collective bargaining helps both employees and the companies for which they work, Rapport said. The bill poses no problem for fair employers, he said.

School Board Ends Union Meeting Ban

Unions have the same right as other organizations to meet in public school buildings, the Ashe County, N.C., school board agreed in a consent settlement of a federal court suit.

The court challenge was brought by the Ladies' Garment Workers after an ILGWU organizing committee had been denied use of a school room under a policy barring meetings of a "controversial" nature.

After the suit was filed, the school board backed down and agreed to a consent judgment which included payment of damages and legal costs as well as assurances that unions will not be discriminated against in use of meeting rooms.

Calls Proposition 13 'Shortsighted':

AFSCME Asks Overhaul Of State, Local Tax Codes

By James M. Shevis

Las Vegas—The State, County & Municipal Employees, whose members' jobs across the country are threatened by California-style tax-limiting schemes, launched a counterattack calling for "real and rational tax reform" at all levels of government.

At the union's 23rd convention here, some 3,000 delegates representing employees of state and local governments, school districts, public hospitals and nonprofit agencies overwhelmingly approved a resolution that branded the Jarvis-Gann amendment to the California constitution as a "prime example of a shortsighted approach to property tax relief."

Instead, what is needed to ease homeowners' tax burdens is a top-to-bottom overhaul of state and local tax structures, the public employee union declared.

"AFSCME will work to mitigate the devastating effects of Proposition 13, and to guarantee the delivery of quality public services which require the input of an adequate work force," the resolution said.

Proposition 13, approved by California voters in a June 6 referendum, cuts property taxes by more than half, and places a limit on new taxes. AFSCME members already have felt its effects. There have been layoffs of public employees in California, and other states are considering similar tax-reduction proposals that could cost more jobs.

"What has happened in California could spread," AFSCME President Jerry Wurf warned in his keynote address at the union's five-day meeting in the Las Vegas Convention Center. "It is not a 'tax rebellion.' It is a public outcry for fair play. Only tax reform can answer it."

After floor debate on the Proposition 13 resolution, Wurf told reporters that AFSCME would join its traditional allies—retirees, tax reform organizations, consumer groups, and academic leaders—in a drive to set up local committees dedicated to reform the tax system and to resist further cutbacks in public services.

"We will be looking to them to develop programs where we will be taking the initiative" instead of simply responding to other tax-cut programs, Wurf said.

"As taxpayers, we share the public's anger," Wurf declared in his keynote speech. "But as government employees, we suffer the most severe consequences from these ill-conceived policies."

He said that over-reliance on property taxes, as in California and in most other states, is at the root of current taxpayer unrest in America. He stressed that the graduated income tax is "the only fair and reliable way to finance government services."

Proposition 13 is itself a "deception," Wurf charged, since it will cost Californians an estimated $2 billion in federal tax writeoffs and another $2.5 billion in federal aid.

"And most importantly," he added, "two-thirds of the so-called 'tax relief' produced by Proposition 13 will go to business and industry and not to homeowners." The California State AFL-CIO is supporting proposed legislation to eliminate commercial and industrial property from the property tax relief provisions of Proposition 13.

In addition, the State AFL-CIO has joined two AFL-CIO unions—the Service Employees and the Teachers—in a court challenge of Proposition 13's constitutionality.

The real targets of initiative campaigns and public referenda, such as the Jarvis-Gann amendment, are public employees and the services they perform, Wurf charged. He singled out the "New Right"—the ultra-conservative element in today's American society that is opposed to labor—as the force behind these efforts.

Picking up on this theme, Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), a ranking member of the House Education & Labor Committee, told delegates that members of the New Right are "your real enemies."

It is the right-wing that is stalling a Senate vote on the Labor Law Reform bill, Thompson observed. "They don't want you to organize. They don't want workers to have the rights they're entitled to," he said.

Thompson predicted a "disaster" in California, with a drastic reduction in the quality of public service, unless there is equitable tax reform to provide adequately for essential needs.

California Rep. Yvonne Burke (D) told the convention that Proposition 13 is "a lesson for all of us" in government.

"What happened in California is no mystery," said Burke, who is a Democratic candidate for state attorney general. "There was no long-range planning by the state government," which amassed a $5 billion surplus in taxes but failed to tell the people about it, she said. Citizens reacted because they saw that the politicians were not responsive to their needs, she observed.

Turning to the problems of the cities, Burke applauded President Carter's urban policy but said she hopes that it will be "an urban policy that will benefit everyone in those cities, not just a few, because that is part of the disillusionment" of inner-city residents.

Other speakers at opening sessions of the convention included President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees, President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists, Israeli Ambassador to the United States Simcha Dinitz, President Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers, and Joyce Miller, a Clothing & Textile Workers vice president and president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

UNION LEADERS who have given outstanding volunteer service to the United Way are the 1978 Beirne Award recipients—named after the late Joseph A. Beirne, who championed community service programs as president of the Communications Workers and as an AFL-CIO vice president. From left: Pennsylvania AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer; Helen Quirini, a member of Local 301 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Schenectady, N.Y., and Walter Campbell, the former secretary-treasurer of the Michigan AFL-CIO.

Pilots Link Terrorism To Laxity by Airports

The spread of international terrorism threatens the lives of air travelers and must be halted, the Air Line Pilots warned Congress.

ALPA Sec. Thomas M. Ashwood, testifying in support of legislation to combat terrorism in the skies, said that the only practical method of reversing the trend is "firm action by a few powerful nations."

Ashwood told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the legislation it is considering is "an example of the kind of action we are talking about." International agreements to fight terrorism and tighter airport security around the world are at the heart of the proposed law.

Improved security of foreign airports would have a major impact on hijackings, said Ashwood, who is chairman of the international flight security committees of ALPA and the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations.

"Effective screening of passengers before boarding is the most important single action foreign governments could take to cut down on hijackings," he said.

Such screening now takes place only in a few countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Israel, Ashwood observed. "Security in most of the world is usually non-existent or at best ineffective," he said.

There were 30 aircraft hijackings throughout the world last year, Ashwood said, exactly twice as many as in 1976. Of the 25 hijackings involving foreign aircraft, the Federal Aviation Administration found that 21 resulted from weak passenger screening procedures, he noted.

Ashwood said that the provision in the proposed legislation requiring the Secretary of Transportation to display prominently in U.S. airports the names of those foreign airports that have inadequate security "will help publicize the lamentable security situation in most of the world."

Regarding other provisions, Ashwood said that creation of a permanent international working group to take action to combat terrorism "would be a useful step," but he stressed that such a group should not be formed under the auspices of the United Nations "where it could easily become bogged down in talk and produce no action."

Rather, ALPA would prefer the State Dept. to take the initiative in forming such a group and invite other responsible nations to participate, he said.

Airline pilots throughout the world have been struggling for over eight years to find measures to block international terrorism in the Unted Nations, and their efforts have been without success, Ashwood noted.

"We have been forced to conclude that the UN has neither the will nor the way to take effective measures against international terrorism," he said.

Senate Cloture Lineup On Labor Law Reform

Fifty-eight senators have supported the AFL-CIO position and voted for cloture in an effort to end the filibuster that has thus far kept the Senate from acting on labor law reform. That's two less than the 60 votes required by Senate rules. Forty-two senators have helped the anti-union coalition by voting against cloture.

TO END THE FILIBUSTER

Democrats 44

Abourezk (S.D.)	Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Anderson (Minn.)	Hart (Colo.)	Melcher (Mont.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Biden (Del.)	Hatfield, P. (Mont.)	Moynihan (N.Y.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pell (R.I.)
Clark (Iowa)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Culver (Iowa)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
DeConcini (Ariz.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Riegle (Mich.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Sarbanes (Md.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)	Sasser (Tenn.)
Ford (Ky.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Glenn (Ohio)		Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 14

Brooke (Mass.)	Javits ((N.Y.)	Percy (Ill.)
Case (N.J.)	Mathias (Md.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Chafee (R.I.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Hatfield, M. (Ore.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Heinz (Pa.)		Weicker (Conn.)

TO CONTINUE THE FILIBUSTER

Democrats 18

Allen (Ala.)	Eastland (Miss.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hodges (Ark.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	Johnston (La.)	Stone (Fla.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Morgan (N.C.)	Zorinsky (Neb.)

Republicans 24

Baker (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Roth (Del.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Schmitt (N.M.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hatch (Utah)	Scott (Va.)
Danforth (Mo.)	Hayakawa (Calif.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dole (Kan.)	Helms (N.C.)	Tower (Tex.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Wallop (Wyo.)
Garn (Utah)	Lugar (Ind.)	Young (N.D.)

Panel Seeks New Formula On Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

evidence that workers have been and are being denied the right to a fair vote on union representation, and to quick resolution of unfair labor practice charges.

The committee's purpose is still "to fashion a bill which corrects these problems," he stressed.

Under the recommittal agreement adopted by the Senate, the committee can bring the bill back to the floor anytime after July 15 and it will then become the pending business of the Senate.

Sponsors of the bill had already agreed to a series of amendments introduced by Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) with the announced intent of reassuring small business owners that the legislation was not the "push-button unionism" that a right-wing coalition calls it.

The Byrd amendment helped bring the support for cloture to 58 senators. Before the bill was sent back to committee, Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) said he hoped the bill would come back with some changes that would enable him to vote for it because "there are a lot of good things in this bill" and he "would hate to see the good features go down the drain."

Despite the lack of formal testimony from senators with "problems" about one or another section of the bill, the committee will be exploring the areas of further compromise as it moves into the "mark-up stage."

Renewing the Pledge

ON THIS FOURTH OF JULY the tempo is being stepped up by learned committees and commissions on studies and reports of what's ahead for the nation in the 1980s.

Only a year and a half away, the 1980s mark the final fifth of the 20th Century, a century of impossible-to-predict change and challenge. As we prepare for the '80s we should look back over the road traveled to gain some sense of perspective and understanding in this time of "instant" problems and solutions. There has been a yesterday.

It is increasingly evident that not everyone in the country understands that America's 200 years of democratic experience are mankind's most splendid achievement of self-government, and that destroying it would be mankind's most unspeakable desecration.

We must in the years left in the 1970s and in the time remaining in this century put an ever-increasing stress on the achievements of American democracy—the evolution and extension of freedom and liberty from the shaky beginnings to the legal, economic and social institutions of today.

The tremendous progress in building a nation in a democratic framework with strong and meaningful guarantees of civil liberties has been marked by continual struggle. These past few years have not been the first when our basic rights and freedoms have been called into question by extremists of the right and left who would best serve their own means by abolishing democracy as we have known it and under which we have survived and grown and prospered for more than 200 years.

BUT PERHAPS the most significant perspective of our nation's history and traditions goes back to the roots—in this case the essential principles set out in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"'That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, when evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. . . ."

To these principles the signers of the Declaration pledged "to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." On this Fourth of July we must reaffirm that pledge to keep democratic government alive in face of all enemies.

AFL-CIO News

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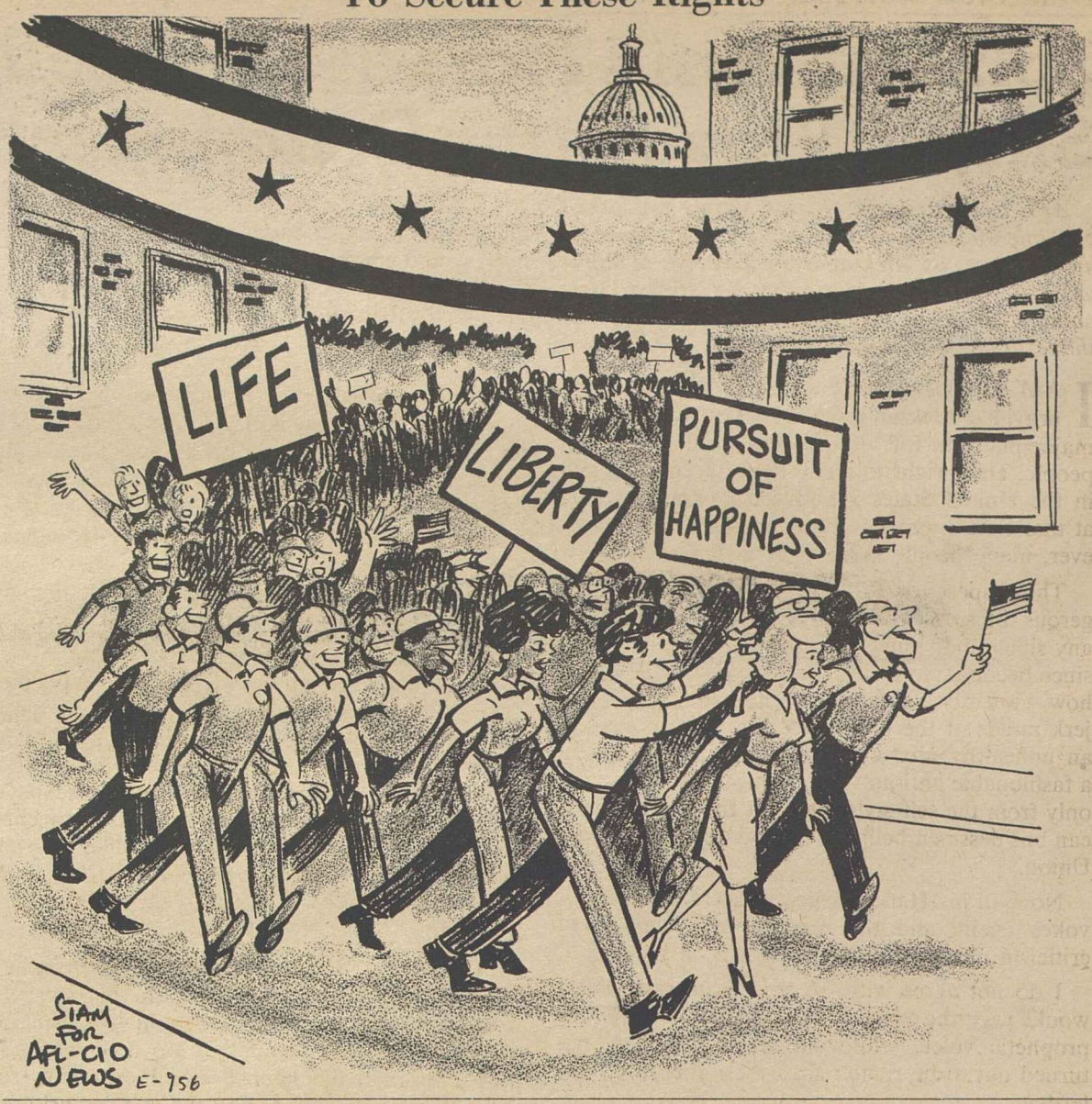

Federal Law at Stake:

Snail Darter May Place Man On Endangered Species List

By Gus Tyler

ENVIRONMENTALISTS WON a big battle along the Tennessee River. But a few more victories like this and the war will be lost for those who wish to conserve the state of nature against the advances of civilization.

The case involves the snail-darter, a tiny fish that inhabits a 17-mile stretch of the Tennessee River. As far as anyone knows, that's the only home of this wee creature, about the length of two paper clips.

The domicile of the darter was threatened by the construction of the Tellico Dam and Reservoir, a vast undertaking of the Tennessee Valley Authority that cost more than $100 million. Environmentalists demanded that work on the project be halted because the species of fish was endangered.

After long legal huffing and puffing, the case came to the Supreme Court where the bench—by a 6-to-3 vote— upheld the environmentalists and the right of the snail darter to go on living where it is without disturbance by TVA.

In its decision the court did not say that the judgment was reasonable in terms of the good of the country. Apparently, nobody was convinced that the miniature sea creature was a useful beastie. At least, the utility of the fish was not the basis for the decision.

The court decided that it had to halt the project because the law—an Act of Congress, not the Constitution—left the judiciary no alternative.

"It may seem curious to some that the survival of a relatively small number of three-inch fish among all the countless millions of species extant would require the permanent halting of a virtually completed dam for which Congress has expended more than $100 million," opined Chief Justice Warren Burger. "We conclude, however, that the explicit provisions of the Endangered Species Act require precisely that."

So the court ruled as it did until such time as Congress rewrites the act.

In effect, the wording of the Supreme Court decision is virtually an invitation, if not an instigation, to Congress to change the law.

As a consequence, the Endangered Species Act may itself become an endangered species. At this moment, when Congress is under great pressure to reduce taxes, what justification is there to allow millions of dollars to be lost to preserve some fish whose worth—so far as we know today—is worthless? If environmentalists can prove that the Tennessee species is important to life on earth, perhaps Congress can be pursuaded not to rewrite the law. But without such proof, the federal legislature is almost certain to weaken or repeal the Endangered Species Act.

After all, someone is bound to note, if a Tellico Dam and its like cannot be built perhaps man will ultimately be the endangered species.

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A Reminder From Hubert Humphrey

Hubert Humphrey was the most American of politicians, but he also transmitted to many of us who are not American his tremendous vitality and optimism and his commitment to all his fellow human beings, no matter in which continent they might live. He cared about men and women whoever they were; and it was this universality that enabled him to be both very American and at the same time to stand for principles which know no frontier.

He had no time for the politics of fear—he opposed those who would use differences of race or color or creed to climb to power on people's prejudices. He practiced another brand of politics, the Hubert Humphrey brand. It is the politics of hope.

To his dying day Hubert Humphrey never failed to preach his belief in the unquenchable capacity of the human spirit to prevail over all adversity. As he once reminded us:

"Our strength is not alone to be measured by our military capacity alone, by our industry or by our technology. We will be remembered, not for the power of our weapons, but for the power of our compassion, our dedication to human welfare."

That was what our dear friend Hubert Humphrey fought for all his life bravely and with unquenchable optimism. Let us do the same.

—British Prime Minister James Callaghan at a New York dinner paying tribute to Hubert Humphrey.

Demands Reflective Response:

Solzhenitsyn's Harvard Speech Should Provoke the Complacent

AFL-CIO President George Meany was asked by Time Magazine to comment on the commencement address by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn at Harvard last month, an address that has stirred international attention and controversy. Following is the text of Meany's comment.

I AM PROUD that it was the AFL-CIO that provided Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn with the first major platform for his speeches to the American people. He is right to recall that "three years ago in the United States I said certain things which at that time appeared unacceptable. Today, however, many people agree with what I then said."

Those speeches did more to puncture the dangerous illusions of detente then the actions of any single individual. Because public opinion has since become more skeptical of detente, we forget how violently Solzhenitsyn provoked the knee-jerk minds of the day, immersed as they were in an unhealthy mixture of post-Vietnam guilt and a fashionable anti-anti-communism emanating not only from the self-styled left but from top American businessmen hellbent on trade with the Soviet Union.

Now, in his Harvard speech, Solzhenitsyn provokes again, and the predictable avalanche of criticism has begun to come down on him.

I do not agree with everything he says, but I would urge the knee-jerkers to tread warily. His prophetic voice, while not above criticism, has turned out to be righter than their cliches of yesterday.

Opponents of the Vietnam War will not like to hear that "members of the U.S. anti-war movement wound up being involved in the betrayal of Far Eastern nations, in a genocide and in the suffering today imposed on 30 million people there. . . . Do they understand their responsibility today? Or do they prefer not to hear?"

Nor will certain journalists want to hear these questions: "What sort of responsibility does a journalist have to his readers or to history? If they have misled public opinion or the government by inaccurate information or wrong conclusions, do we know of any cases of public recognition and rectification of such mistakes by the same journalists or the same newspaper?"

But, like it or not, Solzhenitsyn is right. One of our most respected columnists, Joseph Kraft, wrote these words on Aug. 8, 1973: "Does it really matter whether Cambodia goes Communist? Not very much is the short answer. . . . Even if a Communist regime did take over, which is by no means certain, it would be divided in character. . . . My own sense is that the most important single present need is for an honest government in Washington. If that means letting go in Cambodia and the rest of Southeast Asia, the price is small."

If this journalist has publicly acknowledged his mistaken judgment, I am not aware of it. And the price has not been small for Cambodians.

I would agree with Solzhenitsyn's charge that the West has experienced a decline in courage, but I would emphasize his words that this is "particularly noticeable among the ruling groups and the intellectual elite, causing an impression of loss of courage by the entire society." I do not believe this decline is as deep or pervasive as Solzhenitsyn sometimes implies, but there is no doubt that American policy towards the world's totalitarians has been excessively accommodating in recent years.

I think Solzhenitsyn exaggerates when he contends that in the West "the defense of individual rights has reached such extremes as to make society as a whole defenseless against certain individuals."

But who can deny that there has been a breakdown in our criminal justice system? Who can deny that violence and pornography do pose serious issues? Who can deny that our perception of important problems is often conditioned by public relations techniques, by what Solzhenitsyn calls "fashions of thought"? Solzhenitsyn touches on real problems; but often we dislike hearing them discussed by "outsiders" because they speak from a perspective, or in words, that we find disconcerting.

SOLZHENITSYN'S speech demands a reflective, not a reflexive, response. In this spirit, I would say that he is too harsh in his criticism of the West. Understandably. No man who has passed through the intense moral experience of the Gulag can emerge to find the moral sensitivity or responsiveness of the West adequate. But I do not think that we are spiritually exhausted or that such exhaustion can be ascribed to our material progress.

Labor's contribution to this progress has been large and indispensable, and I cannot recognize any necessary incompatibility between material and spiritual wellbeing. I have seen too much spiritual exhaustion among the poor. Nonetheless, debate on this philosophical question has been going on for centuries and is very much a part of the American tradition.

I think Solzhenitsyn may underestimate one crucial difference between the East and the West. The Soviet totalitarian model is, internally at least, a relatively static system; the West is far more dynamic. Change is the hallmark of western life, and although Solzhenitsyn may see the rapidity of such change as undermining traditional values, it nonetheless sustains the hope that many of the defects he sees in western life today will prove temporary.

Finally, I agree with Solzhenitsyn that the East should not model itself on the West. But that is not the issue in world politics today. The issue is whether the people of the Soviet Union, of China, of Cuba, and of the other totalitarian countries can win the right to decide for themselves what model they wish to follow. Fundamentally, this is an issue of human rights, of freedom. In the struggle to win these rights, no voice has been more eloquent or effective than Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's.

Unions Hit Strauss Role:

White House Intrusion Scored As Barrier to Postal Contract

INTERFERENCE BY THE Executive Branch and demands for rollbacks by the U.S. Postal Service management are serious roadblocks to agreement on a new contract for the nation's postal employees before the current agreement runs out July 20.

That warning was issued by James L. LaPenta, secretary of the coordinated bargaining committee that is negotiating for the three AFL-CIO unions seeking a new national contract: the Postal Workers, Letter Carriers and the Laborers.

LaPenta scored White House economic adviser Robert Strauss's recent statement that he said singled out postal workers and Teamsters as "the immediate targets in the President's anti-inflation fight." That kind of outside pressure, he asserted, is a wrongful intrusion into the contract talks, and self-defeating.

"Using such hostile terms as 'targeting unions,' going public in a bellicose fashion, in a belligerent fashion, he declared, "just tends to make the unions stiffen up."

LaPenta, director of the Laborers' Federal Public Service Division, was questioned by reporters on the radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast weekly over Mutual network.

LaPenta said that bargaining progress has also been hampered by the Postal Service's demands that existing work rules and job security provisions be rolled back. He said that until management negotiators take those untraditional takeaway demands off the table, "it is going to be very difficult to reach a settlement."

In addition to wages and conditions, he said, substantial improvement of health and safety protections is a key union goal.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE CALL FOR worker moderation of wage demands has become a firmly-set cornerstone of the Carter Administration's fight against inflation, but a recent study argues that wage raises are little more than a minor rung in the inflation ladder.

The Administration's position is well known and oft-expressed.

"I am determined to take the lead in breaking the wage and price spiral by holding federal pay increases down," President Carter said in April.

"If non-union workers try to close the gap (between themselves and union workers) at a rapid pace in the next couple of years, we will get (an inflationary) major acceleration in the rate of wage increase," said Barry Bosworth, director of the President's Council on Wage & Price Stability, in May.

"I don't like what is happening" in negotiations on new contracts for railroad workers, complained Robert S. Strauss, Carter's official anti-inflation spokesman in June.

To listen to the Administration, the average American would be led to assume that working people, rather than simply being the victims of rising prices, actually are the cause as well. Not so, says the National Center for Economic Alternatives. Declare NCEA economists Gar Alperovitz and Jeff Faux: "Contrary to widespread opinion, the primary sources of inflation in the basic necessities have been factors other than wage increases. . . ."

To document their argument, the economists took a look at the inflation rates for three months ending in April. They focused on the "basic necessities" of food, energy, medical care and shelter, costs of living which they say make up nearly 70 percent of consumption expenditures for 80 percent of the population.

They found that food rose 4.1 percent between January and April (an 18.7 percent annual rate); energy, 1.8 percent (a 7.8 percent annual rate); medical care, 2.1 percent (an 8.4 percent annual rate), and shelter, 2.3 percent (an 11.0 percent rate).

THE RECENT FOOD PRICE RISES, they found, were due to the reduced supply stage of the beef cycle, poor harvests of certain vegetables due to bad weather and other factors, and previous excessive world feed grain demand—not food industry wage increases.

In housing, they found that construction labor costs actually have declined in recent years—from 17.3 percent of total costs in 1970 to 16 percent in 1977. The greatest cost increases have been in land prices and monthly financing rates.

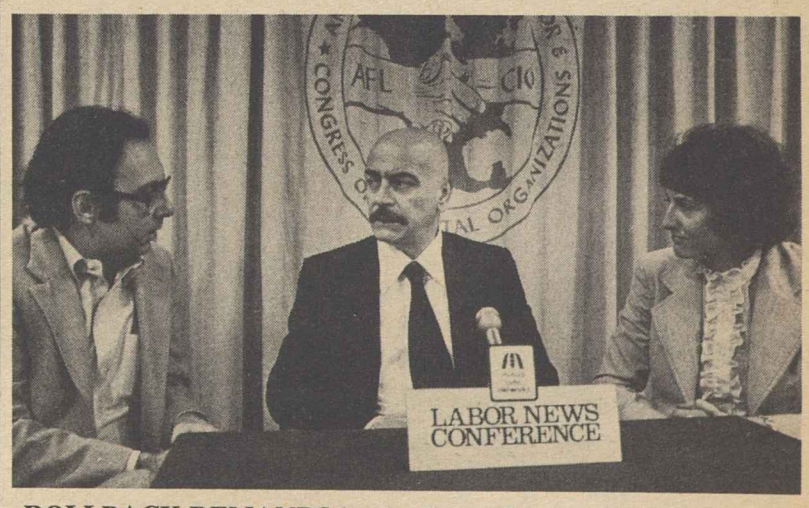
In hospital care, payrolls also have dropped steadily as a proportion of costs, the economists found. Payrolls accounted for 62 percent of costs in 1955 as against 53 percent in 1975, "despite continued high inflation in physicians' fees."

The attack on inflation will not be won by putting a lid on wages, the economists argue, but by adopting a variety of measures —they list 100 possibilities—to deal with rising costs in the four basic necessities.

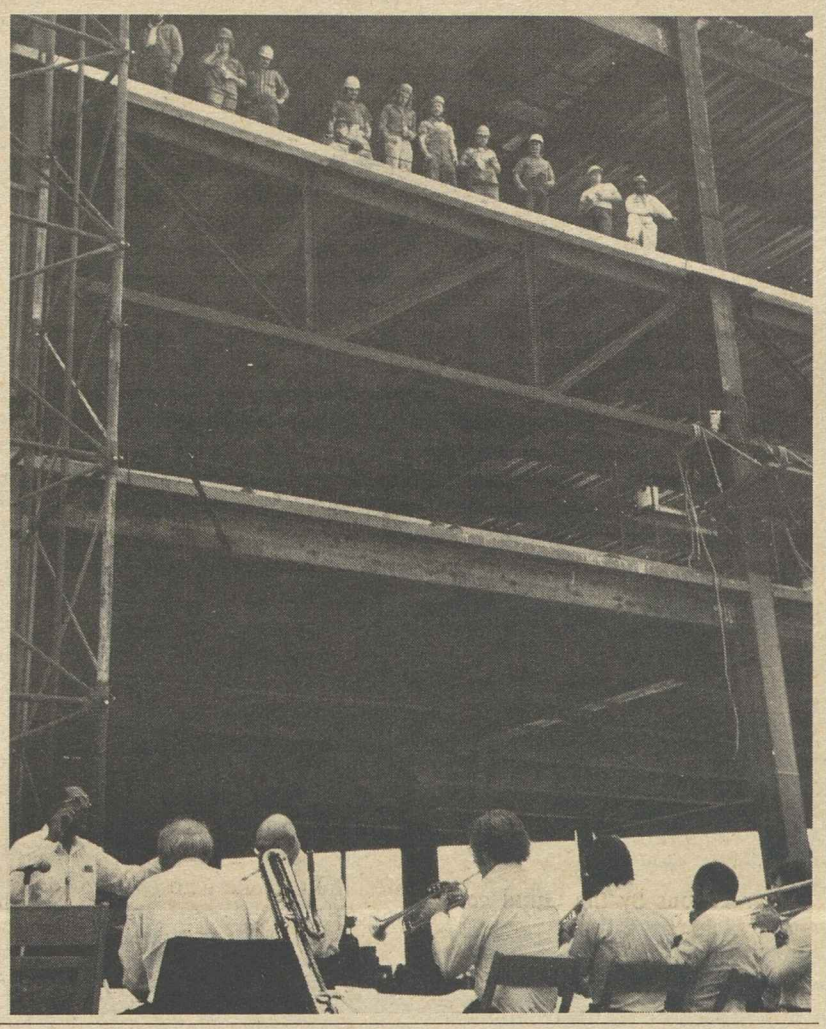
Their suggestions range from legislating an end to the practice of food manufacturers of deducting advertising expenses, and therefore reducing pressure for consumption of highly processed foods, to proposing that the Federal Reserve Board act to reduce the general structure of interest rates.

There's nothing novel about a good many of the proposals —labor, consumer and other groups have been urging many of them for years. In fact, while not every group supported every idea, the list was compiled with the aid of labor, consumer, public interest and environmental organizations.

It is a lot easier to place a big chunk of the blame for inflation at the feet of a single group—workers—than it is to deal with some of the economic and political problems that would be encountered in a serious consideration of the group's recommendations.



ROLLBACK DEMANDS by the Postal Service and Administration intrusion into collective bargaining hamper talks on a new national postal contract, James LaPenta, center, warned on Labor News Conference. LaPenta, who is secretary of the AFL-CIO postal unions' coordinated bargaining team, was questioned by Susan McKenzie of the Bureau of National Affairs and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



WHEN UNION construction workers and union musicians get together, downtown Cleveland swings. So it was a happy occasion when the United Labor Agency's Cultural Arts Committee arranged a lunchtime "blue collar concert" at the construction site of a 26-story state office building. The 18-piece band, providing jobs for musicians with federal financing, supplements continuing programs the city puts on in parks with help from the Musicians Performance Trust Fund.

Above, an Ironworker dances with the band's vocalist. And before the noon concert was over, office employees from nearby buildings were dancing with the construction workers.

"This is great fun," one secretary told a reporter, "and the construction workers are really nice fellows. We've only known them by their whistles."

At right, girders make up the balcony for the hard-hat concertgoers.

Programs Expand Jobs:

Federal Role in Arts Cited to Musicians

Spokane, Wash.—The growing role of the federal government in nourishing American music and other performing arts was a major theme at the 81st annual convention of the Musicians here.

The 1,200 delegates heard a report from Livingston Biddle, Jr., chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, on the Carter Administration's proposal for $150 million to fund the endowment for the next fiscal year. If approved by Congress, Biddle noted, this would allow $17.3 million for music programs, an increase of $3 million.

Biddle also announced that the endowment will create a separate program for opera allowing for an increase of $1.6 million for orchestral programs, more than three times the average in past years.

He cited his personal vision of performing arts centers being created in all the national parks. These, Biddle said, "would be something permanent and of value, which would create employment and help our economy," with the endowment serving as a catalyst, "fully responsive to all kinds of voices."

The high level of unemployment among union musicians was cited as a factor in the financial problems confronting the union, and AFM President Victor W. Fuentealba announced a series of austerity measures to maintain a sound footing. Among these was rejection by the executive board of a resolution proposing salary increases for officers and board members. However, the delegates turned down a recommendation to to hold conventions every other year rather than annually, which would have meant a saving of about $500,000.

Fuentealba, in his keynote speech, pressed the delegates to "concentrate our efforts on organizing the hundreds of thousands of unorganized musicians throughout the United States and Canada," with a goal of doubling the AFM's membership of 300,000 over the next five years.

The convention elected Fuentealba to his first full term as president without opposition. He had been named to the post on the death of former president Hal Davis. Other officers, who were reelected by acclamation, are Sec.-Treas. J. Martin Emerson, Vice President David Winstein and Vice President for Canada J. Alan Wood.

Efforts to relieve the problem of joblessness among performing artists were spelled out for the delegates by Patricia Ewald, coordinator of the performing arts employment program being carried out by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute with the federation's Dept. of Professional Employees.

She cited the findings of a survey conducted for the department showing an unemployment rate of 28 percent among union performers. Yet, she noted, of the $125 million available for arts programs under the federal Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, only 2 percent is going to union performers.

This, she said, indicates that "something is terribly wrong," and that the bulk of CETA funds for the arts is being used to hire amateurs, beginners and neophytes with no real expectation of future employment in the field.

Ewald called on the AFM members to help reverse this pattern by getting involved directly with local manpower planning councils to help channel CETA funds into jobs for unemployed professionals.

Convention business included consideration of 72 resolutions. The delegates approved by a 2 to 1 rollcall vote a proposal to open up the union's membership to military personnel, who had hitherto been excluded. Under another constitutional change, in future elections delegates may vote for as few candidates for the executive board as they wish, no matter how many vacancies exist. In the past, such "bullet" voting had been prohibited.

The convention also heard from AFM President-emeritus James C. Petrillo, now 87 and the union's only living former president, who recalled the development of the Music Performance Trust Funds. These were set up by the recording industry under agreements with the union to bring free live music to the public.

Veteran orchestra leader Bob Crosby, a native of Spokane, was presented an honorary life membership in AFM Local 105 here by Fuentealba.

Connecticut Law Widens Public Employee Rights

Hartford, Conn.—A bill allowing supervisors of municipal employees to organize and bargain collectively has been signed into law despite attempts by the National Right to Work Committee to derail it.

The measure, signed recently by Gov. Ella T. Grasso, easily passed the Senate 25 to 10 but squeaked through the House where the RTW committee had focused its efforts, 73 to 72.

The Connecticut State AFL-CIO, which spent long hours working for the bill's passage, reported that the RTW group sent out thousands of "Actiongrams" to Connecticut residents early in the legislative session falsely charging that the measure meant "mandatory unionism."

State AFL-CIO President John J. Driscoll charged the anti-union group with conducting a propaganda campaign of "distortions, misrepresentations, and downright lies."

The new law allows supervisory workers to petition for an election if they want union representation, rights that earlier had been accorded by law to other public employees in Connecticut, including supervisors in state government and in local school districts, Driscoll observed.

"In no way does this constitute 'compulsory unionism'," Driscoll declared.

In many Connecticut cities and towns, supervisory workers have fallen behind in their salary levels because of a lack of bargaining rights, he said. In some instances, he noted, these workers earn less on an hourly basis than the employees they supervise.

Arizona Labor Hails Veto of Benefit Slash

Prescott, Ariz.—Reaffirmed opposition of the Arizona AFL-CIO convention to state legislation that would have ended workers' compensation benefits for heart attacks and hernia was ignored by the legislature, but Gov. Bruce Babbitt responded by vetoing the measure.

Babbitt took the veto action shortly after the legislature adjourned.

In an address to delegates at the two-day convention Babbitt announced that he was forming a committee that would nominate a special labor aide to the governor who would hold equal rank with the governor's business aide.

In major resolutions adopted by the 196 convention delegates, the state federation called on the Carter Administration and Congress to reinstate the proposed Orme Dam in Arizona on the list of federal water projects, a rollback in the workweek for federal fire fighters from 72 to 56 hours and endorsed labor's boycotts of Coors beer, J. P. Stevens products and Fox furniture.

Dantin Wins Senate Race In Mississippi

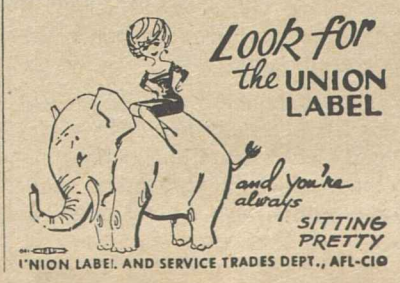
Atty. Maurice Dantin had little difficulty defeating Mississippi Gov. Cliff Finch in a primary runoff election for the Democratic nomination to the Senate.

Dantin got 65 percent of the vote to Finch's 35 percent, but he faces a tougher fight in the fall when he will meet Rep. Thad Cochran, a Republican, for the seat now held by Sen. James O. Eastland (D).

Finch, 52, jumped into the race when Eastland announced his plans to retire after three decades in the Senate. Dantin, 48, combined a handshaking, person-to-person campaign with a sophisticated television advertising blitz.

Two black independents, Charles Evers and Henry Kirksey, also are running for Eastland's seat.

In another runoff, lawyer Dick Riley defeated South Carolina Lt. Gov. Brantley Harvey for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, 54 to 46 percent. He will face formmer Rep. Ed Young, the Republican nominee, in the general election in the fall. Gov. James Edwards, the first GOP governor in South Carolina in almost a century, by law cannot succeed himself.



Meany Hits Bid to Widen Capital Gains Loophole

(Continued from Page 1)

than $100,000 a year. And "3,000 millionaires would get tax reductions averaging $214,000."

He said Americans want tax relief, but not "a plan that provides huge tax windfalls for millionaires and two bits for the average American."

Meany agreed, noting in his letter to Carter that the bills to reduce the capital gains levy for those in high-income brackets are typical of "the discredited trickle-down theory of economics, where the rich get richer and maybe someday a few crumbs will reach those at the lower economic rungs."

He told Carter that the AFL-CIO supports the basic thrust of the Administration's tax cut proposals, "since they provide the most benefit to the most people."

In his Senate testimony, Biemiller said any changes in the capital gains tax should be in the direction of bringing it closer to the higher tax rate that is applicable to ordinary income, such as wages and salaries.

If this should be done—opposite to the direction of the bills being pushed in Congress—the AFL-CIO "would support under such circumstances appropriate liberalizations in the treatment of capital losses and measures to protect homeowners."

Biemiller noted that the Steiger bill, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Clifford P. Hansen (R-Wyo.), would result in a revenue loss of $2.4 billion a year, of which $1.9 billion would be from individual tax returns and the balance from corporations.

On the individuals' returns, his testimony showed, six-tenths of 1 percent of the taxpayers with income under $30,000 a year would derive some benefit. But 47.4 percent of taxpayers with income over $200,000 would profit and their savings would amount to nearly $1.3 billion of the total tax cut.

First Convention Action:

Guild Prods Senate Panel On Labor Law Reform Bill

Detroit—A call to the Senate Human Resources Committee to be sure to "retain the basic elements" of the Labor Law Reform bill during its reconsideration of the filibuster-plagued measure was issued by the Newspaper Guild's 45th annual convention here on its opening day.

The convention, in a resolution introduced as a special order of business by President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and passed unanimously by the more than 230 delegates, described as "central" to the bill those elements aimed at giving organized employees "a square chance to form a union, obtain a timely election, win it and negotiate an original contract."

Noting the "clear intention" of the bill's sponsors in the committee to alter it sufficiently to pursuade a "handful" of senators to desert the filibuster, the convention cautioned, however, that they should beware that in the process they do not "destroy the bill in order to save it."

The convention's action came hard on the heels of Perlik's description of the bill as a measure that can help the Guild and other newspaper unions "beat back the challenge" of a bargaining and organizing climate that is one of the "most hostile" encountered by the Guild in all its 45 years.

Publishers are among the employers who have learned best "all the tricks of the anti-union trade at the NLRB ballot-box and added a few of their own," Perlik declared, pointing to "delays of incredible proportions, firings without effective recourse, election campaigns on the company's territory with only the company allowed to speak."

He called upon Guild locals and members to renew their letter-writing and visits to their senators, because the bill is "still alive despite some premature obituaries you may have read" in the nation's newspapers.

Some members may fear their senators will regard them as a "nuisance" if they write or talk to them again, Perlik noted. "Be assured," he said, "you cannot possibly have nagged your senators so incessantly or so stridently or so intimidatingly as the legions of 'small businessmen,' real and fictitious, that big business has unleashed on the members of the senate."

The second area of major change to meet publishers' intensified anti-unionism, Perlik said, is "changing the scope of our unions," referring to the possibility of a merger between the Guild and the Typographical Union. Special committees of each union have been exploring a merger since last fall.

"Editorial employees in our union decided four decades ago that they couldn't go it alone and expanded the Guild to include commercial-department employees," Perlik pointed out.

"Now . . . it is plain that even that expanded force is no longer enough. Neither we nor any other union in the newspaper industry can any longer afford to go it alone as we are presently constituted. . . . We are intent on bringing our two unions together as a single fighting force."

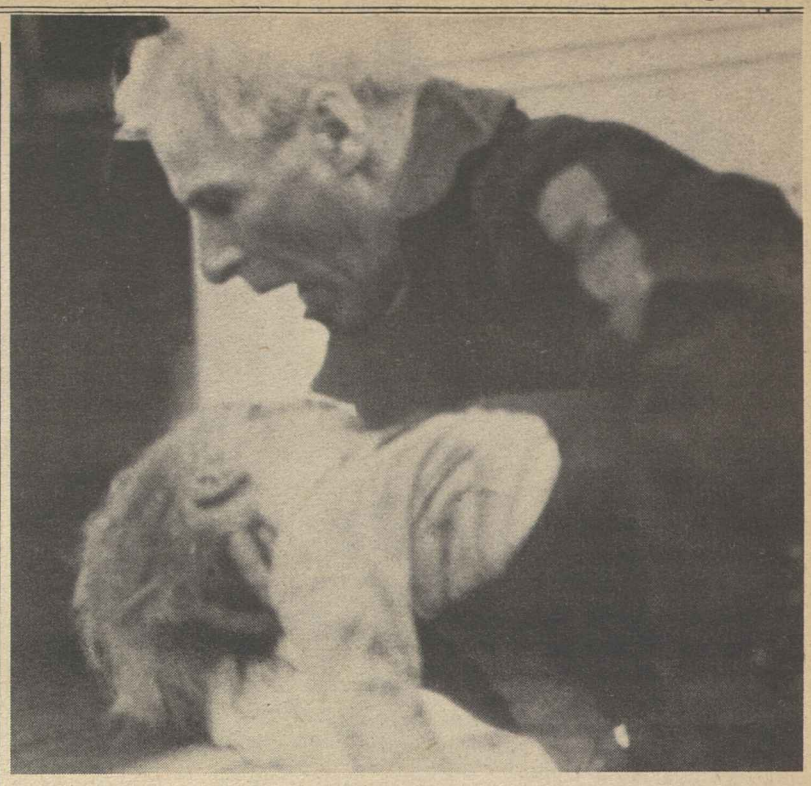
"The year ahead will be the year of decision," Perlik said, predicting merger "no later than the Guild's next annual convention and the referendum that would follow."

ITU President-elect Joe Bingel, who addressed the convention later in the week repeated Perlik's call for movement to a merger no later than the end of 1979.

"Let's get on with it," Bingel said to the delegates' applause. It was the fourth consecutive year ITU's ranking executive officer has addressed the Guild's convention. Delegates also passed a special resolution hailing the contribution to unity between the two unions made by A. Sandy Bevis, who is retiring as ITU president after two two-year terms.

Other actions by the Guild convention included:

- A call for locals and members in both the United States and Canada to "intensify" their support for the boycott of J. P. Stevens Co. products.
- Endorsement of the boycotts against the Winn-Dixie stores, Coors Beer, Fox Furniture products and Bartlett-Collins glass tableware products, as well as R. J. Reynolds Co. tobacco products.
- A call for President Carter and Congress to approve Health Security legislation embodying the basic principles of the Kennedy-Corman bill, including universal coverage, comprehensive benefits, tight cost controls, full public accountability and a consumer role in policy-making.



FIRE FIGHTER struggling to save the life of a young fire victim was judged the best news photograph in the IAFF's 1978 news media competition for newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation. The picture was made by Dick Floyd of the Cranbrook Daily Townsman in British Columbia and submitted by IAFF Local 1253.

Fire Fighters' Awards Honor Media Coverage

The Fire Fighters named 35 award winners in the union's 1978 news media contest for excellence in the coverage of the hazards and professionalism in the fire fighting service during the past year.

The 14 first- and second-place winners shared $5,250 in prize money.

In announcing the award winners, IAFF President William H. McClennan said the union was highly gratified by the hundreds of reporters, editors and broadcast news representatives from the United States and Canada who entered the competition.

"Our aim of informing the public about the professionalism and hazardous nature of fire fighting is being achieved to the betterment of fire protection throughout both countries," McClennan said.

The contest included six categories for the general news media and one for IAFF local union publications. Top winners in each category received a $500 prize and a plaque; second-place winners received $250 and a certificate.

The top prize winners are:

- Lucille Storen of the Mount Vernon, N.Y., Daily Argus for a study of a request by local fire fighters for more manpower and improved professional standards. The entry was submitted by IAFF Local 107 for newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Richard Haynes of the Buffalo Evening News for a series of articles on arson for profit. The entry was made by IAFF Local 282 for newspapers of more than 100,000 circulation.
- Dick Floyd of the Cranbrook, British Columbia, Daily Townsman for a photograph of a fire fighter struggling to save the life of a young fire victim. It was entered by Local 2153 for newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Stanley Forman of the Boston Herald American for a series of pictures of a rescue by firemen from a window ledge, submitted by IAFF Local 718.
- Peter Cleaveland and Robert M. Anderson of KGO-TV in San Francisco for a two-part series on arson and its causes and effects. The entry was made by IAFF local 798.
- Rich Adams of radio station WTOP in Washington, D.C., for a series of editorial comments on the need to raise the local fire department budget. It was submitted by IAFF Local 36.
- The Boston Firefighter Digest of IAFF Local 718, chosen the best union publication.

Judges in the 1978 contest were John M. Barry, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News; James Casey, editor of Fire Engineering magazine, and Fred Frailey of U.S. News & World Report magazine.

Consumer Control Held Vital in Health Planning

Las Vegas, Nev.—Strong consumer representation in community health planning groups is essential to improving health services while controlling quality and costs, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers said.

Addressing the annual convention of the American Health Planning Association, Finley stressed that organized labor's discontent with the medical care system is not restricted to costs, "but also its unevenness, its unfairness and its inefficiency."

A major concern of the AFL-CIO, he said, is with the concentration of health professionals and facilities in the rich areas of the country and their scarcity in poor areas.

"Organized labor's position is that the American people should have a comprehensive and universal national health insurance program that will assure every citizen financial access to health care," Finley stressed.

And health care planning with a broad-based community input keyed to people's needs is fundamental to labor's proposals for health care reform, he added.

Finley warned that the American Medical Association and other health provider groups are attempting to weaken legislation before Congress providing for a majority of consumer representatives on health planning groups.

He said health care providers are also attempting to dominate planning groups to protect their private interests, citing instances where such efforts impede the development of prepaid group practice plans.

Finley said medical societies in Virginia and Florida—and possibly in other states—are soliciting funds from their members to finance their increased participation on the planning groups.

Even if consumer groups have a majority on planning boards, they face a continuing challenge, he warned.

"Health care professionals of all kinds are better informed than most consumers and they can draw on the expertise of administrators, lawyers, accountants, statisticians and consultants to back their arguments," he observed.

"But consumers have a great deal going for them, too, provided they don't let themselves be overwhelmed by the professionals and experts. . . . Consumers who really represent their communities know a great deal about the community and its people, and their needs and wants and complaints."

Overhaul of Drug Controls Backed, Strengthening Amendments Sought

The AFL-CIO told a House subcommittee that a bill to overhaul the nation's federal law regulating drugs is a step forward over present law but could be improved and strengthened.

In a statement submitted to the House Subcommittee on Heath, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller expressed the federation's approval of certain provisions of the bill that would increase efficiency and simplicity in the regulatory process.

For example, one section would require continuing surveillance of newly approved drugs for five years. At present, the AFL-CIO noted, once a drug is approved for marketing it is not subject to such monitoring.

"In general, information about the benefits and risks is not systematically gathered," the AFL-CIO noted. "This does not make good sense since the relatively small population upon which the drug had been tested before approval may not have yielded statistically significant proof of safety and effectiveness." Thus, the requirement for continuing surveillance represents a "major improvement."

Other provisions supported by the federation include one calling for the suspension of a licensed drug if it is discovered to be unsafe and others requiring labeling for price and generic name.

The generic name of the drug would have to be carried in type at least as large as that used for the proprietary name. The requirement should result in greater use of generic drugs, which could result in substantial savings to patients, the federation said.

The statement also expressed support for establishment of a National Center for Clinical Pharmacology, which, among other functions, would have a great potential to remedy the source of many problems in the current drug development process. The center could also serve as a check on industry testing to provide assurance that testing is being done properly, the AFL-CIO noted.

Some of the bill's provisions are not in the public interest, however, and therefore should be changed or deleted, the AFL-CIO said.

The most disturbing and dangerous provision of the measure, it said, is one establishing a procedure for approving drugs for marketing on a provisional basis without adequate and well-controlled studies showing that the drug is effective or what its risks may be. Such a provision could lead to enormous abuse, the AFL-CIO said.

Two Field Staffers Die in Retirement

Two retired AFL-CIO field staff representatives died recently.

Henry White, 77, was appointed to the CIO staff in June 1944 and subsequently was assigned to former AFL-CIO Region VIII. He retired in 1967.

White died in Chicago, and was buried in Memphis, his birthplace.

Herbert Stocker, who retired in 1972, was appointed to the CIO staff in 1943 and later assigned to former AFL-CIO Region XV, working primarily in Nebraska. A native of Ottumwa, Iowa, he was buried in Shell Knob, Mo.

Employer Bans Struck Down:

Court Backs Unions On Leaflet Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

area of "mutual aid or protection" of employees.

There was no claim by the employer, Powell noted, that distribution of the newsletter would interfere with plant discipline or production, and previous Supreme Court decisions have made a distinction between an employer's greater right to prevent distribution of union material on his premises by persons not employees of the firm and the situation here where "employees sought to distribute literature in nonworking areas of their employer's industrial property during nonworking time."

Dissenting were Justice William H. Rehnquist and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who contended that federal labor law doesn't require employers to allow "political advocacy" on their premises.

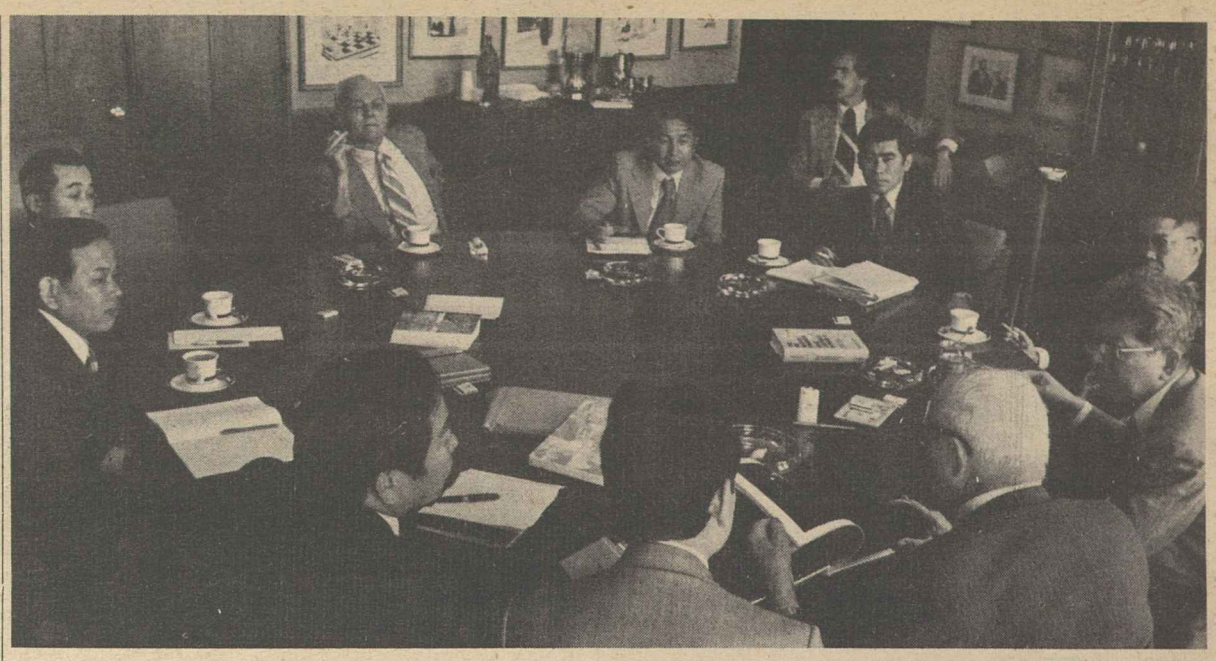
The Supreme Court was unanimous in its conclusion, although divided in its reasoning, in holding that Boston's Beth Israel Hospital could not justify a flat ban on distribution of union literature in all areas to which patients and visitors had access.

In reviewing the background of the case, the court noted that the areas to which the hospital sought to restrict distribution of union material were scattered and not accessible to all workers, that the employer had made anti-union statements in a hospital newsletter distributed to workers with their paychecks and that the cafeteria was a natural gathering place that management frequently used for communicating with employees.

But when a medical technician distributed the newsletter of Local 880 of the Service Employees from table to table, limiting the distribution to persons assumed to be employees, she was issued a written warning that she had been in "flagrant violation" of hospital rules and any further violation would result in dismissal.

The Supreme Court decision, by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., held that the risk of upsetting patients who might come across a union newsletter that could be critical of the hospital's administration was too slim to be a factor in this case and nothing in the legislative history of the law extending NLRB coverage to non-profit hospitals contradicted the labor board's ruling.

Chief Justice Burger and Justices Powell, Blackmun and Rehnquist filed concurring opinions agreeing that the specific circumstances of the case justified the NLRB ruling against the hospital, but stressing their belief that precedents establishing union rights in industrial establishments are not necessarily binding in a hospital situation that could affect patient care.



TOP-RANKING OFFICIALS of all four major Japanese labor federations meet with AFL-CIO President George Meany and representatives of the federation's Dept. of International Affairs for discussions on world disarmament talks and the U.S.-Japanese trade situation. The four Japanese labor groups represented at the Washington meeting were Sohyo, Domei, Churitsuroren and Shinsanbetsu. The trade union leaders were part of a 500-member contingent from Japan that delivered millions of signatures to the United Nations special session calling for world disarmament.

Pottery Union Enters New Merger Talks

New Orleans—Officers of the Pottery Workers are engaged in "serious" merger talks with the Brick & Clay Workers, Potters President Lester H. Null told the union's constitutional convention here.

The three-day convention, the first since the union was rechartered after a brief affiliation with the Seafarers was dissolved by mutual agreement, drew 239 delegates. They debated, but rejected, a resolution to hold a convention every two years. The present pattern, which will continue, calls for annual educational conventions for three years, followed by a constitutional convention the fourth year.

The union, which over the years has suffered from the erosion of the industry by imports, had a 3 percent membership gain over the past year, Sec.-Treas. George R. Barbee reported. Active membership is now close to 17,000.

There are no elections this year since the terms of officers run to 1981.

Convention speakers included Aluminum Workers President L. A. Holley, Brick & Clay Workers President Roy L. Brown; John Bourg, assistant to the president of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO, and Daniel O'Sullivan, executive vice president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Seattle was chosen for the union's 1979 convention.

Wider Powers Opposed For U.S. Customs Court

An Administration-supported bill to expand the jurisdiction of the U.S. Customs Court system would create more problems than it would solve, the AFL-CIO testified.

Research Director Rudy Oswald said trade issues affecting jobs and the economy of entire communities should remain under the regular federal court system. The legislation being considered by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee would put all trade matters under the U.S. Customs Court, which is based in New York, and its appellant level, the Court of Customs & Patent Appeals.

While the customs court system has expertise in such matters as import valuation, Oswald said, it is not the best forum for dealing with broader trade issues and the entitlement of workers or companies to trade adjustment relief.

Oswald especially protested a section of the bill that would have the effect of barring any court review of a trade decision made by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury or their delegates.

"That is what the courts are designed to do in the United States," Oswald said, "review Executive Branch and congressional action for its constitutionality and equity, and to give ordinary citizens the right to redress."

The AFL-CIO agreed that there is a need for legislation that would clarify the right to court review in an occasional rare case where both the regular federal courts and the customs court have denied jurisdiction.

But in any legislation, Oswald urged, "international trade should be viewed as a question affecting labor, business and the public" and considered by "courts of broad jurisdiction."

The legislation was also criticized by the American Bar Association, which said it would be "unwise" to give the customs court exclusive jurisdiction over all import-related issues. The court's "special competence," the ABA noted, is in the classification and valuation of imported articles and not in such matters as whether an imported product is in compliance with food and drug laws or safety regulations.

Further, the bar association testified, the legislation is so technically flawed that its enactment "would probably engender years of litigation over who may sue and about what."

$4 Billion Boost Asked In Public Works Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

"In addition to reducing unemployment," he said, "the soft public works would enhance the liveability and economic base of economically distressed areas."

Biemiller also endorsed the Administration request for $80.5 million to fully fund a program of federa aid to communities and businesses faced with sudden and severe economic adversity. Biemiller cited the plant closings and heavy layoffs in the steel industry.

But these programs, the AFL-CIO stressed, should be in addition to and not a substitute for the basic public works program.

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the panel that public works has proved to be the most effective of the approaches the nation has used to bring down unemployment.

Daniel J. Mundy, the department's legislative director, cited the estimate of the Economic Development Administration that the present public works program will have created 415,000 person-years of employment directly plus the additional jobs resulting from the ripple effect.

Building trades unions "deeply believe" in the goals of the soft public works program the Administration is seeking, Mundy said. He urged that Congress assure that the conditions under which the work will be performed do not erode "local labor standards which have taken many years to establish."

Jack Curran, legislative director of the Laborers, said construction unemployment is nearly double the overall jobless rate and only a modest improvement is projected in the private construction field. "Our members must again look to the public construction sector."

Testifying for the Operating Engineers, Legislative Director John J. Brown suggested that the present $5 million ceiling for a single project be lifted in areas of high unemployment.

'I Thought We Left You for Dead!'

Banking Panel Throws Hitch Into Jobs Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

As it turned out, the committee never got to the 3 percent inflation amendment.

Instead, with the support of Proxmire, it adopted an amendment by Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt (R-N.M.) establishing a "zero inflation" target in which the price level would never rise.

Voting for what one committee member termed "this absurd proposition" were, in addition to Schmitt and Proxmire, Republicans John G. Tower (Tex.), Jake Garn (Utah) and Richard G. Lugar (Ind.), and Democrats John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Adali E. Stevenson (Ill.) and Robert Morgan (N.C.).

Opposing the amendment and supporting the position of labor and the full employment coalition were Democrats Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.), Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (Mich.) and Paul S. Sarbanes (Md.), with Republicans Edward W. Brooke (Mass.) and H. John Heinz III (Pa.).

Senate Votes Federal Pay Lid of 5.5%

(Continued from Page 1)

"erratic and ill-considered."

Paul Burnsky, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., said the Senate action undercuts the century-old method of determining blue-collar wages and uses government workers as "political scapegoats."

Earlier this year, President Carter announced his intention to substitute a 5.5-percent salary raise in October for the higher figure that would be justified under the comparability formula. But under the comparability law, the full increase due would be granted if either the House or the Senate rejected the President's alternative.

The Senate vote in effect amounted to an endorsement of Carter's hold-down on salaries and for the first time imposed a ceiling on blue-collar wage determinations.

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Real Wages Drop Sharply As Inflation Bites Deeper

RISING IMPORTS of textiles, fibers, and apparel are costing hundreds of thousands of American jobs, and swelling the nation's trade deficit, labor and industry leaders told a joint news conference in Washington. President Murray Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers and AFL-CIO President George Meany attacked the "myth" that consumers benefit from low-wage, subsidized imports. Rather, they charged, it is the retailer who realizes greater profits on the foreign goods he sells. At right is Robert S. Small, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

Labor Hails NAACP for Aid on Bills

Portland, Ore.—AFL-CIO President George Meany thanked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for its staunch support of labor law reform and reaffirmed "the historical alliance of our two organizations in the struggle for social and economic justice."

The effort to halt a Senate filibuster and pass the reform bill is "one phase" of the continuing battle for human rights, Meany wrote Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks in a message to the NAACP national convention.

"It is a part of the same struggle that produced the Civil Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act and the Voting Rights Act," Meany said, "and its success or failure will have profound impact on the lives of workers of all races and both sexes."

Meany expressed "special thanks" to Clarence Mitchell, who has been the NAACP's Washington director as well as head of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In an address to the last AFL-CIO convention, Meany noted, Hooks said of the close link between the labor and civil rights movements, "We need you and you need us."

Now, Meany said, labor's need for allies "is very great."

The labor law reform legislation is a struggle to secure for ordinary workers the rights already granted them by law, Meany stressed. "It is a fight to speed up the due process of law which has been brought to a standstill or slowed to a crawl through cynical manipulation by unfair employers."

Meany's letter to the NAACP dealt also with "other vital matters on our joint agenda."

Most important of these, Meany said, is passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.

"Until every American has the opportunity to earn a decent living," Meany stressed, "America cannot be the productive, integrated nation of self-reliant citizens it is meant to be."

His letter cited also the need for a national health care system and quality education for all.

These goals will require from both the labor movement and the civil rights movement "strong legislative programs and strong voter education programs."

The NAACP has made "giant strides" in these directions, Meany noted. He pledged that "the AFL-CIO will be at your side in the future, just as in the past."

National COPE Director Al Barkan and UAW President Doug-

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Asks For Action On Prices

By James M. Shevis

Inflation bit into workers' paychecks again in May, reducing purchasing power far below the level of 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Continued high prices for food, housing, health care, and other basic needs were mainly responsible for the nine-tenths of 1 percent rise in the government's revised consumer price index over the month.

AFL-CIO President George Meany commented that the May CPI reading "demonstrates that increased prices for food, fuel, home mortgages, and medical care are the principal causes of today's double-digit inflation."

"Without effective government action to reduce these price increases," he warned, "workers will not be able to afford the necessities of life—food, heat, shelter, and medical care.

"When food prices are going up at an annual rate of 20 percent while a luxury item, such as entertainment, only increases 2.6 percent, it is clear that workers and retirees are the principal victims of inflation."

Meany ridiculed suggestions by Administration officials that minimum wage increases be deferred as a way of fighting inflation. Obviously, Meany said, this would do nothing to reduce "outrageously high" interest rates resulting from actions of the Fed-

(Continued on Page 8)

'Fed' Policies Pose Threat Of Recession

The Federal Reserve Board adopted a recession-breeding policy of high interest rates and tight money as its answer to inflation, ignoring warnings from leading economists that its actions will fuel still higher prices and throw people out of jobs.

As large commercial banks also raised their interest rates, the Fed boosted its controlling discount rate from 7 to 7.25 percent. That's the interest rate it charges its member banks when they borrow money.

Commercial prime interest rates for the best corporate customers have moved from 8.75 to 9 percent,

(Continued on Page 2)

At Joint News Conference:

Unions, Firms Urge Textile Import Curb

Labor and management in the textile and apparel industry issued a joint call to Congress and the Carter Administration for tighter curbs on imports to prevent a further loss of jobs and businesses.

"This industry has already lost over 350,000 job opportunities over the past decade and is currently losing jobs at the rate of 20,000 annually," AFL-CIO President George Meany told a Capitol Hill news briefing.

"This industry is not unique. In terms of the problems it faces, caused by trade policies that badly need correcting and updating, it is all too typical," he observed.

Meany, Clothing & Textile Workers President Murray Finley, and five industry leaders called for exclusion of fiber, textile, and apparel imports from any duty reductions agreed to in the current Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva.

They also called for "prompt action" whenever a nation not subject to the Multifiber Agreement begins to increase its exports to the United States.

The labor and management leaders cited Commerce Dept. figures showing that fiber, textile, and apparel imports were 33 percent higher than in the first four months of 1977.

"The very life of the industry is being threatened," Finley declared. Both he and Meany drew attention to the human side of the problem, pointing out that the textile and clothing industry work force includes a large number of minorities, immigrants, and women.

"The factories are concentrated in the centers of the largest cities and in small towns," Meany observed. "For people living in these areas, there are no alternative jobs available.

"The country is the poorer for their lost production, and the extra

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Drop Called 'Heartening'

The substantial decline in the nation's unemployment rate in June is "heartening news," AFL-CIO President George Meany commented, "and demonstrates the effectiveness of targeted programs to provide jobs, particularly among teenagers."

The overall jobless rate for the month dropped four-tenths of 1 percent to 5.7 percent, its lowest level in nearly four years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. Most of the improvement occurred among teenagers.

Meany noted that of the 2 million new jobs reported in June on an unadjusted basis, 1.4 million went to teenagers. He called this a "tribute to the Carter Administration's new youth employment pro-

(Continued on Page 3)

Petition Drive Launched to Spur Senate Vote on Labor Law Reform

A new petition campaign has been launched to tell senators that their constituents want the Labor Law Reform bill brought to a vote in the Senate and enacted "in the quickest possible time with the fewest possible amendments."

The petitions, a follow-up to the successful postcard campaign, are among steps being taken by the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform to assure that the legislation stays high on the Senate's agenda.

It is "vitally important" to keep up the pressure for Senate action, AFL-CIO President George Meany wrote officers of the federation's state and local central bodies. "Opponents will see anything else as a weakening of our resolve."

During the congressional recess, which ends July 10, union delegations have sought to thank all 58 senators who voted to halt the filibuster against labor law reform. The number was only two shy of the three-fifths vote of the full Senate necessary to invoke cloture and limit debate.

Other senators have been urged to support a modified version of the bill that the Human Resources Committee is expected to send back to the Senate floor later this month.

Meany expressed his personal thanks in letters to senators who voted for cloture.

Passage of labor law reform remains "the AFL-CIO's top legislative priority," he wrote. For "too long," workers have been "effectively denied their statutory

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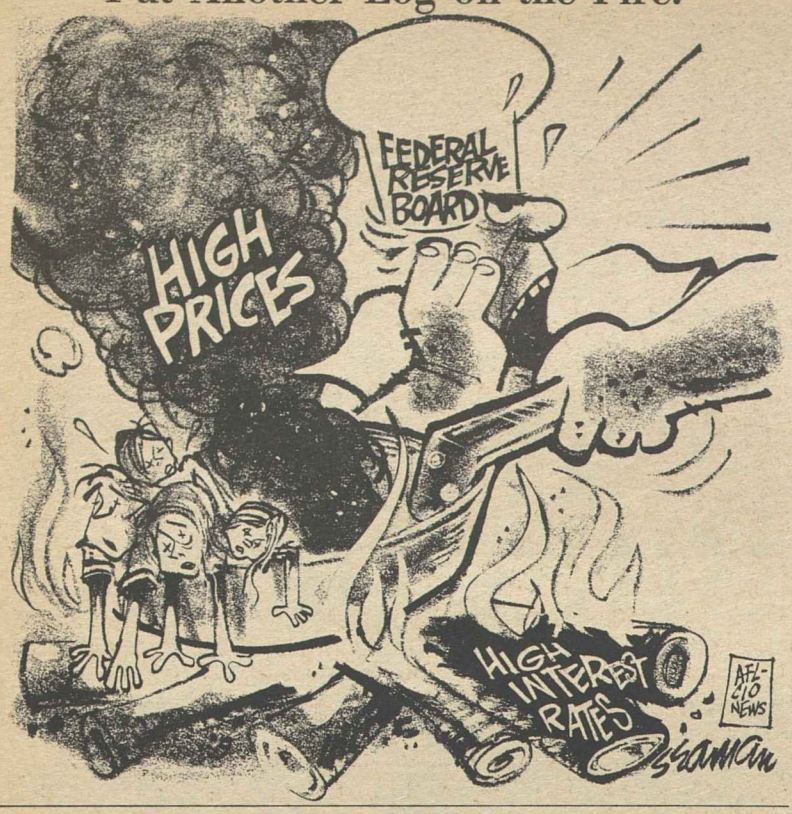
'Put Another Log on the Fire!'



Laundry Workers Say Pay Curb Won't Wash

Pittsburgh—The Laundry Workers served notice that the union will firmly resist the concept of anti-inflation pay guidelines that would limit low-paid workers to percentage increases under which "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer."

Such a formula, the union's executive board stressed in a convention report, "results in locked in, continuing poverty for low-wage workers."

Organizing and the resources to mount effective membership campaigns took high priority during the convention of the 18,000-member union.

The laundry and dry cleaning industry has continued to shrink, the union noted, and plant closings force continued organizing merely to hold still. The union has also been hurt by Louisiana's new "right-to-work" law and employer unfair labor practices in fighting efforts of workers to organize.

On the plus side, the union welcomed the assistance that the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and the A. Philip Randolph Institute are able to give in reaching prospective union members.

Delegates unanimously re-elected President Russell R. Crowell and Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler to new five-year terms. Crowell has headed the union since 1962 and Begler has held office since it was chartered by the AFL-CIO in 1958. All incumbent vice presidents and trustees also were returned to office.

The convention approved a per capita increase that will raise the present $1.25 a month allotment to the international union by 25 cents on Sept. 1, 1978, and an additional 25 cents two years later, on Sept. 1, 1980.

Local dues were raised by $1 a month on Sept. 1, 1978 with an $8 minimum, and by an additional $1 on Sept. 1, 1980, with a $9 minimum.

Among the major policy resolutions adopted were:

- A call on the House to approve a Senate-passed bill to assure that pregnancy is in the same category as other temporary disabilities in terms of fringe benefits.
- Support for a comprehensive health care program "which encourages preventive care and which provides controls both to hold down costs and insure quality." The Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill meets those standards, the resolution noted.
- Backing for comprehensive federally-funded child care services for working parents.
- Improved federal standards for both unemployment insurance and workers' compensation.

Interest Rise Adds to Risk Of Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

with indications of a continuing money squeeze all down the line.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly warned against such a return to the Nixon-Ford economic strategy, and the Executive Council at its May meeting said the high-interest policies of the Fed are "threatening disaster for the housing industry" and a reversal of the nation's "slow and fragile" recovery from the last recession.

The Federal Reserve Board's latest action drew an immediate and grave warning from Arthur Okun, who served in the Johnson Administration as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Now an economist at the Brookings Institution, Okun told a news conference that the nation faces a "serious risk" of a recession in 1979.

He said the Fed's tight-money policies are more likely to end economic expansion than inflation.

Unless the Federal Reserve Board changes course, Okun said, the possibility of recession is better than even.

Treasury Sec. Michael Blumenthal, in a National Press Club speech just before the Fed announced its discount rate boost, said there is "clearly a risk" that the economy could be pushed into a recession.

And Robert S. Strauss, Carter's White House adviser on inflation problems, told reporters that the latest hike in interest rates has jeopardized the economic outlook without reducing inflationary pressures.

Kirkland Tells AFSCME:

Fair Tax Remedies Favored Over Proposition 13 Schemes

Las Vegas—Californians who voted for Proposition 13 last month were duped by a scheme drafted to benefit corporations and big landlords at the expense of ordinary homeowners, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged at the State, County & Municipal Employees convention here.

Kirkland said he doesn't think the "Proposition 13 virus" is going to sweep the nation, but he stressed the need for labor and its allies to work for programs that will remedy unjust and regressive tax structures.

In California, he noted, industry and large landowners will receive two-thirds of the tax reductions and even a larger share in the future since they will be insulated from increases to a greater extent than homeowners. Under Proposition 13, property may be reassessed only when it changes hands.

"As time goes on, a lot of residential property will be reassessed," Kirkland noted. "The bigger and richer commercial holdings will not."

Yet, Californians were reacting to an unjust tax system made worse by inept public administration, Kirkland observed. And, "to insure that there is no 'taxpayers' revolt', we must achieve the kind of tax justice that Jerry Wurf and the AFL-CIO have been seeking for years," he said.

AFSCME President Wurf proposed an "action program for achieving tax justice" at the local, state, and federal levels that was unanimously endorsed by the 3,000 delegates to the five-day convention. The union said it will seek to form coalitions in every community and state in the country to bring about tax reform.

Proposition 13 could have been avoided, Kirkland said, if California officials had kept a sense of proportion when property values "shot into the realm of fantasy." They could have reduced assessment levels or tax rates or both but did neither, he said.

"They chose to do nothing while the vise tightened on home owners and the state surpluses piled up," he said.

While dismayed over Proposition 13, Kirkland said he was delighted by AFSCME's "dynamic growth" that has made it the largest in membership among AFL-CIO affiliates. AFSCME's membership topped the one-million mark earlier this year with the affiliation of the 260,000-member Civil Service Employees Association of New York State, now AFSCME Local 1000. The union has quadrupled in size since 1964.

Reporting on recent organizing victories, Wurf said that the union is making steady inroads into the South and Southwest where in the past organized labor has suffered setbacks.

"Since we met two years ago, we have enjoyed a number of heartening gains in the Sunbelt," he said. "And if we do not yet have a collective bargaining law in the conservative bastions of Sunland, we do have the support of the workers there."

He cited a number of AFSCME victories in such states as Arizona, New Mexico and Utah which, he said, "mean that we can organize anywhere in these United States."

Delegates approved several constitutional amendments at the biennial convention, including a change in the union's dues structure.

AFSCME is organized into more than 2,600 local unions, most of them affiliated with one of some 80 councils situated throughout the country. In the past, dues paid to the national and the local have been fixed at $2.90 and $1, respectively, but have varied with the councils which serve the locals in a variety of ways, including organizing and contract negotiations.

The new dues structure provides for an $8 minimum per member per month, effective Jan. 1, 1979. The per capita remains the same for the national and the local, with the remaining $4.10 going to the council to assure adequate funding.

The amendment also creates a mechanism for increasing the $8 monthly minimum. The rate may rise, effective Jan. 1, 1980, by the percentage increase in the average salary of a public employee, from October to October, as determined by a special U.S. Census Bureau survey prepared for the union. The increase will be split among the local, 10 percent, the council, 60 percent, and the national, 30 percent.

The convention also adopted scores of resolutions on such issues as child care, the Middle East, human rights at home and abroad, collective bargaining rights for public employees, and federal aid to the cities.

On discrimination, the union said it will seek to assure that its collective bargaining agreements "contain no provision which directly or indirectly has the effect of discriminating against persons because of race, sex, national origin, creed, color, age or handicap." The resolution also said that AFSCME would seek to include strong affirmative action programs in negotiated contracts.

A number of workshops were held on such subjects as women's rights, political and legislative action, rightwing attacks on labor, pensions, and social security. National union elections, scheduled every four years, will not be held until the 1980 convention.

Among the major speakers were Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith, Nevada's Lt. Gov. Robert Rose, Executive Director Benjamin Hooks of the NAACP, Provost Arnold Weber of Carnegie-Mellon University, and President Heinz Kluncker of the Public Service International, which represents the free public employee unions of the world.

Michael Fox Dies, Headed Railway Dept.

Northbrook, Ill.—Michael Fox, who retired in 1969 after 18 years as president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., died recently following a long illness. He was 77.

Fox had been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1927, the year he joined the old New York Central railroad as an electrician. He was named assistant to the president of the Railway Employes' Dept. in 1946 and in 1949 became secretary-treasurer and acting president. He was first elected president of the department in 1951.

House Votes Continuation of Ban On Taxation of Fringe Benefits

The House voted 386-12 to continue to bar the Internal Revenue Service from issuing any new regulations that would tax fringe benefits that are not now considered as income.

When the IRS last tried to tax such minor fringes as discounts allowed workers at stores, the AFL-CIO Executive Council protested against assessments on "insignificant benefits for low-wage workers" when gaping loopholes allow the wealthy to avoid taxation.

Congress barred the IRS from imposing new fringe benefit tax obligations last year in temporary legislation that expired this month. The House bill, which now needs Senate concurrence, would extend the ban through 1979.

A Ways & Means Committee task force, meanwhile, is exploring permanent legislation to clarify the numerous "gray areas" of fringe benefit taxation.

The House bill also preserves the pre-1976 tax rule that allows deduction of transportation expenses to temporary jobsites—as contrasted with permanent places of employment, where transportation is not deductible.

It also eliminated any retroactive obligation stemming from a Supreme Court decision holding that a meal allowance paid to New Jersey state troopers was part of taxable income.

In other developments before Congress began its recess:

- The Senate voted 53-27 for long-term federal loan guarantees to help New York City regain its fiscal health. The labor-endorsed measure must be reconciled in conference with a House-passed bill, but final agreement is expected before the city would face a fiscal crisis.
- The House approved a series of related bills to increase veterans' pension payments, raising the benefit for a single person with no other source of income from the present $2,364 to $4,000. Pensions are paid to veterans with low incomes after the age of 65 or earlier if they are totally disabled. The legislation would also provide automatic cost-of-living increases in payments. A smaller increase would be provided in a bill reported by the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee.
- The Senate passed a bill to extend the life of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission an additional three years beyond its Sept. 30 expiration date, and to give it jurisdiction to investigate and report on discrimination against the aged and handicapped. The House completed debate on a companion bill providing a five-year extension, but put off a vote until after the congressional recess.

At Joint News Conference:

Unions, Firms Urge Textile Import Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

costs of maintaining workers who want jobs and can't get them must be borne by all the rest of the work force."

Irving Shapiro, chairman of the DuPont Co., said the industry shared Meany's concern about jobs. The starting point for employment stability and job creation, he said, is investment in modern production facilities and in new product research. But before making further significant investment in its U.S. facilities, management would like to see signals from the government that it will not allow the industry to wither away, he said.

"One signal that we would view as positive would be an exemption of textiles from tariff cuts now being discussed during the Tokyo Round talks in Geneva," Shapiro said. "A change in this disastrous import trend must be made, and it must be made immediately.

Shapiro noted that last year's textile industry trade deficit of nearly $3.5 billion accounted for about 10 percent of the total U.S. trade deficit.

"This ballooning national trade deficit is a major factor behind the loss of confidence in the U.S. dollar abroad and that, in turn, has added between one-half and one percent to our domestic inflation rate," he said.

Robert Small, chairman of Dan River, Inc. and president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, criticized the notion that imports have a deflationary effect on the marketplace. He said that the slow rise of apparel prices was not due to the growth of imports, but to the competitive nature of the U.S. industry.

"Apparel prices have been rising only half as fast as other consumer prices," Small said. Even before imports became a major factor in the marketplace, "the apparel price performance was equally impressive," he observed.

Meany attacked the "myth" that consumers benefit from low wage, subsidized imports. Rather, he charged, it is the retailer who benefits by realizing greater profits on the foreign goods he sells.

Small pointed out that "an officer of a major merchandising organization recently acknowledged that his organization's mark-up on cost of imported articles was 320 percent in 1977."

Also taking part in the news conference were Chairman William Klopman of Burlington Industries; Chairman John Gray of Hart, Schaffner and Marx; and Chester Kessler, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association.

Additional corrective measures they proposed include:

- Renegotiation of bilateral agreements with Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan to reduce shipment levels to "a more tolerable level."
- Consideration of global quotas on the most important sensitive product categories.
- Prompt determinations on countervailing duties whenever the Treasury Dept. finds specific nations are illegally subsidizing exports to the U.S.

For example, they said, this should be done with seven exporting countries — Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, India, Republic of China, the Philippines and Uruguay —where the Treasury Dept. already has issued its findings. The Treasury investigation was made in response to petitions filed by ACTWU, which plans similar petitions on possible illegal practices by Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand.

AFL-CIO STAFF INTERNS are congratulated by President George Meany after completing the 1977-78 program conducted in cooperation with seven federation departments. From left are Lyndon Drew, Social Security; Mary Ann Lettau, COPE; Margaret Seminario, Research; Meany; Joann Riggs, Civil Rights; Jean Fisher, Research; James Kaplan, Publications and Public Relations, and Theodore Kane, Legislative. Intern Michael Winpisinger, COPE, who is on assignment with the Michigan AFL-CIO, was not present.

Governors, Members of Congress Score Payments to Struck Airline

Seven senators, 26 congressmen and the governors of four states have called on the Civil Aeronautics Board to bar any further payments to Northwest Airlines under the airline industry's mutual aid pact (MAP) for struck carriers.

In letters to CAB Chairman Alfred E. Kahn, the elected officials said that the payments not only relieve management of economic pressure to resolve collective bargaining disputes, but have also prolonged the current Northwest strike.

More than 1,500 members of the Air Line Pilots struck Northwest Apr. 29 after the company refused to ease its take-it-or-leave-it position. Wages and working conditions are the key issues in the dispute.

ALPA said that since the strike began, Northwest has collected more than $73.6 million from the fund. In earlier strikes, the company received $101.5 million, paying only $15.9 million into MAP.

Under the MAP agreement, Northwest was receiving $1.3 million a day during the first two weeks of the strike, ALPA noted. The payments dropped to just above $1 million during the third and fourth weeks, but the company will collect $920,000 daily for the duration of the strike if the MAP payments are allowed to continue.

In their letter to Kahn, the seven senators pointed out that although the current five-year mutual aid agreement expired in February, MAP is continuing to operate to benefit Northwest.

"MAP provides a struck carrier with a guaranteed profit, without any cutoff date, enabling that carrier to perpetuate a strike indefinitely—and to force the labor union to weaken its bargaining position," the senators stressed.

They also noted that the limited strike benefits that a union can provide to its striking members do not come close to the payments made under MAP to the affected carrier.

ALPA had charged earlier that the MAP payments to Northwest were illegal since the old CAB-approved pact has expired and that the application for renewal failed to conform with provisions of law.

Negotiations between ALPA and Northwest are at a virtual standstill, the union reported. The last collective bargaining session was held June 30 and no new meetings have been scheduled.

The senators said they have urged both Northwest management and ALPA to make every effort to conclude negotiations that would bring an end to the strike.

"But we also believe it is essential that the CAB establish the principle that airlines serve a vital public interest and that, therefore, any disincentive to pursue good faith collective bargaining to end a labor dispute must be removed," they stressed.

"We urge that the board act promptly to disapprove further payments under the mutual aid pact—a ruling which is required even though the five-year term of the MAP expired last February. This action is essential if constructive labor-management relations are to be restored, and if further economic losses to cities and states in our region are to be averted."

The joint letter to the CAB by the 26 congressmen made a similar point. "We think that CAB cancellation of mutual aid payments will accelerate serious and sincere collective bargaining negotiations between" the airline and ALPA, it said.

The governors, who cited economic losses for their states and continued hardship on the public as a result of interrupted service, likewise urged the CAB to "suspend all payments and transference of revenue between carrier members" of MAP until the board reviews the application for renewal of the agreement.

The seven senators signing the letter to the CAB are Muriel Humphrey and Wendell Anderson (D-Minn.), James Abourezk (D-S.D.), Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D-Mich.), Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.).

The letter from the 26 congressmen was initiated by Representatives Donald M. Fraser and Bruce F. Vento (D-Minn.)

The four governors making the appeal to the CAB are Rudolph G. Perpich of Minnesota, Thomas L. Judge of Montana, Arthur A. Link of South Dakota and Dixie Lee Ray of Washington.

Decline in Jobless Rate Laid to Youth Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

gram," and said the trend must be sustained "if the nation is at long last going to achieve full employment."

BLS reported that after seasonal adjustments are applied, the number of employed persons increased by 707,000 to 94,819,999 in June after a gain of 311,000 the month before. The labor force swelled by 310,000 to a total of 100,573,000, leaving the number of unemployed workers at 5,774,000.

The official unemployment rate is substantially below the AFL-CIO estimate of the true extent of joblessness. Factoring in the number of workers who have stopped seeking jobs because they can't find them and those employed part-time because they can't find full-time employment, the federation put the true unemployment rate at 8.3 percent, with 8,407,000 Americans out of work.

BLS said that the number of "discouraged workers" averaged 840,000 during the April-June quarter of the year. The number of workers holding part-time jobs last month because that's all they could find was 3,458,000.

The sharp drop in the official jobless rate followed a four-month period in which the rate hovered around the 6.1 percent level recorded in May. June marked the first time that the jobless rate has fallen below 6 percent since October 1974.

Among the various worker groups, the June decline in joblessness benefited adult men as well as teenagers. The men's jobless rate fell from 4.2 to 3.9 percent. The rate for adult women, on the other hand, was little changed over the month at 6.1 percent.

Unemployment declined substantially for full-time workers, whose jobless rate dropped from 5.6 to 5.2 percent. The rate for white workers fell from 5.2 to 4.9 percent.

The proportion of the working-age population employed in June rose to 58.9 percent, an all-time high.

Nonfarm payroll employment for the month rose by 275,000 to 85.7 million. The largest single increase in employment occurred in contract construction, accounting for 85,000 new jobs in June. Sizeable over-the-month gains also took place in state and local government, 60,000; services, 55,000; retail trade, 45,000, and finance, insurance, and real estate, 20,000.

Manufacturing jobs, however, failed to grow in June and actually declined to 20,253,000 from 20,257,000 in May. Job losses were posted in the lumber and wool products industries, furniture and fixtures, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment.

The average workweek for production workers in private, nonfarm jobs remained unchanged from the 36-hour level of May.

'Flexitime' Bill Faulted As Evading Wage Law

Two House-passed bills affecting federal workers suffer from "fatal drawbacks," the AFL-CIO contended in testimony submitted to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

The AFL-CIO found some desirable features in a "flexitime" bill directing the Civil Service Commission to set up a three-year experiment in allowing employees to choose their working hours, within a designated range.

But there is no need for provisions waiving wage-hour laws affecting federal workers, the AFL-CIO said. These include the law that requires overtime pay for federal employes after eight hours in one day, as well as the basic 40-hour workweek limit and provisions for night differentials.

Flexitime is advocated as advantageous to the government as well as employees, the AFL-CIO noted, and "we fail to see why there should be a penalty imposed on workers for a program which is credited with creating a more productive workforce."

Such a policy in government would be emulated by private industry, the statement suggested, with the prospect "that fair labor standards achieved through long and hard fought battles would soon disappear from the workplace."

The other House-passed bill before the Senate committee would reserve 2 percent of government jobs for part-time employees initially, rising to 4 percent the second year and to 10 percent in the fifth year of the program.

The AFL-CIO noted that the Administration has already moved to expand part-time job opportunities in government and to overcome red-tape problems. Any legislation, especially a bill that attempts to set a quota for such jobs, should be held up until present efforts have been evaluated, it said.

The flexitime bill—more formally, the Federal Employees Flexible & Compressed Work Schedules Act—was also criticized by the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.

Citing the historic struggle for legislation limiting hours of straight-time work, the department said it couldn't endorse "changes which would impair these labor standards."

The department added that any revision of hours should be both "within the labor standards framework" and "by collective bargaining . . . not by unilateral action."

A Joint Agenda

TODAY'S FIGHT FOR Senate passage of the Labor Law Reform Act is one phase of the struggle for human rights in which the NAACP and the AFL-CIO have been engaged for generations.

It is a part of the same struggle that produced the Civil Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act and the Voting Rights Act, and its success or failure will have profound impact on the lives of workers of all races and both sexes.

Despite the strident misrepresentations of our opponents—the same opponents we have faced in every human rights contest—the Labor Law Reform Act is not a "power grab" by "labor bosses."

It is a struggle to secure for ordinary workers the right guaranteed them on paper for 43 years to decide for themselves whether or not to organize for purposes of collective bargaining without coercion or intimidation by their employers or by anyone else.

It is a fight to speed up the due process of law which has been brought to a standstill or slowed to a crawl through cynical manipulation by unfair employers.

I want to thank you and your fellow officers and all of the NAACP members who have joined in this struggle over the past year. I want to express special thanks to Clarence Mitchell, who has provided tremendous energy and incomparable leadership in rallying and encouraging the supporters of human rights on Capitol Hill.

I want also to ask you to redouble your efforts to help break the filibuster which has forced the return of the bill to committee. That anti-democratic exercise will surely be renewed when the bill is brought back to the Senate floor in the next few weeks, and it must be stopped.

The importance of labor law reform to ordinary workers is evident in the kind of opposition it faces—the most venomous and ruthless opposition in my experience.

THERE ARE OTHER vital matters on our joint agenda. Chief among them is passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.

Unemployment is not just unfair; it is a danger to the republic. Until every American has the opportunity to earn a decent living by his own efforts, and the dignity of paying his own way and supporting his family in decent comfort, America cannot be the productive, integrated nation of self-reliant citizens it is meant to be.

America needs a national health care system to guarantee to every citizen the care he needs at a cost he can afford. She needs quality education for all, and this goal remains unrealized 24 years after the Brown decision.

To reach these goals the labor movement and the civil rights movement need both strong legislative programs and strong voter education programs, and in both of these areas the NAACP has made giant strides.

In these endeavors the AFL-CIO will be at your side in the future, just as in the past.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's letter to the 69th convention of the NAACP.

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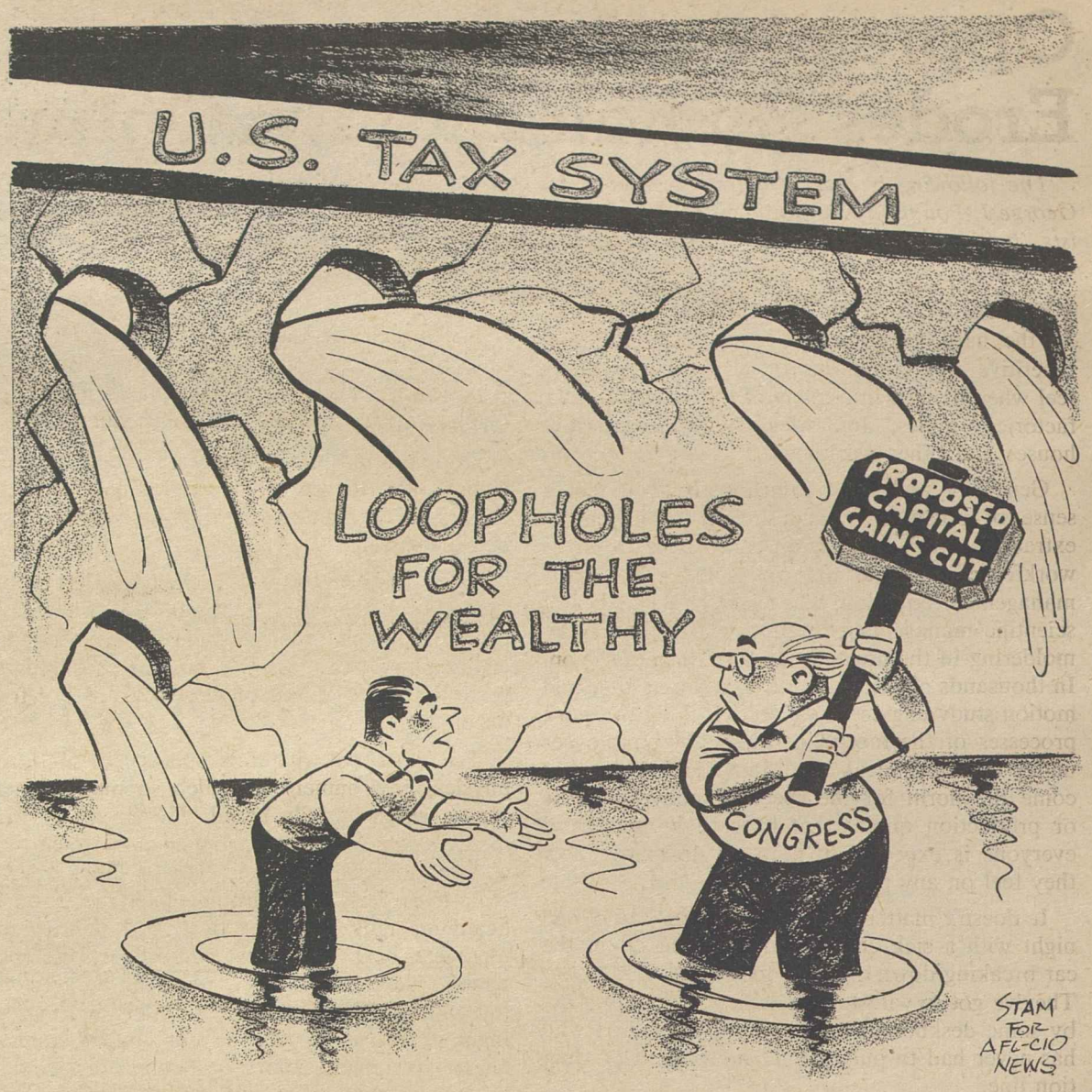

Question of Constitutionality

Conflict over Legislative Veto Threatens to Split Democrats

By Gus Tyler

THE "LEGISLATIVE VETO"—an unusual governmental device—is tearing the Democratic Party in several directions.

The Democratic President of the United States plans to strike down this incursion of Congress onto the executive turf. Democratic House Majority Leader Jim Wright begs to differ with the standard bearer of his party. Democratic Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., ends up in between with the comment, "I personally think that in some instances we have overstepped our rights." He doesn't say in how many instances and by how much.

To most people the very phrase "legislative veto"—makes no sense. We know what a presidential veto is because the Constitution of the United States says that the chief executive may reject a bill passed by Congress and that the veto can only be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. But, search the Constitution of the United States as you will, you will find no mention of a "legislative veto."

The "legislative veto" was invented in 1932 and represented congressional distrust of the government's Executive Branch. The legislature feared that certain bills it passed would be distorted beyond recognition by the action of the President or of some minor bureaucrat in some obscure nook of an agency.

To protect its brain children against such corruption, Congress has been enacting bills ever since 1932 that give the legislature the power to "veto" an executive action—customarily within 60 days after an allocation of funds or the promulgation of a regulation. More than 100 such bills have been passed since 1932 with 48—almost half—enacted in the last four years.

The recent rash is Congress's way of reacting to the "imperial presidency" by setting itself up as the people's democracy. To do so came easily to a Democratic Congress under Nixon and Ford; to do the same under President Carter is more difficult. But Congress is not likely to yield.

Thus, when President Carter recently advised Congress that he looks upon legislative vetoes as unconstitutional, that he won't abide by them, and that he will veto any future bills containing such vetoes, he was unable to move his party's majority leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.) who "respectfully" demurred:

"Increasingly, in recent years, there has been a voracious interest on the part of non-elected bureaucrats to write regulations that have the force and effect of law, without the inconvenience of running for Congress," said Wright.

Only a small percentage of all bills passed include provisos for legislative vetoes. Often they are needed to pick up the votes of congressmen who may favor a piece of legislation but who are fearful of how the law will be applied by some agency—or agent.

If Carter decides to pay no heed to legislative vetoes, he is likely to find himself in the courts on the question of constitutionality. The battle could be ugly, long, costly and politically debilitating to Democrats in both branches of government.

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Unemployment Still Made in America

It's bad enough that Barbie dolls are made in Mexico.

And it's bad enough that baseballs used by major league teams are made in Haiti.

Now comes the capper on just how far we've travelled toward washing out American jobs in the manufacture of what once were American-made products:

The uniforms for the 1980 U.S. Olympic team are scheduled to be made in Japan, the Wall Street Journal says.

Now, for the 1984 Olympics let's have the U.S. athletes made in. . . .

—From Memo from COPE, July 3, 1978.

Pressure-Cooker Environment:

Oppressive Working Climate Erodes Human Dignity, Output

The following is excerpted from testimony by George J. Poulin, a vice president of the Machinists, before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

LET ME TELL YOU how the people who do the hard, dirty, heavy, dangerous, dull and repetitive jobs of our industrial society normally feel when they go into many of this nation's mills, factories, mines, foundries, workshops, warehouses and other workplaces.

Generally and most immediately they feel a sense of pressure. The desire by employers to extract as much production as possible from the workforce is one of the constants in the labor-management equation. The body of the father of scientific management, Frederick Taylor, may lie moldering in the grave, but his spirit marches on. In thousands of workplaces bright young time and motion study engineers are still clocking the work processes of the most vigorously able employees under the most ideal conditions. These then become the norm for the speed of conveyor belts or production quotas that have to be met. And everyone is expected to keep up no matter how they feel on any particular day.

It doesn't matter if a guy or a girl had a bad night with a sick child or are worried about the car breaking down or feel a toothache coming on. They've got to withstand production pressures set by some deskbound time and motion expert who has never had to put in eight hours on a production line.

The latest fad in the search for increased productivity goes by the sugar-coated term of "job enrichment." This is a kind of industrial democracy that is imposed from above. Management permits workers to make token alterations in job arrangements. But since the purpose is to spur production rather than make workers happy, there is no real transfer of power over the work environment.

Let me note at this point that neither unions nor their members are opposed to efficiency or productivity as such. We know that if a company is not competitive it cannot provide jobs very long. But we do not believe that efficiency can be achieved by creating a pressure-cooker work environment. Over the long run, in fact, the result is more likely to be more inefficient production and defective products.

In addition to pressure, millions of working people are also subjected to an environment of authoritarianism in the workplace that is best described as corrosive to the human spirit. Let me quote from an article on blue-collar employment that appeared in Fortune Magazine some years ago: "At some plants there are sternly detailed work rules that would make a training sergeant at a Marine boot camp smile with pleasure. The rules prohibit such offenses as catcalls, horseplay, making preparation to leave before the whistle sounds, littering, wasting time, and loitering in the toilets."

Rules such as these may be appropriate for a kindergarten or a prison. But the workers of America are not children, and places of employment should not be patterned on penitentiaries.

Optimum productivity and maximum efficiency cannot be achieved in an environment in which the worker's dignity and self-respect are under constant assault.

These are just some of the irritants that pollute the job environment for millions of working people. Though union-negotiated grievance procedures help to relieve this kind of psychological pollution in organized plants, they are not foolproof.

The most overwhelming concern of all is the physical environment in which so many Americans earn their daily bread. This is an environment in which millions of men and women can at any moment lose their eyes or limbs or even their lives. It is an environment characterized by deafening noise, choking dust, bad lighting and merciless heat. But these are merely the most obvious dangers—the ones that can be seen and felt and touched. Far more insidious and increasingly pervasive are all the unseen and untested chemicals, fumes, vapors, gases and other noxious substances that are being introduced into work places by a rampaging technology.

THESE CASES and conditions exist as a normal part of the working environment for millions of Americans because it is cheaper for industry to risk bargain-basement workers' compensation payments for a few workers than to invest in safer equipment, better ventilation and decent health and safety precautions for all workers.

Industry may save the cost it would take to make America's working places safe. But employers do pay a price for the pressure, personnel policies and peril that permeate so much of America's work environment.

It pays a price in loss of production when so many workers dread going to their jobs every morning and can't wait to get out at night. It pays a price in loss of mutual trust and cooperation when it wages a kind of class warfare against any union or government effort to improve the work environment.

If employers really want more efficiency and productivity I suggest they stop treating workers like machines while treating machines better than people. I suggest a lot of them could clean up their act, along with their workplaces.

Conrail Survival at Stake:

Government Subsidies Needed To Bolster U.S. Rail System

A STRONGER and more realistic commitment from both government and the public is needed to establish an effective rail system as an alternative to motor vehicle transportation, President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks said on Labor News Conference.

Kroll said the rail system should be a prime public investment, stressing its solid potential for high quality and economical passenger and freight service. He said that the railroads are seriously hampered in reaching their potential by the "edge" that air, highway and water transportation now hold in the competition for government subsidies.

"Decent transportation in the United States" hinges on "on-going subsidies—funding from the local governments or from the federal government," he asserted.

He urged Congress to approve the $1.2 billion appropriation request now under consideration to bolster the Conrail system—a private corporation formed out of six bankrupt U.S. railroads, which serves a large portion of the eastern part of the United States. He emphasized the vital importance of Conrail, pointing out that "35 percent of the rail freight traffic in the United States either originates or terminates on the Conrail system." He warned that "if Conrail fails, the whole rail transportation system is in serious jeopardy."

Kroll said that while the survival of Conrail hinges on government funding at this time, the system can eventually become "a profit-maker" and Conrail management is making a serious effort to achieve that goal. He said that substantial cutbacks, including forced reductions of the workforce, have already taken effect, and that further economies would not have to pose a serious threat "to our particular union and our particular craft in Conrail."

Reporters questioning Kroll on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program were Fred Frailey of U.S. News & World Report magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast weekly on the Mutual radio network.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF "TAX CUT FEVER" is indeed spreading across the land, there could be no more vivid illustration than in the congressional support for the Steiger-Hansen proposal to widen the capital gains tax loophole.

At a recent press conference, President Carter denounced the Steiger proposal as providing "huge tax windfalls for millionaires and two bits for the average consumer."

Getting down to specifics, Carter said 80 percent of the benefits in the Steiger plan would go to 0.5 percent of the taxpayers—those who make more than $100,000 a year. This would provide 3,000 millionaires with tax breaks averaging $214,000.

At the same time, under the Steiger capital gains tax cut proposal, the average family earning $20,000 to $30,000 a year would receive a tax break of "less than $1." Persons making less than $20,000 a year would, on the average, receive no more than 25 cents.

While there is another proposal by Rep. James Jones (D-Okla.) to reduce the capital gains tax, the Steiger plan goes much further and is the real center of the controversy.

The biggest loophole in the internal tax code is the special treatment for profits from the sale of stocks, bonds, real estate and other "capital assets." Currently, it is costing the federal treasury $19 billion a year in lost revenue.

It allows individuals to exclude half of their capital gains from taxable income. The very wealthy can do even better. If they are in the 50 percent bracket or higher, they can elect to pay a 25 percent "alternative tax" on up to $50,000 in capital gains. For top bracket taxpayers, this is the equivalent of not paying taxes on 64 percent of their gains.

The Steiger-Hansen bill would lower capital gains taxes still further for high income investors—by $1.6 billion for individuals and over $400 million for corporations—by setting a maximum tax rate on all capital tax gains at 25 percent.

The AFL-CIO made this point before the House Ways and Means Committee: "There is no reason why a dollar earned by a man or a woman from their labors is fully subject to taxation but a dollar of capital gains is only taxed as 50 cents or not at all."

Auto Workers President Douglas A. Fraser, in praising Carter's denunciation of the Steiger and Jones amendments, said "it is not the very rich with their numerous loopholes and tax shelters who need an ever lighter tax load through capital gains liberalization. It is, instead, the great mass of the American public that needs relief through the equitable tax reform proposals this Congress refuses to act upon."

According to the Tax Reform Research Group, last year the Treasury Dept. reported that capital gains preference was the single most important reason why high earners pay far lower taxes than the statutory rates nominally require. Over two-thirds of the individual benefits of the capital gains tax go to taxpayers with incomes exceeding $50,000—the top 2 percent of all taxpayers. And all the corporate benefits go to the biggest 15 percent of all corporations.

WHY IS THERE broad support in Congress for the wider loophole proposed by the Steiger-Hansen and Jones bills? The sponsors argue that their proposals would actually increase federal revenue by stimulating investment activity and encouraging "realizations" of capital gains profits. The Tax Reform Research Group says "there is no logical or factual support for these contentions."

Using projections of two studies made by Data Resources, Inc. and Chase Econometrics, Steiger claims his proposal would reduce the federal deficit by $16 billion over five years.

One opponent of the bill points out that "if the inequities it would create are ignored, the bill has tremendous surface appeal. In fact, lobbyists for the proposals have taken to calling it the 'free lunch bill'—an appellation whose intrinsic irony probably escapes them."

MAKING RAILROADS a viable alternative to motor vehicle transportation hinges on a stronger and more realistic commitment from both government and the public, President Fred J. Kroll, center, of the Railway & Airline Clerks, said on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO vice president was questioned by Fred Frailey, left, of U.S. News & World Report magazine, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

FTC Weighs Rules to Curb Excessive Funeral Expenses

By Sidney Margolius

A WIDOWED OFFICE WORKER in her early 60s recently died and her family told a funeral chain in their town to go ahead with the funeral. Unfortunately the arrangements were made over the phone with no comparisons of charges or even discussion of the possible total bill, let alone itemized costs.

The bill came to $1,950. It wiped out the $2,000 of group life insurance she had from her job. The family was shocked at the big charge for a simple funeral which included the use of a viewing room and a hearse and just one limousine to the cemetery, and not even the cost of the plot. The woman already had one.

The hard fact is that despite all the earlier publicity about unnecessary high charges, lack of disclosure, and unnecessary services, the already high fees keep advancing and many of the most criticized practices persist. Ironically, a major beneficiary of group insurance on the job is the funeral industry.

Actually the average funeral and burial expense is now over $2,000, a Federal Trade Commission survey found.

The FTC for some years has been investigating the problem of persistent high prices and inadequate preburial information. Now the commission staff has proposed that the commission finally make its own regulations to protect the public. Armed with the information which the new rules would provide, consumers typically could save several hundred to $1,000 on funerals, the FTC staff estimates.

The most serious problem consumers face is the difficulty of getting itemized price information in advance. Bereaved families and friends often are in a vulnerable or weak position for bargaining or comparison shopping and so, the staff says, they are "manipulated into buying higher-priced goods and services under the guise of grief counseling."

Not only have some funeral directors refused to give price and other relevant information in advance but some even have harassed and intimidated low-price sellers and price advertisers. The FTC investigators also said that such previously reported abuses as embalming without permission, requiring a casket for cremation and misrepresenting legal and public health requirements are "disturbingly frequent."

If the commission adopts them, the proposed rules would go far toward protecting consumers. At best, adoption will still take months. But meanwhile the staff's recommendations, as summarized here, provide a kind of consumer's guide to what to watch out for if you're ever in a position of having to arrange for such services. The rules would seek to prevent funeral directors from:

- Misrepresenting legal, religious, and cemetery requirements, and protective or preservative aspects of embalming, caskets and burial vaults.
- Failing to display the funeral home's least expensive caskets.
- Attempting to cause a consumer to purchase more expensive merchandise or services through a variety of unfair tactics, such as defacing merchandise, using bait and switch tactics, or disparaging a customer's concern for the price.
- Taking possession of the body or embalming without permission from an authorized person.
- Refusing to release a corpse when an authorized person so requests.
- Requiring a casket for cremation and failing to provide inexpensive alternative containers for cremation.
- Overcharging on cash advance items such as cemetery charges that the funeral director arranges and is reimbursed for by the family.
- Interfering with the arrangements of memorial societies.

Some comparison shopping is very much in order even at a time of grief. One survey found caskets can range from $50 to $4,500. A reliable, reasonable funeral director should be willing to quote prices even over the phone.

THE LATEST EDITION of the standard work on memorial and burial societies, "A Manual of Death Education and Simple Burial," contains expanded material on death education. While a main purpose of the societies is to help families restrain what can be burdensome costs in a time of bereavement, editor Ernest Morgan explains that the key to the savings enabled by memorial societies is advance planning, and the key to advance planning seems to be death education.

The manual discusses the social and emotional needs of the survivors and provides a list of memorial societies throughout the country.

A section on what to do when death occurs provides a checklist of things to be done. The booklet also has a directory of eye banks, medical schools and other scientific institutions to which people can donate their remains to help the living. The manual is available for $2 from Celo Press, Burnsville, N.C. 28714.

You also can get information on the location of memorial societies in your area from the Continental Association of Funeral & Memorial Societies, 1828 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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SISTERHOOD AWARD of the Kansas City Commission on the Status of Women is accepted in behalf of AFL-CIO President George Meany by E. T. Kehrer, southern director of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights. Ruth Margolin, co-chairman of the commission, makes the presentation. In an acceptance message, Meany reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Marketplace Morality:

Consumer Education Must Stress Ethics

THE FIRST POINT that must be stressed in consumer/economic education is that there is no substitute for morality in the marketplace. In our free, relatively competitive economy, it is business that produces, promotes, and markets goods and services. Neither government officials nor consumer advocates make automobiles or sell sewing machines. And so the primary responsibility in a democratic capitalistic society is with the private entrepreneur, with business, with management and with the worker.

Since some students will become employers and some will become employees, they should be well-grounded in ethics: Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not lie. Thou shalt not promise what is not in the package. Thou shalt not pull the wool over thy customer's eyes, nor stuff his ears with TV double-talk, nor sublimate his brain with low-key come-ons and high-key turn-ons.

Students should be taught that an open society and a free economy is not an open sesame for freebooters.

The second important lesson in consumer education that students must learn is that there is no such thing as a free lunch, that it costs money to produce and sell quality goods and services, that buyers must pay competitive prices for them and, finally, that unless the producers of these goods and services make a reasonable profit, they cannot and will not stay in business.

This seems like a simple lesson, but it is difficult to teach and hard to learn. The reasons are often shrouded in ideological jargon and class-conscious emotionalism. It is important, therefore, to trim the icing and come to grips with the essential fact that the balance sheet in business is as important as a report card in school.

Two operating terms, to which I referred earlier, should constitute the third lesson. One is "competitive" and the other is "reasonable."

How competitive is our competitive economy? Can we expect "competitive" and "reasonable" rates from such monopolies as the telephone system and from such near-monopolies as the big three automobile empire?

WHEN BUSINESS VIOLATES antitrust laws through collusion or other sharp practices, do greed and profiteering replace reason and ethics?

These are among the many questions that must be raised in the classroom to stimulate attention, to promote interest and to shed light on the society and the economy which students will inherit and may wish to keep, improve or change.

All this leads to the fourth lesson: the several and various roles of the different and special interests. What is the role of business? What is the role of labor? What is the role of government? What is the role of the creditor? What is the role of the consumer advocate? What is the role of the media? What is the role of the law enforcement agency? And finally, what is the role of the consumer not only in the marketplace but also as a citizen?

Discussion of these and other relevant questions and answers, with the help of field visits as well as textbooks and visiting lecturers, will result in more enlightened students, potentially more knowledgeable citizens and certainly better equipped consumers.

Consumer education can be a worthwhile exercise in ethics, economics, sociology, psychology, trade and mathematics.

—From an article by Leo Perlis, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, in Perspectives on Consumer Education published by the National Association of State Boards of Education.

Soup to Nonsense:

Shop at Enough Garage Sales And You Can Stock Your Own

By Jane Goodsell

BACK IN THE DAYS before I became addicted, I went to garage sales only when I had good and sufficient reasons: because I was looking for something in particular; I had cause to believe I might find it there; had the money to pay for it if I found it. I've long since become liberated from such petty concerns. Now I go to garage sales as unthinkingly as a four-year-old heads for a mud puddle.

Naturally, I don't go to all garage sales. That would be nutty and, more to the point, impossible since there are a couple of hundred or so advertised in the classified sections every weekend. I make it a practice to limit myself to sales that are not more than a 15-minute drive from my house because experience has proved that I'll buy anything at a sale if I've used up 40 minutes and half a tankful of gas to get to it. After going to all that time and trouble I'd feel silly coming home empty-handed.

Of course I make exceptions to my rule now and again. Not long ago I got up at 5 a.m. to drive 40 miles to a sale that would, I was reliably tipped off, have oriental rugs at bargain prices. I took along a friend, a Thermos of coffee and a Scrabble set and, when we arrived a few minutes before six, there was a two-block line of people waiting for the 10 a.m. opening. I was too late for the carpets which were snapped up by the earlybirds, but did get a china toast rack which, until I saw it, I hadn't known I couldn't live without. A friend who knows about things like that assured me that it was worth twice what I paid for it.

Not everything is a bargain, but even overpriced sales have something to be said for them. When you see what they're getting these days for old fruit jars and rusty flour sifters, you develop a new respect for the junk in your own basement and you go home feeling considerably richer. It's just as true that low, low, low prices can be a trap. I fell into one recently when I happened on a brand new, still-in-its-original-box ping-pong set consisting of four balls, four paddles and a net. It was an impossible to pass up steal at $1.50 so I bought it, quite forgetting in my excitement that we don't have a ping-pong table. But there's a solution for that problem. Now I have something in mind to look for when I go to garage sales.

Worldwide Problem:

Guild Assails Moves To Intimidate Press

Detroit—An end to government actions in the United States, Canada, South Africa and the Soviet Union that at best stifle and at worst repress full news reporting was called for by the Newspaper Guild's 45th annual convention here.

The convention also urged speedy action to correct social and economic injustices in the United States and Canada including passage of a "genuine tax reform" measure and the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Labor Law Reform bills.

The 227 delegates to the five-day meeting, representing 61 locals in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, also endorsed the call by President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., for completion of a proposal for merger of the Guild and the Typographical Union by next year's convention.

And they enacted a $1-across-the-board increase in Guild members' dues, effective Sept. 1, with 75 cents of the increase to go to the international's general fund.

Guild locals are facing a concerted employer attempt to "destroy bargaining gains won over decades," the convention said in calling for completion of merger negotiations begun last fall.

That bargaining crisis underlines that no union in the newspaper industry "can afford to go it alone any longer, dictating the need for merger with the ITU to bring together a single fighting force to meet the gathering fury of the employers' offensive," the resolution declared.

The convention noted that Craig Whitney of the New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun have been hit with "trumped up" charges of slander in Moscow's courts as a result of their coverage of dissidents in the Soviet Union in May.

In a resolution wired to the Soviet embassy in Washington and to the Kremlin, the convention called for dismissal of the charges, which it condemned as the "use of official might to smother free and responsible news coverage."

South Africa's "banning" of two major black newspapers and the Union of Black Journalists as well as its "detention" of many of the men and women who were leaders of each also was condemned as "utterly reprehensible" in a nation that professes freedom of the press.

Delegates called on all South African publishers and editors to join the convention in calling upon the South African regime to free all imprisoned journalists, remove restrictions on publication of the banned newspapers and lift the ban on the UBJ.

Turning to North America, the convention urged Congress and Canada's Parliament to enact laws to prevent the use of search warrants by police for "unannounced raids" on newspapers' and their reporters' files and notes in search of possible evidence of wrongdoing by third parties.

Pointing to a recent Supreme Court decision approving such a search of the Stanford Daily, the convention said legislation is needed "to restore to every citizen the protection against unreasonable search and seizure that the Supreme Court majority says the Fourth Amendment no longer holds out."

The legislation should bar police from obtaining evidence without a subpoena, except from persons suspected of a crime, and should provide "particular protection against such an outrage to the First Amendment and its guarantee of a free press," the resolution declared.

Similar searches of eight newspaper and broadcasting offices by government agents in Canada show a "growing tendency" there among police to "use the media as an evidence-gathering tool," the convention said. It called upon the Minister of Justice to back legislation to ban the searches.

The convention also called upon both nations' governments for legislation to try to stem the growth of newspaper chains, noting that in the United States the 22 largest chains now control half the daily circulation and that the top ten alone account for more than a third.

A bill by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) to provide estate-tax relief for independently owned papers and small, single-state chains is "worthy of support" in its methods and purpose, the convention said.

It also endorsed a recommendation by the Royal Commission on Corporate Concentration calling for stricter controls on "cross-ownership" of newspapers and broadcast stations in Canada.

In calling for "genuine tax reform," the convention criticized California's Proposition 13 and similar movements as "revolts triggered by legislators' reluctance or inability to change tax systems that "place a heavy burden on working people while providing endless exemptions for the rich."

SERIOUS CONCERNS were expressed by delegates to The Newspaper Guild's convention in Detroit over government actions in the United States and Canada hampering news reporting and the repressive policies against the press in the Soviet Union and South Africa. Delegates also approved an increase in dues and reaffirmed a proposal for merger of the Guild and Typographical Union.

Mondale Sees Passage of Reform Bill

Cleveland—Vice President Walter F. Mondale told 1,400 cheering delegates to the Ohio AFL-CIO convention that Congress will approve the Labor Law Reform bill before the end of the year.

He called the bill "a modest proposal designed to insure that working people will get what was promised to them 43 years ago." The present system, he charged, "permits well financed and willful employers to deny the meaning of the law" and to frustrate its intent.

On other major issues, the Vice President pledged to the delegates that the Carter Administration will continue its efforts to overcome high unemployment while taking steps to curb inflation.

Among major resolutions, the convention approved a proposal to revamp the way state funds are distributed to school systems. The resolution calls for legislation to establish adequate state funding of public schools and provide for the special needs of economically disadvantaged children.

State AFL-CIO President Milan Marsh and Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith were re-elected without opposition.

Delegates also staged a noon-day march through downtown Cleveland streets supporting the boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

The cultural arts committee of the Cleveland AFL-CIO's United Labor Agency presented a musical show, "The All Night Strut," to delegates and their families at union label night.

Craft Hiring Goals Called Detrimental

President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned that new federal goals for employment of women will hinder equal opportunity efforts in the construction industry.

The new Labor Dept. regulations establish nationwide goals and timetables for the hiring of women on all federal or federally assisted construction projects for a three-year period.

The goals are 3.1 percent of the contractor's workforce the first year, 5 percent in the second, and 6.9 percent in the third year.

Georgine noted that the industry is still suffering from the effects of high unemployment, over 18 percent nationwide. Despite a statement in the new regulations forbidding the goals or quotas to be used to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, he said, the current lack of employment opportunities is such that there is no way that the industry can hope to comply with the requirements without displacing qualified "incumbent employees."

The number of women that the industry will have to recruit and employ is so large that normal growth and attrition alone will not create enough job opportunities, he said.

The BCTD has proposed a program based on the recruitment, preparation, and placement of qualified female applicants in building trades training programs through apprenticeship outreach programs already operating in 99 cities, he observed.

"Through this approach, results similar to the increase in minority participation can be reasonably anticipated when the economy begins to expand sufficiently to create more construction jobs," he said.

"We sincerely hope that the construction industry may be approaching the end of its worst recession in history, so that significant, appropriate efforts can be undertaken to bring more women into the building trades as fully qualified workers."

Aluminum Workers' Matthew Davis Dies

Louisville, Ky.—Matthew Davis, a vice president of the Aluminum Workers and president of AWIU Local 155 since 1943, died July 1 at St. Mary & Elizabeth Hospital following a heart attack. He was 67.

Survivors include his wife, Katherine, a son and two grandchildren. Services were held July 5 in Louisville.

Unions Ask Safeguards From Benzidine Dyes

Five AFL-CIO unions have petitioned the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to expand the scope of its benzidine standard to cover dyes made from benzidine and two related substances.

OSHA has regulated workplace exposure to cancer-causing benzidine since 1973, but the standard does not protect workers against the serious health hazard of benzidine dyes.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in the textile, paper, leather tanning and chemical industries exposed to the dyes face a higher than average risk of contracting bladder cancer.

Citing new evidence of the cancer hazard based on government studies and other sources, the petitioners called on OSHA to take immediate steps to closely regulate worker exposure to dyes made of benzidine, o-tolidine and o-dianisidine.

There is no existing federal standard regulating workplace exposure to o-tolidine and o-dianisidine, or dyes derived from the two chemicals.

The five unions filing the petition are the Clothing & Textile Workers, Meat Cutters, Chemical Workers, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Paper Workers.

In addition to calling for an emergency temporary standard, the petitioners are asking OSHA to provide protection of pay rates and seniority protections of workers who might be transferred to other jobs for medical reasons and to give workers an opportunity to be examined by doctors of their choice.

Benzidine-type dyes are produced in vast quantities throughout the world because they can be made economically and because of their easy application to cotton, paper, leather and human hair. In addition to the hundreds of thousands of production workers now exposed to the dyes, studies have shown that many craft workers, hobbyists, children and others come in contact often with benzidine dyes.

Benzidine has been recognized as a carcinogen for almost a century. The first known cases of benzidine-caused bladder cancer were identified in 1895 in Germany. The first report in the United States of occupational bladder cancer stemming from exposure to benzidine was made in 1934.

AT&T Ruling Stands On Promotion 'Targets'

The Supreme Court has declined to hear a challenge by three unions to portions of a 1973 consent agreement that settled a government discrimination complaint against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

At issue was whether union-negotiated seniority rights in promotions could be bypassed in the interest of achieving a higher proportion of "under-represented" minorities, including women, in 15 job classification. The minority preference was mandated for a six-year period that expires next January.

The Communications Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions challenged the provisions of the settlement that affected seniority rights. But the 3rd Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals turned them down last spring, and the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant further review closes the case.

Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts said the union was "disappointed" that the concept of affirmative action—which the CWA endorses—has been used to bypass nondiscriminatory contract provisions.

Watts noted that the CWA "years ago" had attempted to negotiate non-discrimination clauses on hirings and promotions into its Bell System contracts. "Meanwhile, we have gone about our job of protecting the rights of all members of the union to the best of our ability."

Watts said the bypassing of regular promotion procedures "has produced some absurd results." He cited the case of "a woman with 20 years of seniority who was denied a promotion because, under the complicated and inflexible 'target' set up for her unit, the company said that a man must get the next promotion."

The Best things in life come with
UNION MADE PRODUCTS & SERVICES
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Food, Housing Costs Jump:

Real Wages Decline Below 1972 Level

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Reserve Board or lower meat prices.

"And denying federal workers a portion of the pay raise due them under the law will not lower the prices of natural gas and electricity, he added.

"What America needs first for an effective anti-inflation policy is an understanding of what are the real causes of inflation, and then to take effective actions to reduce those inflationary factors," Meany declared.

On separate occasions, Treasury Sec. Michael Blumenthal and Chairman G. William Miller of the Federal Reserve Board last week advocated postponement of minimum wage increases scheduled for next Jan. 1. But White House Press Sec. Jody Powell denied that the Administration has any such plans or is considering proposing such a step to Congress.

President Carter, however, has proposed a 5.5 percent ceiling on pay increases for federal workers to set an "example" of wage moderation in the fight against inflation, a stand that the AFL-CIO and federal employee unions have urged him to reconsider.

The monthly BLS report on real spendable earnings showed that the weekly purchasing power of the average rank-and-file production worker fell 1.3 percent between April and May.

A married worker with three dependents averaged real spendable earnings of $93.09 a week, or $1.25 a week less than in April and $3.07 less than the $96.16 averaged in 1972.

Real spendable earnings constitute take-home pay expressed in constant 1967 dollars. The May earnings decline followed three months of modest rises. Over the year, real spendable earnings were up 1.5 percent due entirely to the income tax revision last summer.

The rise of nine-tenths of 1 percent in the revised CPI in May would mean an annual inflation rate of 10.8 percent if prices continued to rise at that rate for 12 months. By contrast, the inflation rate was 6.8 percent in 1977.

Food and beverage prices rose a seasonally adjusted 1.6 percent over the month, or at a compound annual rate of 20.1 percent in the three months ended in May, BLS reported. Housing costs were up 1 percent for the month and at an 11.8 percent compound annual rate for the three-month period.

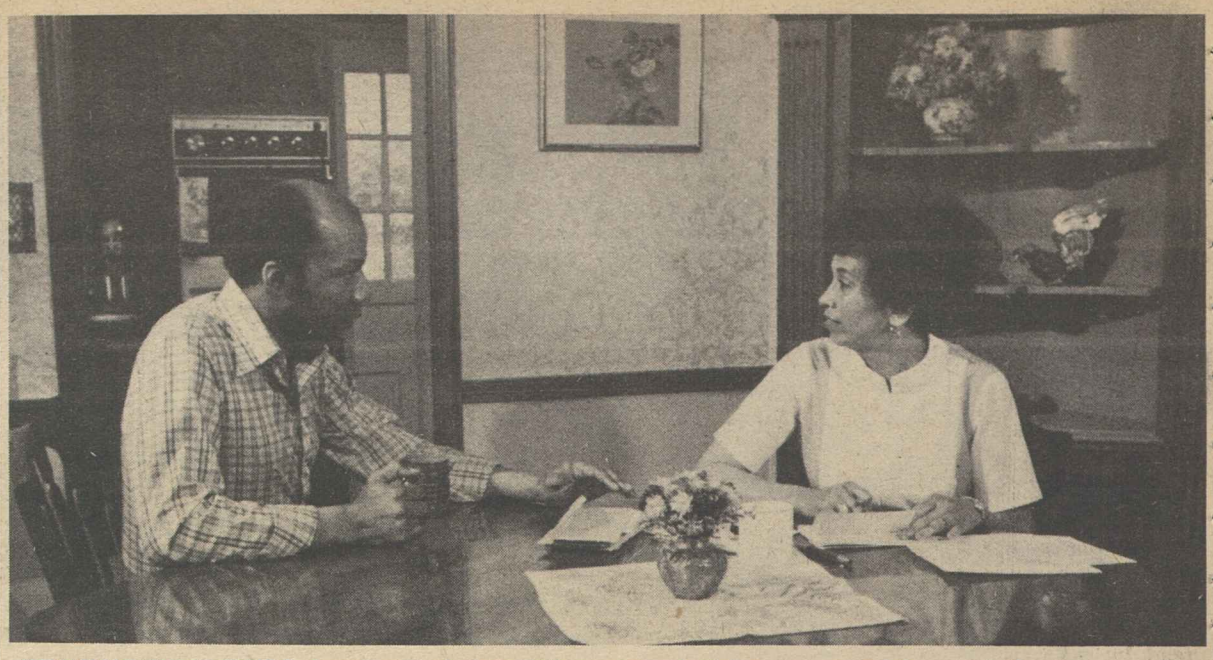
There was no indication in the government's latest report on wholesale prices that consumer costs will moderate in coming months. BLS's producer price index for June showed that prices for finished goods—those eventually sold to retailers—made another sharp advance, seven-tenths of 1 percent.

AFL-CIO President George Meany observed that when these higher prices for food reach the retail shelves, "workers will be even more hard-pressed to make their paychecks stretch far enough to meet the needs of their families."

The government's revised CPI, introduced last February, covers about half the population. BLS's new all-urban consumer price index, also introduced in February, covers about 80 percent of the population. Both the all-urban and the revised CPI rose at the same nine-tenths of 1 percent rate in May. BLS's old index, scheduled to be published for the last time next month, rose 1.1 percent.

Detailing the May price rises, the government reported that beef prices climbed 2.7 percent—considerably less than the 6.4 percent recorded in April but still exceptionally high.

Homeownership costs rose 1.2 percent, slightly more than in April. House prices were up seven-tenths of 1 percent and costs for financing, taxes, and insurance rose 1.8 percent.



PRODUCTION STILL from one of three 30-second television commercials promoting an organizing campaign of the Food & Allied Service Trades Council (FAST) of the Washington, D.C., area focuses on union-won health plan coverage. The TV spots, which are being aired on two local stations on weekends during a 26-week period, highlight various union benefits, including job security, wages and the grievance mechanism. The AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. plans to make the commercials available to other trades councils throughout the country with the cooperation of FAST.

Petitions Spur Campaign for Reform Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

right to join a union and bargain with their employer."

He asked the senators to "continue to resist the intensive pressure to which you have been subjected by the opponents of this legislation" who, he said, have ignored the issues to engage "in a relentless attack on the very existence of labor unions."

In his letter to central body leaders, Meany stressed that the Labor Law Reform bill "is still clearly alive." He noted that Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.) has "reiterated his intention to press hard for passage after the bill returns from committee."

In an effort to break the deadlock created by the filibuster, the Senate sent the bill back to the Human Resources Committee for consideration of amendments that might broaden its support.

Under a unanimous consent agreement, the committee can report a revised bill any time after July 15 and it will immediately become the pending business of the Senate.

The committee invited all senators to testify or submit proposals for changes or clarifications in the bill, and Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) said the panel will move quickly to the formal markup stage.

But any changes, he made clear, will not be at the expense of the bill's intention to protect the right of workers to choose freely whether they want to be represented by a union.

Victor Kamber, director of the AFL-CIO Task Force, termed the next few weeks "critical" to labor law reform.

The legislation passed the House last fall by an "overwhelming vote," he noted. And in the Senate, despite the handicap of needing a 60-percent vote to overcome a filibuster, "we're awfully close."

David Stowe Heads Rail Mediation Panel

David H. Stowe has been named chairman of the National Mediation Board, the federal agency that handles labor-management disputes in the railroad and airline industries.

By statute, the three-member board selects its own chairman. Stowe succeeds George S. Ives, who remains a panel member. Stowe's one-year term as chairman began on July 1.

Report Seeks Merger Of Rival Sea Unions

A merger of the Seafarers and the National Maritime Union is vitally important to protect the interests of members of both unions, a joint SIU-NMU committee said in outlining "compelling reasons" for merger.

While noting that the work of the committee has just begun and that a number of intricate problems must be resolved before recommendations can be made to the memberships, it stressed that "the final answer is merger."

The full text of the committee's interim report was printed in special supplements of the unions' newspapers, the SIU Seafarers Log and the NMU Pilot. It invited members to submit comments and recommendations.

The report noted that rivalry between the unions has resulted in wasted energies and undermined effectiveness, but that when the NMU and SIU had worked together in special areas, a potential for increased strength was evident.

"There can be no question that the strength and effectiveness of both unions will be enormously enhanced by merger," the committee concluded.

The report pointed out that between 1946 and 1976, there was a serious decline in job opportunities for American seamen as the number of the U.S.-flag vessels shrank. During the 20-year period, the number of U.S. ocean-going seamen declined from 114,000 to 70,800 and the number of jobs on lakes and inland waterways declined from 110,500 to 49,000, the report noted.

And even though U.S. ocean-borne foreign commerce increased from 112 million tons in 1946 to 700 million tons in 1976, the share carried by U.S.-flag ships dropped from 46 percent in 1946 to 5 percent in 1976.

Technological developments, which have greatly increased the productivity of ships and individual seamen, account for some of the diminished job opportunities, the committee observed. But a major cause of the decline, the report stressed, is the failure of government and the public to give adequate support to the U.S. merchant marine.

Contributing greatly to the problem is the growth of the American-owned "runaway-flag" fleet, the committee said. That fleet consists largely of oil tankers and ore carriers owned by American corporations, but registered in foreign countries to evade U.S. taxes, safety regulations, labor standards and other requirements. The American runaway-flag fleet now totals about 16 million tons, larger than the U.S.-flag merchant fleet.

The committee concluded that merger of the unions would not only improve operations of both organizations, but would better provide a united front for a national maritime policy.

"The NMU and SIU working together in one organization with the support of the labor movement can provide the leadership in the fight for positive legislation, a long-range maritime program, curbing the runaway flag and protecting the inland water transport industry against efforts to scuttle it," the commitee said.

Meany Hails NAACP Aid On Key Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

las Fraser sounded similar themes in addresses to the NAACP convention's labor luncheon.

Barkan cited common goals and common enemies. But by "working together and voting together," he predicted, "we shall overcome."

Fraser assailed Senate rules that allow a minority to obstruct the will of a majority through a filibuster. "Our founding fathers must be turning over in their graves when they see what is happening to majority rule," he said.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard, a member of the NAACP national board, stressed the importance of the political process: "First we elect and then we collect."

Pollard presented the Roy Wilkins award plaque, named for the retired NAACP leader, to Earl Davis, who recently retired as COPE's national field coordinator. Davis was honored for his work "to increase black voter participation" and helping "to weld the forces of the NAACP and labor."

In his speech to the nearly 8,000 NAACP delegates, Executive Director Hooks expressed concern at the apparent conservative current in Congress and failure to pass such needed measures as labor law reform, national health care and full employment programs.

Meany Opposes Link Of Border Functions

The AFL-CIO has asked President Carter to reject a proposed consolidation of border control functions of the Immigration & Naturalization Service with goods inspection operations of the Customs Service.

A similar reorganization plan was rejected by Congress during the Nixon Administration, and AFL-CIO President George Meany wrote Carter that the recommendation of a White House study group to revive the plan is "ill-advised and potentially destructive."

Meany agreed that "superficially, it may seem logical to put together in one agency functions designed to regulate things and people coming into the United States." But "in reality, the importation of goods and the immigration of people present very different problems."

The Customs Service, primarily concerned with imported goods, is properly in the Treasury Dept. where, Meany noted, "the principal mechanism of enforcement is through the tax laws."

Likewise, Meany said, the Immigration & Naturalization Service is properly in the Justice Dept., whose concerns include "protection of the rights of the people, including those who come to our shores, both legally and illegally."

The proposal being considered by the President is also opposed by the American Federation of Government Employees and by the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

In a letter to Carter, LCLAA Executive Vice Chairman J. F. Otero expressed concern that a consolidation of functions would undo progress made in improving relations between the Immigration & Naturalization Service and the Hispanic community.

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Meany Denounces Trial, Urges Halt in Arms Talk

Rally Spurs Campaign For ERA

The AFL-CIO pledged to continue its "vigorous support" for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and for congressional action to extend the present time limit for the measure's approval.

"We see ERA as a clear, positive statement of national commitment to the principle of equality under the law for all people," Federation President George Meany said in a statement to a giant Capitol Hill rally in support of the extension. The message was read by AFL-CIO Vice President J. C. Turner, the president of the Operating Engineers.

An estimated 70,000 shouting and clapping ERA supporters turned out for the rally and march that preceded it, seeking an additional seven years to persuade at least three more state legislatures to approve the amendment. The original deadline set by Congress for its ratification runs out next March.

Bills to extend the time for ratification are before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

Meany noted that passage of ERA is of "crucial importance" to millions of American women, but especially for working women. He said that the AFL-CIO will continue to fight for ERA at the national and state levels, working closely with other organizations seeking its ratification.

At its last convention, the AFL-CIO reaffirmed its commitment to ERA, and urged all affiliated unions to redouble their efforts in support of its adoption.

Opponents of ERA have charged that efforts to extend the time limit are an attempt to change the rules of the game, Meany noted, but "that charge doesn't frighten us."

In the nearly seven years since ERA was proposed, intelligent debate on the issue has not taken place, he observed. Rather, the past seven years have been "years of distortion and vilification," he said.

"In many states, the supporters of ERA never had an opportunity to present the facts to the public and to the state legislators," Meany said. "The legislation was greeted with a slanderous campaign waged by right-wing extremists and, in all too many instances, legislative burial devices were used to 'protect' legislators so that they would not have to vote 'yes' or 'no'."

Consideration and adoption of a constitutional amendment is not a game but serious business affecting the basic rights of millions of Americans, Meany added.

(Continued on Page 2)

Unions Hit Stalling On Postal Pact

AFL-CIO unions representing more than half a million postal workers charged management of the U.S. Postal Service with playing a dangerous game of brinksmanship by waiting until the last minute before starting realistic bargaining.

The present three-year contract expires July 20, and federal mediators confirmed union reports of virtually no progress in talks that have been going on since early May.

Three unions are bargaining together — the American Postal Workers, the Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers. The fourth union is the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers, which is also deadlocked in negotiations.

As the contract expiration deadline neared, some 3,000 postal workers from nearby states used vacation time and days off to come to Washington for a march and rally in front of the Postal Service headquarters building.

The postal bargaining law has provisions for fact-finding delays and arbitration if a contract dispute is unresolved, but placards and shouts of many of the demonstrators reflected the "no work, no contract" position adopted by the past two conventions of the Postal Clerks.

Leading the march from the Washington Monument grounds to the Postal Service headquarters were Letter Carriers President J. Joseph Vacca, APWU President Emmet Andrews and Mail Han-

(Continued on Page 3)

NATIONAL MARCH and rally for the Equal Rights Amendment drew an estimated 70,000 demonstrators, including this member of Steelworkers Local 5726 in Los Angeles. The ERA supporters are seeking another seven years in which to secure the amendment's ratification.

Sees Soviet Challenge to U.S. Policy

The Moscow trial of two major Soviet dissidents must be linked with current strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT) negotiations and the talks should at the very least be postponed while the trials are on, the AFL-CIO urged the Carter Administration.

"The issue is not, as the Secretary of State claimed, whether averting an acceleration of the arms race is more important than the fate of individual dissidents," Federation President George Meany said in a statement commenting on the trials of Anatoly B. Shcharansky and Aleksandr I. Ginzburg, two imprisoned members of the group monitoring the USSR's compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

"The issue is whether any SALT areement with the Soviet Union would be enforceable," Meany declared.

"The United States would be asking for trouble if it entered into such agreement at the very moment the Soviet Union, through these trials, was flaunting its power to violate international agreements with impunity."

Meany's statement, issued following a meeting with Natalya Solzhenitsyn, the wife of the exiled Russian writer, called for postponement of the SALT talks at least for the duration of the Shcharansky-Ginzburg trials, which got under way on July 10.

Mrs. Solzhenitsyn, a close friend and colleague of Ginzburg, who administered the Solzhenitsyn Fund to Aid Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union, deplored the trials. Several members of the U.S. Senate, also condemning the trials, joined Meany in urging suspension of the SALT negotiations.

(Continued on Page 3)

'Huge' Costs Cited:

New Fund Drive Set By Labor Law Foes

The National Right to Work Committee told its supporters that the organization went heavily into the red because of a costly campaign against the Labor Law Reform bill and now needs more money to defend "our American way of life."

A computerized solicitation letter to past contributors assures them that their earlier donations stopped the reform bill in the Senate "like we stopped Big Labor's situs picketing and election law power grabs earlier in this Congress."

But Reed Larson, president of the committee, said the organization had to pay "a huge price" to stall the bill.

Larson said the National Right to Work Committee sent out "millions of letters" to generate opposition, "ran paid advertisements in more than 300 newspapers and distributed 'free' ads to hundreds more." It held "special briefings of over 150 key editors" and installed special telephone lines "to contact friends from coast to coast."

Enactment of labor law reform, Larson said, would somehow help "labor bosses bring forced unionism to more than 12 million state and local government employees," and "imperil" the income of the committee's supporters.

"I'm sure you'll agree that I had no choice but to spend whatever was necessary," he wrote.

But the piper has to be paid and "a quick check of our unpaid bills this morning totalled just over $267,000. And more bills are continuing to arrive." So "please send the largest contribution you can today."

Ironically, the "right to work" group was split over whether to involve itself in the issue of labor law reform.

The organization used to say it

(Continued on Page 2)

OSHA Pressed to Set Cancer Hazard Rule

An across-the-board federal regulation covering all cancer-causing substances is long overdue and would go a long way toward protecting the lives of American workers, the AFL-CIO testified at Occupational Safety & Health Administration hearings.

But if the final regulation is ineffective, the federation warned, "protection will remain inadequate and we can expect workers to continue to die from occupational cancer for years to come."

OSHA has been conducting hearings since May 16 on its proposal to establish a generic carcinogens policy to replace the substance-by-substance approach that the agency has used for the past seven years.

By the conclusion of hearings, expected late in July, hundreds of hours of testimony airing a wide range of views will have been presented by medical experts, labor safety specialists, independent and government scientists, economists and industry-employer representatives.

In presenting the AFL-CIO testimony, Vice President Joseph Odorcich of the Steelworkers pointed out that occupational cancer was first recognized more than 200 years ago among chimney sweeps and that workers in numerous other job fields have been affected through the years.

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Pension Chaos Feared If Court Ruling Sticks

An appellate court decision that would subject private pension plans to another layer of government regulation contradicts the intent of Congress and should be overturned, the AFL-CIO urged in a brief to the Supreme Court.

Pension plans are regulated in considerable detail by the 1974 pension reform law. At issue in the court test is whether pension plan administrators can be sued for alleged violation of the full disclosure requirements of the Securities Act—a 1933 law designed to protect purchasers of stocks and bonds against misrepresentation by sellers.

At the appellate court level, the Dept. of Labor contended that federal legislation dealing specifically with pension plans clearly superseded any possible jurisdiction of the Securities Act. But the Securities & Exchange Commission, which in the past had told Congress it didn't have or want jurisdiction over pension plan disclosure requirements, backed the right to sue under the Securities Act.

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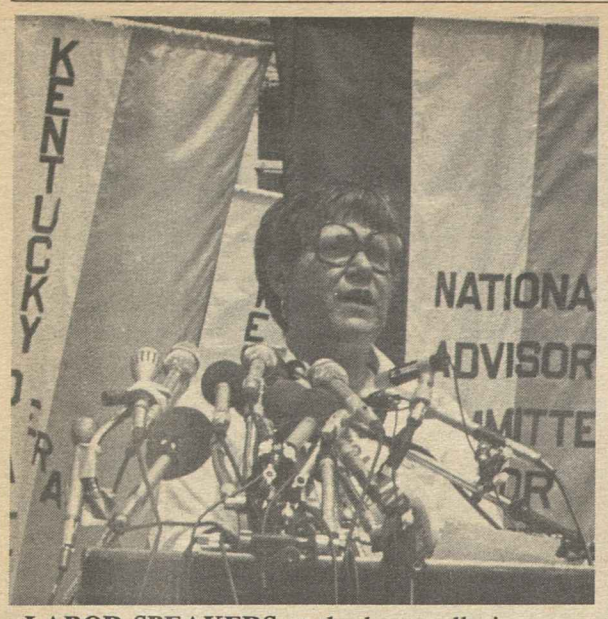

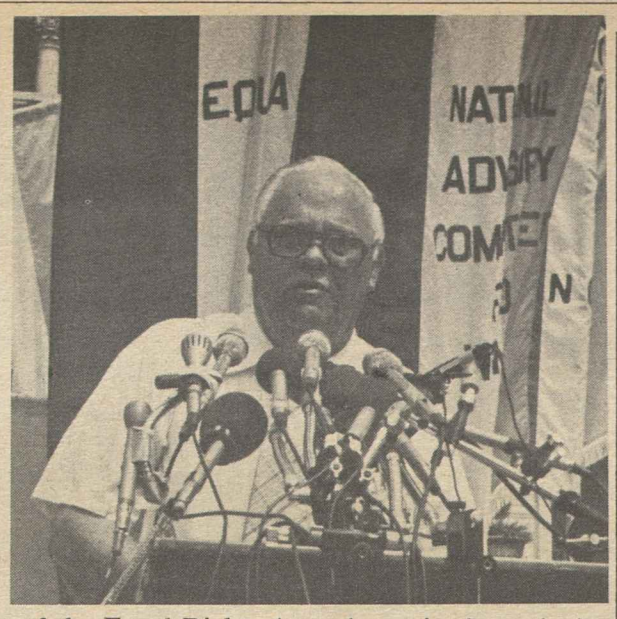

LABOR SPEAKERS at the huge rally in support of the Equal Rights Amendment in the nation's capital were Gloria Johnson, treasurer of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers. More than 2,000 trade unionists from all over the country came to Washington for the demonstration, many of them staying over to lobby for the measure on Capitol Hill. At least 15 national unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO sent delegations.

Unions Warn Against Risk To Pensions

A union group warned that proposals by a government insurance program for major changes in the operations of private pension plans and the way government regulates them pose a threat to the existence of multiemployer plans.

Robert A. Georgine, chairman of the National Coordinating Committee of Multiemployer Plans, told a news conferenece that recommendations of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. would have an untold impact on collective bargaining. Georgine is president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The PBGC, created under the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act to insure the benefits of more than 30 million American workers covered by private pension plans, announced on July 1 that there was a potential unfunded liability of $350 million in the most poorly funded multiemployer pension plans. This was translated by some into a possible termination insurance premium of $50 per capita per year.

Georgine, noting that multiemployer plans now pay 50 cents per member, said that the higher premium would have "a falling domino effect jeopardizing the continued existence of the multiemployer plan system as we know it today."

PBGC "presents us with a choice between an impossibly high premium for multiemployer plans and inadequate protection for employees and pensioners," he said. When costs go up in a multiemployer plan, unions must either bargain for more money or reduce benefits, he noted.

Georgine said that healthy plans negotiated at the bargaining table should not have to pay benefits for companies that terminate their plans. Rather, he said, the companies that fold their plans should be held responsible for paying benefits.

NCCMP was formed four years ago to promote the interests of participants in collectively bargained multiemployer pension and welfare plans. The committee is composed of some 50 national trade unions, national multiemployer pension and welfare funds, and local jointly administerd employee benefit trusts.

In a multiemployer plan, a number of employers in a given industry pay into a fund to provide benefits for employees who typically work for them for only a limited period. The plans provide voluntary portability for workers so that, despite economic fluctuations, the members of a bargaining unit are still protected.

ERA Ratification Drive Spurred by Huge Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

"The people must have the time they need to render a mature and informed judgment and their representatives in the halls of Congress and the state legislatures can't be allowed to hide. They must vote."

Also addressing the large turnout on the Mall was Gloria Johnson, national treasurer of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and director of education and women's activities for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

CLUW has been in the forefront of the ERA fight since it was organized in 1974, Johnson noted, and "we have seen the opposition at work."

"We saw it fight every piece of progressive legislative reform. We know its power," she said. "Non-ratified states are, in most cases, right-to-work states."

While only three more states need to ratify ERA, resistance to the measure grows stronger every day, she pointed out.

"This opposition is well organized and well financed," she declared. "It continues to give false information and to use scare tactics against the ERA and against extension of time." It is not the ERA itself that is under attack, she warned, but the whole concept of equality under the law.

Over 2,000 members of organized labor took part in the demonstration, according to Marge Rachlin, head of the Labor Committee for ERA. They were among several thousand persons who stayed over to lobby the next day on Capitol Hill in support of legislation extending the ratification deadline.

At least 15 national unions sent large delegations, as well as a number of locals from cities across the country. A busload of women came from Steelworkers District 31 in Gary, Ind., for example. The Cleveland AFL-CIO and the Louisiana AFL-CIO also sent busloads of trade unionists.

Among AFL-CIO affiliates represented were the State, County & Municipal Employees, Government Employees, Retail Clerks, Steelworkers, Communications Workers, Teachers, Clothing & Textile Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Machinists, IUE, the Newspaper Guild, Railway & Airline Clerks, Service Employees, Meat Cutters, and Actors & Artistes.

Multiple Benefit Cited In Public Works Plan

The AFL-CIO voiced strong support of President Carter's "soft public works" proposal but told a Senate subcommittee that the existing local public works program should also be continued.

Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan and AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter praised the multiple benefits that would stem from Carter's plan.

It would put unemployed and unskilled young people from the cities to work on urban rehabilitation programs. They would get practical on-the-job guidance from working alongside a cadre of experienced construction workers.

The AFL-CIO witnesses told a Senate Public Works subcommittee that the skills the young workers will pick up on the job will help them find employment as the economy improves. Otherwise their prospects are bleak "even when the overall economy improves."

The proposed billion-dollar program would also stem the deterioration of public facilities of older towns and cities, the AFL-CIO said. It warned that improved public facilities are needed "to attract private enterprises back to the economically depressed towns and cities, and to keep the businesses that have remained."

But additional funds are also needed to avert a phaseout of the highly successful local public works program, the AFL-CIO urged.

The $6 billion appropriated in recent years has funded a program that "creates private sector jobs where they are most needed and improves local public facilities."

As funds already committed are used up, the AFL-CIO warned, a decline in construction employment threatens to tilt the economy back into recession.

The federation urged an additional $4 billion authorization for the program.

Labor Foes List Big Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

wasn't against unions, just the union shop. The Labor Law Reform bill, of course, deals only with protection of the right of workers to decide whether or not they want union representation.

When Larson insisted on coming out against labor law reform, the Wall Street Journal reported last year, the committee's veteran public relations director quit in protest.

The Right to Work Committee's letterhead still refers to it as "a coalition of employees and employers." But a federal judge last year found that the organization's legal arm was in reality a device for anti-union employers to finance lawsuits against unions.

In National Negotiations:

4 of 13 Rail Unions Reach Agreement

Four of the 13 unions currently bargaining with the nation's major railroads reached tentative agreement on new national contracts.

Bargaining as a group, the four unions agreed on a new three-year settlement with a management team representing Class I carriers. The unions are the United Transportation Union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Sheet Metal Workers, and the Maintenance of Way Employees.

Details of the agreement also were put before seven other unions at meetings at the National Mediation Board headquarters in Washington. The seven are the Signalmen, Machinists, Railway & Airline Clerks, Carmen, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Two other unions, the Dispatchers and the Yardmasters, said they were not far enough along in their discussions to warrant review of the tentative settlement.

In all, nearly half a million rail workers employed by some 45 carriers are affected by the talks, which began more than a year ago.

Under the agreement with the four unions, basic wages would rise by 3 percent, retroactively to Apr. 1; another 2 percent, effective Oct. 1; an additional 4 percent on July 1, 1979, and another 5 percent on July 1, 1980. There would also be a 19-cent hourly cost-of-living adjustment, retroactive to Jan. 1, and another 19-cent COL increase retroactive to July 1.

Future cost-of-living adjustments would be limited to 8 percent a year and would be based on a formula of 1 cent for each three-tenths of a point increase in the government's revised consumer price index.

The tentative agreement also provides for a three-week vacation after nine qualifying years of service and four weeks after 18 years.

Maximum surgical benefits would rise from the present $650 to $1,000 per covered individual. Dental coverage changes would increase the maximum benefit per individual from $500 to $750, and the deductible amount is set at $50 per individual but at $100 maximum for a family.

Meanwhile, the BRAC struck the Norfolk & Western Railway system over a 20-month-old dispute involving union proposals for job protection against automation. The walkout was unlated to the current contract talks.

Members of other railroad unions refused to cross BRAC's picket lines, forcing the N&W to resort to what it called "sharply reduced schedules." BRAC President Fred J. Kroll said that operations were totally shut down.

The carrier sought a temporary restraining order against the union but was turned down by a federal judge in Chicago. The company then filed for a preliminary injunction, and U.S. District Court Judge Alfred Kirkland gave the N&W until July 13 and the union until July 18 to submit their cases.

Westinghouse Settles Long Dispute with IUE

Pittsburgh—Westinghouse Electric Corp. has agreed to process six grievances and pay $15,000 to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for refusing to deduct union members' dues at its Abingdon, Va., plant.

The agreement resolved unfair practice charges and a lawsuit that the union had filed against the company. The firm's decision followed its loss of a 1976 appeal from a National Labor Relations Board order to recognize and deal with IUE.

Workers at the Abingdon magnet wire plant voted the union in as their bargaining agent in April 1975 in an election that was a rerun of a 1974 vote that the NLRB had set aside because of company violations of labor law. Westinghouse refused to accept the 1975 election results and to abide by the terms of its national agreement with IUE, under which newly certified units automatically are covered by the master agreement.

When 160 Abingdon employees turned in dues checkoff cards, the company refused to honor the national contract dues-checkoff clause under which the firm is required to deduct dues from an employee's pay, and transmit it to the union after a worker has authorized such deductions.

The company also refused to process grievances filed during this period and to negotiate a local supplemental agreement. Acting on the union's charges, the NLRB in June 1976 ordered Westinghouse to stop refusing to bargain, end its refusal to honor the terms of the national agreement and include Abingdon in the agreement, and stop violating workers' rights to organize.

At the time it filed the NLRB charge, IUE also filed a lawsuit in federal district court here asking for injunctive relief, back dues, and a declaratory judgment that the national agreement covered the Abingdon plant and IUE Local 166.

In July 1976, when the company and union agreed on a new national agreement, Westinghouse recognized IUE at Abingdon. In April 1977, after a strike, Westinghouse and IUE Local 166 agreed to a local supplement for the 250-person bargaining unit. But the union had not received dues for the April 1975 to July 1976 period because of the company's earlier refusal to honor the national agreement and the Abingdon workers' checkoff authorization.

Nor would the company process six grievances that had been filed there after certification and before recognition. Following a February 1978 order by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., upholding the NLRB's June 1976 decision, Westinghouse finally came to terms.

The company agreed to pay a $15,000 lump sum in lieu of the dues money owed and to process the six grievances promptly.

Denounces Moscow Trials:

Meany Urges Halt In Arms Limit Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

"To send Secretary of State Vance to Geneva is to participate in the butchery that is going on in the Soviet Union today," Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) told a news conference. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) urged the Administration to take punitive action against Moscow.

Sec. of State Cyrus R. Vance met in Geneva with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, for two days of discussions on a variety of matters, including trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Meany called the trials of Shcharansky and Ginsburg "an outrage" which makes a "shambles" of the Helsinki accord. Shcharansky is charged with spying for the U.S., while Ginzburg is accused of the milder offense of conducting anti-Soviet activities.

The trials pose a grave challenge to President Carter's human-rights campaign, to the whole range of U.S.-Soviet relations, and to the overall conduct of U.S. foreign policy, Meany warned.

In prosecuting Shcharansky and Ginzburg, he observed, the USSR has made it clear that it views as illegitimate any effort to enforce its compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accord.

"By waiting until after the Belgrade review conference to launch these trials," Meany said, "Brezhnev has demonstrated cynical contempt for the Final Act. In the clearest possible terms, he has declared that these provisions do not apply to the Soviet Union."

As far as the AFL-CIO is concerned, the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement are the "heart and soul" of an accord which in all its parts is "overwhelmingly advantageous" to the Soviets, Meany said.

"If the accord cannot be enforced, then it should be abrogated," he declared. "If the Soviet Union unilaterally nullifies the one part of the agreement that means anything, then the United States should unilaterally nullify the rest, terminate U.S. compliance with Basket II, and renounce the provisions legitimatizing the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe."

"If the Administration persists in the view that there should be no 'linkage' between human rights and trade or SALT agreements," Meany said, "it will be acquiescing in the Soviet view that the Final Act is unenforceable."

The Final Act, signed by the leaders of 35 eastern and western European countries, the United States and Canada, consists of four sections, commonly called "baskets," dealing broadly with aspects of European security, economic cooperation, humanitarian issues, and increased human contacts between East and West.

Meany urged the Carter Administration to impose an immediate freeze on the transfer of U.S. technology or trade transactions with the Soviet Union pending a review of Soviet compliance with the human-rights package of the Helsinki agreement.

Congress also reminded the Soviets of its signed pledge to abide by the Helsinki accord, and in a joint House-Senate resolution deplored the trials of Russian dissidents.

In his statement, Meany also recommended that Congress repeal the so-called McGovern Amendment which he said allows Soviet KGB agents to enter the United States under the guise of trade union representatives.

"There are, of course, no real trade unions in the Soviet Union," he noted. "Permitting the McGovern Amendment to stand would be a betrayal of men like Vladimir Klebanov and his fellow workers, who have sought to create an independent workers' movement in the USSR and have been repaid with prison sentences and incarceration in mental institutions. Obviously, the McGovern Amendment has failed in its announced purpose of encouraging Soviet compliance with the provisions of the Helsinki accord."

Shcharansky, Ginzburg and other Soviet dissidents are "in the forefront of the defense of our rights and our international commitments," Meany declared. "The Administration must not let them down."

NATALYA SOLZHENITSYN, the wife of the exiled Soviet dissident and novelist, met with AFL-CIO President George Meany to discuss the fate of two other dissidents on trial in Russia, Anatoly B. Shcharansky and Aleksandr I. Ginzburg. She and her husband are close friends of Ginzburg, who administered the Solzhenitsyn Fund to Aid Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Cases Against Dissidents Flout Helsinki Accords

The two major Soviet dissidents on trial in Moscow have much in common besides their criticism of communist rule. A summary of their cases is presented below.

The Shcharansky Case

Anatoly Shcharansky, 30, is charged with treason (punishable by death or 15 years imprisonment) and anti-Soviet agitation (punishable by seven years in prison, followed by five in exile).

Specifically, he is accused of having maintained regular contacts with "representatives of foreign intelligence services" (CIA) and of having passed them state secrets. At a news conference a year ago, President Carter denied that Shcharansky had any connection with the CIA.

He is also accused of calling on Congress to restrict trade with the Soviet Union in the interest of relaxing Soviet emigration curbs and of giving Western reporters material used for subversive purposes in broadcasts by foreign radio stations.

In fact, Shcharansky's persecution by Soviet authorities arises out of his leading role in the movement of Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate and from his role in the Moscow group to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accord. Shcharansky's relatives have so far been barred from his trial.

The Ginzburg Case

Like Anatoly Shcharansky, Aleksandr Ginzburg, 41, was a leader of the Moscow group to monitor the Helsinki accord, but, unlike Shcharansky, did not seek to emigrate.

Ginzburg is charged—under Article 70, Part 2, of the Russian Criminal Code—with anti-Soviet propaganda and slander. These crimes are punishable by up to ten years in jail and internment in so-called special regime camps—the harshest of the four categories of Soviet camps.

In reality, Ginzburg is being tried for his role as the administrator of the Russian Social Fund, financed by royalties from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's books. Since 1973 the fund has provided humanitarian assistance to the victims of the Gulag Archipelago and their families. The Soviet authorities have repeatedly sought to strangle this basically humanitarian, non-political work, to which Ginzburg has devoted most of his adult life.

Because of his poor health, Ginzburg's friends are fearful he would not be able to survive ten years of jail and special regime camps.

Postal Unions Charge Stall On Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

dlers President Lonnie Johnson.

They charged that postal management has yet to put a wage proposal on the bargaining table and has been concentrating instead on demanding an end to the "no layoff" provision of the existing postal contract.

A chief goal of the union demonstration, the bargaining committee declared, was "to make postal management understand that we will not tolerate shrinkage of existing rights and benefits."

Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Director Wayne L. Horvitz began a series of meetings with both parties on July 10.

The Mediation Service is empowered to invoke a 40-day fact-finding period if no agreement is reached.

Earlier this year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council affirmed confidence in the ability of the collective bargaining process to bring about a settlement. Previous national agreements reached without either a strike or arbitration demonstrated that collective bargaining can work in the federal sector, the council resolution affirmed.

Human Rights Held Focus Of Capitive Nations Week

Nations and people of the Free World must redouble their efforts on behalf of individuals who are denied their basic freedoms and liberties, AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a statement marking observance of Captive Nations Week, July 16-20.

Meany noted that the American labor movement has consistently supported the struggle for human rights and that it applauds groups that speak out on behalf of the oppressed.

"We must not permit political or economic expediency to dull our words," he stressed. "Those individuals actively involved in this struggle look to us for support and assistance. They must be continually assured that their trust is not misplaced."

In proclaiming the Captive Nations Week observance, President Carter urged Americans to renew their dedication "to the cause of all people who seek freedom, independence and basic human rights."

Meany also noted that a statement adopted at the AFL-CIO convention last year expressed concern that "abuses and threats to basic human rights are the most searching issues that divide the world today, and the clearest tests of American ideals and resolve. Where these issues are concerned—whether in Southern Africa, Chile, Uganda or the Soviet Union—there are no longer any purely internal affairs."

Musicians Okay TV Accord

New York—The Musicians approved a new agreement with the television networks and TV program producers on the use of video-tape involving members' services.

Ratified by a vote of 652 to 79, the two-year pact is retroactive to May 1. AFM President Victor W. Fuentealba said that the contract incorporates changes suggested by union members, improves previously existing conditions, and provides increased employment opportunities.

Hourly rehearsal rates rise under the new agreement from $25 to $28 as of May 1, and to $30 on May 1, 1979. Air rates are increased 10 percent, and orchestras of more than 15 musicians employed on variety shows are guaranteed rehearsal pay of 90 minutes. There had been no guarantee in the past.

Employer contributions to the health and welfare fund were increased from $2.50 to $2.75 a day per member, with maximum payments rising from $12.50 to $13.75 a week.

"Of particular importance is the application of health and welfare benefits to those days when pre-recordings are used for rehearsals," Fuentealba said.

The union also won considerable improvement in payments for use of programs on pay cable television, pay TV and cassettes.

N.Y. Contract Covers 16,000 On Campuses

Albany, N.Y. — Some 16,000 state university academic and professional employees will receive salary increases and adjustments averaging 9 percent under a new agreement reached between New York state and United University Professions.

The agreement, which was ratified by an overwhelming 93 percent of those voting on it, provides for a 6.5 percent across-the-board increase on July 1 and another 1.5 percent boost on Mar. 1, 1979. The pact also calls for an additional 1 percent in discretionary increases.

UUP is a local of the American Federation of Teachers. Sam Wakshull, president of the local, said that the new contract also establishes a schedule of salary minimums that will provide additional increases for approximately 5.5 percent of the bargaining unit, ranging from a few dollars to $14,000 in one instance.

Responsible Government

PROPOSITION 13 HAS BEEN billed as a grassroots taxpayer revolt, but it was drafted to benefit the rich and the corporations at the expense of homeowners. Not only will industry and large landowners receive two-thirds of the tax-cut benefits immediately, but they will be happily insulated against future increases in ways that smallholders will not.

The amendment provides that property taxes can only be reassessed when the property changes hands. In the nature of things, homeowners, small businessmen and family farmers often are forced to buy and sell for reasons beyond their control.

But corporations are different, they are in far greater control of their destiny. So, as time goes on, a lot of residential property will be reassessed. The bigger and richer commercial holdings will not. With every year that passes, tax burdens will be shifted more and more to those misguided homeowners, and to their heirs and children, who looked to Proposition 13 for their salvation.

Proposition 13 was billed as a means of increasing discretionary income and giving consumers wider freedom to pursue private versions of the good life.

But who will pay now for the tax-subsidized public beaches and swimming pools, parks, playgrounds and golf courses?

Who else but the user? Who else but the consumer? The middle-income property owners who cheerfully voted to withdraw their support from these public facilities and amenities are precisely those who in the past have benefited from them the most. What they can look forward to, in exchange for lower property taxes, is a vast increase in user fees; a proliferation of ticket booths, parking meters and pay toilets in public places.

PROPOSITION 13 WAS BILLED as a means of punishing local officials and making them more responsive to the electorate. In fact, it takes those officials off the hook. By pre-empting the decisions those officials were elected to make, the voters have relieved them of responsibility for failure. When the schools close and the streets crack and the garbage piles up, who will bear the blame? Where are the rascals to be thrown out?

Some liberals who properly and sensibly opposed Proposition 13 before the election have switched sides and climbed on the bandwagon since. But supporters of the American electoral and legislative system have no business helping to bury it.

We in the labor movement believe in and defend and encourage participatory democracy, but we don't confuse it with participatory public administration.

Proposition 13 is in a real sense subversive of representative government, the vesting of well-defined responsibility in elected officials.

Nothing works—not collective bargaining, not public service or private industry, not the political system itself, not even the most enlightened leadership, unless the people at large are willing to let it work and to help it work. That is the challenge we all face singly and collectively today.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the AFSCME convention.

AFL-CIO News

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'Your Move'

Ethics of Money Lending:

Changing Times Turn Usury From Immorality to Virtue

By Gus Tyler

THIS SHOULD BE the right time to talk about usury. What with the Federal Reserve Board pushing up its rediscount rate and the banks pushing up their prime rate and the rest of us getting pushed around at an ever more exorbitant rate, this is the hour to ask: whatever happened to the laws prohibiting usury.

Once upon a time, usury was considered immoral, except in special cases. The word, usury, did not refer in those days to extortionary interest rates but to any interest on a loan. The basic prohibition against such usury came from the Bible: "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals; usury of anything that is lent upon usury." The term "brother" covered everybody in the enlarged tribe.

But an exception was made: "Unto a stranger, thou mayest lend upon usury." The texts are from Deuteronomy XXIII: 19-20.

For centuries, the biblical dictum was binding because, at one time, economics was a subsection of ethics. Aristotle viewed usury as the "most hated sort of wealth-gathering" and with the "greatest reason" because usury "makes a gain out of money itself . . . Money was intended to be used in exchange, but not to increase at interest."

When Christianity came to dominate the western world, the Deuteronomic dictum was expanded to bar interest charges by any other Christian. Said St. Ambrose: "The Law forbids you under any circumstance to exact usury from your brother." And your brother is "your sharer in nature, co-heir in grace, every people, which, first, is in the Faith, then under the Roman Law."

By the time of the Reformation, however, the strictures against charging interest—usury—were eased, as religion began to make adaptations to a rising capitalist society and as economics began to dictate ethics. Luther found 5 or 6 percent interest charges tolerable, although hardly honorable. But anything above that was morally offensive.

In subsequent centuries, however, usury—or the charging of interest—became not only acceptable but even desirable. Indeed, in our time, a usurious return on investment is considered to be the essence of virtue, providing the means to acomplish a variety of positive social purposes. The Federal Reserve Board insists that high profits will provide the needed funds for economic expansion. Usury—9 and 10 percent interest, 20 and 30 percent return on investment—is now our savior.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW exactly how this happened—how the immoral became moral, how wrong became right—you will be fascinated by a book that is one of the great scholarly products of this century, "The Idea of Usury: From Tribal Brotherhood to Universal Otherhood," by Benjamin Nelson. Although the impressive opus is written as an objective investigation of how an idea evolves, the volume ends up as a case study of how money can manage morality.

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ERA a Commitment To Equality for All

We see ERA as a clear, positive statement of national commitment to the principle of equality under the law for all people. We consider its passage of crucial importance to millions of American women, especially working women.

The most recent AFL-CIO convention reaffirmed our commitment and urged trade union leaders to redouble their efforts in support of ratification, working with friends and allies in states that have still not ratified ERA and opposing those efforts to rescind it that keep cropping up in some states.

The AFL-CIO believes the consideration and adoption of a constitutional amendment is no game. It is serious business, affecting the basic rights of millions. The people must have the time they need to render a mature and informed judgment and their representatives in the halls of Congress and the state legislatures can't be allowed to hide, they must vote.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's message to the national ERA rally, July 9, Washington, D.C.

With Wider Support:

Bakke Decision Stresses Need To Upgrade Affirmative Action

By Bayard Rustin

CONTRARY to our worst fears, the Supreme Court's decision in the controversial Bakke case clearly upholds the principle of affirmative action. While firmly rejecting the racial quota system used by the University of California at Davis, the court simultaneously approved flexible and equitable affirmative action programs. The decision was, to use the words of Benjamin Hooks, "a clear-cut victory for voluntary affirmative action, not only in the field of admissions to schools and universities, but in other civil rights areas as well."

But the Bakke decision is in no way a definitive statement on all aspects of affirmative action. True, the court decisively rejected strict and rigidly imposed racial quota systems. However, the court's opinion is filled with dozens of unresolved ambiguities and gaps. Just as the 1954 Brown decision did not end litigation regarding school desegregation cases, we can be certain that the Bakke decision will not end legal challenges to varying forms of "reverse discrimination." We are only at the beginning.

As I see it, we in the civil rights movement are now confronted with one overwhelming challenge: We must use the court's decision as a foundation for advancing authentic affirmative action programs. In the wake of Bakke, we have an unparalleled opportunity to counter the widespread and destructive belief that racial quotas and affirmative action are the same thing. As a result of the Bakke discussion, Americans—both black and white—are at last beginning to understand that minorities do not seek "preferential treatment." Quite the contrary, they seek fair treatment.

Now that the court has ruled on the Bakke case, supporters of affirmative action must once again seize the initiative. As a start, I propose that we free ourselves from the old obsession with quotas and numerical targets. The court has clearly ruled that racial quotas are illegal and unconstitutional. If we now attempt to cleverly devise de facto quota systems tailored to fit the legal limits set by the court, we will only deceive ourselves. Strict legality, as black people have cruelly learned, is never a guarantee of fairness, or effectiveness.

Rather than relying on discredited and highly unpopular racial quota systems, the civil rights movement now has a serious obligation to examine and develop creative forms of affirmative action. For in destroying the popular misconception that affirmative action systems are designed to advance "incompetent blacks" at the expense of white people, we will be creating the proper atmosphere for the expansion of authentic affirmative action.

When I speak of authentic affirmative action, I have in mind several highly succesful outreach programs such as the Recruitment & Training Program, Minority Women's Employment Program, the Urban League's LEAP, the Human Resources Development Institute and the paraprofessional program sponsored by the United Federation of Teachers.

THESE PROGRAMS, unlike simple quota systems, provide blacks and other minorities with valuable job skills that facilitate fair and equal competition in the labor market. All this is accomplished without stigmatizing blacks as "special cases," without diluting fair and acceptable standards, and without provoking widespread anger about "preferential treatment" and "reverse discrimination."

Because of our preoccupation with quotas, we have never organized a thorough discussion of the goals and techniques of affirmative action. In the past, our approach has been overly narrow, and emotion-laden. Now, however, it is imperative that we have such a discussion, not only among ourselves but with our allies in the labor movement, the liberal community, and other ethnic groups.

As we learned from the civil rights struggle, black Americans are powerless without allies. Unless we build a solid constituency for affirmative action, we will have only ourselves to blame for its failure.

Proposition 13 Fallout:

Drastic Tax Curbs Threaten Vital Programs for Elderly

AMERICA'S ELDERLY, half of whom must try to get by on near-poverty level incomes, stand to be hit first and hardest by the cutbacks of government programs forced by Proposition 13-type lids on government taxing authority, Executive Director William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens warned.

Hutton said the trade-off of possible real estate tax cuts for "fewer or no social services," such as health care, nutrition and housing, will probably leave older citizens even worse off than they are now. He said that trying to find ways to ease the impact of such moves in California and other areas where they may develop will be a major NCSC effort.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Hutton said that the California arm of the NCSC, the Congress of Senior Citizens of California, has already started a drive for an immediate rent freeze on all apartments with more than three units.

"We are very apprehensive, generally, as to the actions which will result from the states having less income. They will obviously have to cut expenses, and usually when this kind of thing happens the first to suffer are the older people—social services are the first to go," Hutton said.

"Now it is true that older people who do own their own homes would get some benefit. But, on the other hand, if for that benefit they get fewer or no social services, if they get no entitlement to health care, if they get none of the various other programs, such as nutrition services—which they need so badly—they could be worse off."

Appearing with Hutton on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program was Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security. Smedley said that while Congress failed last year to adopt the Administration's social security financing proposals, strongly backed by the AFL-CIO and the NCSC, the drive for a substantial federal general revenue contribution to the system will continue. He said that the attempt to roll back the social security tax increase that Congress did adopt—a hot issue in Congress earlier this year—may be put off until the 1979 session.

Smedley and Hutton agreed that a national health care system should remain a top national priority, to both improve the quality and stem the fast-rising costs of health care for all Americans. They said that "the current patchwork of private and government-sponsored health care programs has not accomplished good health care for all Americans," and it is, "explicitly and implicitly, denying universal availability and equal access to health care services."

"The land that can send men to the moon and bring them back with such precision can follow at least the 14 smaller industrial nations of Europe—and our great neighbor to the north, Canada—and produce a really worthwhile national health insurance system, which will benefit the entire nation, not just the elderly," Hutton said.

Reporters questioning Hutton and Smedley were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THIRTY YEARS AGO, the United States' ocean-going merchant fleet was 3,644 ships strong, the unquestioned king of the seas. That same fleet of both government and privately owned vessels has dwindled to barely more than 800 ships today.

The decline of the U.S. merchant marine is raising serious questions about the future of a once-great industry as well as more basic concerns over the nation's economic and military strength and stability.

Some of the problems:

- Thirty years ago, nearly 60 percent of the nation's total exports and imports were handled by U.S.-flag ships. Today the figure is less than 5 percent.
- Some 97 percent of the oil imported into the United States arrives in foreign-flag vessels. About 57 percent of oil imports are in vessels of Panamanian and Liberian registry, ships which are totally outside U.S. control.
- The Secretary of the Navy, W. Graham Claytor, Jr., has warned that "current U.S.-flag tonnage, by itself, is inadequate to satisfy both defense and commercial needs in event of war or national emergency.
- Shipbuilding in American yards is at a low ebb. "Taking into account the present and projected workload resource base," the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has warned, "an overall decline is expected in the employment of approximately 45,000 persons by 1980 in the shipyards' workforce out of a current level of 176,000." The Commerce Dept. says every shipyard job lost means the loss of two related-industry jobs.

The reasons for the decline of the U.S. fleet are numerous, and in some cases inescapable. It was understood, for example, that many new ships pressed into service during World War II would no longer be needed when the war ended. And it was also expected that other nations would seek out expanding activity in the world shipping market.

BUT THE STEADY AND SHARP decline of U.S. presence on the high seas can be attributed to less natural influences on the market. One of the key reasons, many observers both in and outside of government believe, is that some nations, especially the Soviet Union with a fleet of some 2,500 vessels, have set artificially low freight rates. This is done, critics charge, to earn foreign exchange rather than to make a profit.

According to Robert J. Blackwell, an assistant secretary of Commerce, the Soviets are engaging in "a classical case of dumping"—selling goods or services below cost to otherwise serve their national interests.

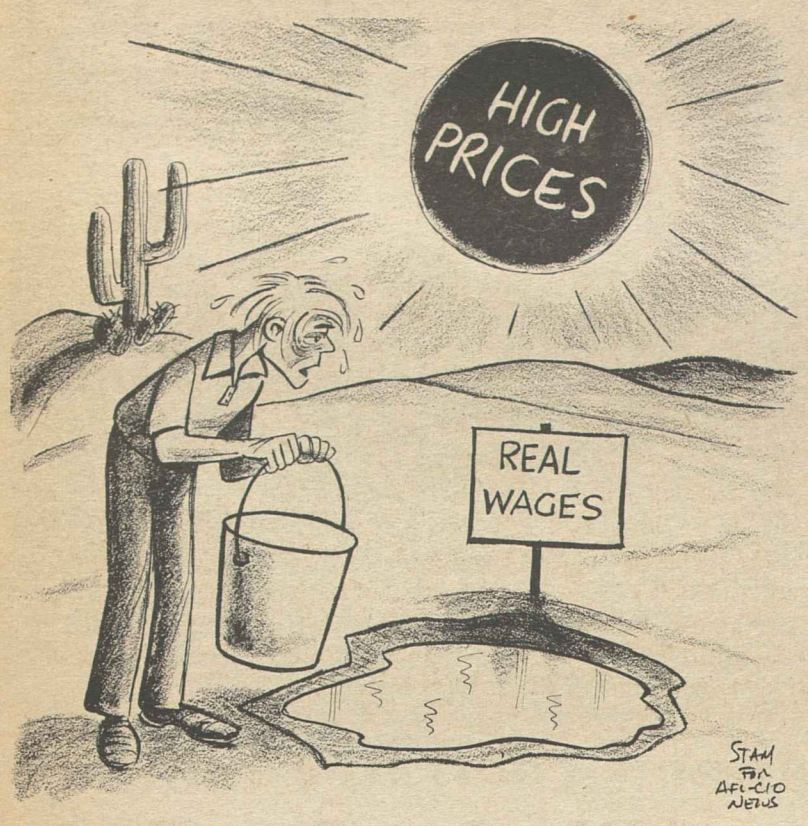
Paul Hall, president of the Maritime Trades Dept. and of the Seafarers, added: "We are not talking about an outmoded industry; we are talking about outmoded thinking in this country that contends that the rest of the world is so kind and fair and generous that we can depend upon others for our international transportation needs. Well, the world isn't generous and fair to the United States and there is no such thing as free trade. And unles we do something about it, the United States will soon have no fleet of its own."

The Carter Administration recently created a task force to consider and propose solutions to the problems of the U.S. merchant marine. The task force will be looking at foreign rate-cutting, preferential treatment of their own fleets by foreign nations and other problems in the industry.

In the words of Rep. John W. Murphy (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the task force "provides us with a golden opportunity to develop, for the first time in 25 years, a maritime policy which serves the basic interests of the United States while respecting the interests of other maritime nations."

FIRST AND HARDEST HIT by government program cutbacks forced by Proposition 13-type lids on taxing authority will be retired workers, William Hutton, second from left, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, warned on Labor News Conference. Appearing with Hutton was Lawrence Smedley, second from right, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. They were questioned by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

Forecast: Hot and Dry



Mexican Farm Crew Wins Strike for Rights

Presidio, Tex.—A one-day strike by about 150 imported Mexican field hands in which several members of the United Farm Workers were arrested succeeded in raising their hourly wages from $2.65 to $2.97 and providing them with cold drinking water and toilet facilities.

The strikers at the Bill Bishop melon ranch were among 800 Mexican workers brought across the border by Presidio area growers under a court-ordered temporary foreign workers program.

The growers were granted the order in federal court after the Labor Dept. refused to certify their petition to import the Mexican workers. Waivers can be made under immigration laws to allow the importation of workers if growers can show that U.S. workers are not available to meet the peak harvest demand for farm employees.

The UFW, however, charged that not only were U.S. workers available, but that a number had been laid off by the Bishop ranch and replaced by the Mexican workers.

The Labor Dept. complied with the court order with the stipulation that the growers be required to pay the imported workers at least $2.97 an hour and provide water and toilet facilities.

The Mexican workers struck after the Bishop ranch failed to meet the provisions of the program. Five UFW members, who were attempting to communicate with the strikers, were arrested by the Presidio County sheriff's department on a charge of obstructing traffic on a public road.

Meanwhile, UFW President Cesar Chavez and his wife, Helen, were found guilty in Yuma, Ariz., for violating a judge's order banning all picketing by UFW members at Yuma County melon ranches.

The Chavezes were placed on six-months probation, but were not fined nor sentenced to serve time in jail. They were arrested last month while leading a group of UFW pickets at the G&S Produce Co. melon fields, one of two ranches where the union has been conducting an organizing drive since May.

A temporary injunction against the picketing had been issued by Judge Bill Helm of the Yuma County Superior Court. The UFW is attempting to overturn the judge's order on the ground that it is unconstitutional and the verdict against the Chavezes is being appealed.

Bankruptcy Act Change Would Void Rail Pacts

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller has asked the Senate Judiciary Committee not to revise the federal Bankruptcy Act in a way that would nullify railroad collective bargaining agreements.

A section of the present Bankruptcy Act prohibits the trustee or receiver of a bankrupt railroad from changing "the wage or working conditions of railroad employees except in the manner prescribed in the Railway Labor Act."

For practical purposes, that means that management can't rewrite work rules or reduce benefits without going through the collective bargaining process.

A substitute section being considered by the Judiciary Committee would allow a trustee of a railroad to rescind any portion of a collective bargaining agreement other than wages. It is sponsored by Senators Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.).

Biemiller wrote Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) that the proposed change "is mischievous and will foment work stoppages."

He charged that it is motivated by the efforts of the Rock Island Railroad to tear up its collective bargaining agreement and impose a radically different work schedule on its train crews.

Conditions that would be subject to unilateral changes, Biemiller noted, include the size and composition of train crews, the union shop, vacations, holidays, grievance procedures, meal arrangements and seniority rights.

Tied to Array of Influences:

Wage-Cost Factor Ruled Out As Cause of Inflation Push

There is no single, simple explanation for inflation, nor an "underlying rate" based on only a few components, AFL-CIO Economist Anne Draper observes in the American Federationist.

Inflation is tied to a large array of prices in many markets and subject to many influences, she points out in the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

"Certainly, no one explanation can suffice, and least of all a simple notion that all price increases can ultimately be attributed to wage increases of America's rank-and-file workers," she asserts.

In a careful analysis of the government's consumer price index over the past two years, Draper rejects the wage-cost explanation for rising prices as not based in fact or actual experience.

Consumer prices, which rose at a 6.8 percent rate in 1977, have picked up this year and were moving upward at an uncomfortable 9.3 percent rate in the first quarter of 1978. Food prices remain out front, rising at a 16 percent annual rate in the first three months of the year.

The CPI, which is published monthly, reports on prices changes for various "expenditure groups" such as housing, apparel and transportation, each of which includes a mixture of durables, non-durables, and services. Durable commodities make up about 16 percent of the index, a much smaller portion than non-durables, 47 percent, or services, 37 percent.

A large part of "consumer durables" in the CPI is houses. And in the CPI, Draper notes, houses are mostly "used houses." She cites a BLS estimate that indicates that only 27 percent of housing priced for the CPI represents new construction. Thus "current labor costs are not a specific element in their price" or in the index.

Instead, she observes, housing prices reflect the current state of housing supply and land availability in particular areas. Even for new construction, Draper points out, skilled labor requirements have decreased.

The Council on Wage & Price Stability in its April 1978 Inflation Report pointed out that construction wage increases "have not contributed significantly to the recent surge in housing prices," the author observes. Rather, the council stressed the increase in land costs as the most "plausible explanation" for inflation in housing prices.

The largest portion of the CPI, 47 percent, consists of non-durable commodities. But after substracting food and fuel, whose price behavior would be hard to account for in terms of so-called wage inflation, the group amounts to only 18 percent, Draper notes.

The overall index for nondurables rose 2.4 percent in 1976 and 6.5 percent in 1977. After exclusion of food and energy commodities, the rise averaged out an estimated 4.7 percent in both years. The largest items in the remaining group of commodities are apparel, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco. A miscellany of other commodities includes housekeeping supplies, textile furnishings, footwear, drugs and prescriptions, toilet goods, recreation items, and reading materials.

Price rises for these items are not readily explicable, Draper notes, but frequently are due to a variety of reasons other than wages.

Consumer services, accounting for 37 percent of the index and, after exclusion of energy, 34 percent, carry a general connotation of "labor" costs, but actually comprise a variety of items that can only be described as "non-commodities." They include such items as home repair and housekeeping services, but they also include rent, taxes, insurance, and interest charges.

Rent is not essentially a labor cost, except for repair and maintenance services, Draper notes. And although home maintenance and repair work are "labor services," they represent other business costs as well.

Summing up, "large portions of the CPI have little or no explanation in terms of 'labor costs,'" Draper points out. "Price increases cannot be accounted for simply in terms of either 'inflationary wage settlements' or by minimum wage increases."

A wage-cost explanation for inflation is simply not an acceptable answer, she says, for it takes no account of whether the labor cost component of a commodity is large or small—or even nonexistent. In addition:

"It sets aside such price determinants as supply and demand in competitive product markets and price-fixing in noncompetitive ones. It ignores supply shortages created by exports on the one hand and dollar depreciation price shelters created by imports on the other.

"It says nothing about the fine art of generating capital funds out of price rises to product consumers and utility rate payers. It condemns government efforts to rescue the working poor through the minimum wage, but is complacent about generous earnings for professionals and lavish emoluments of executives. And it is silent on the subject of profits, be they small, large, or possibly 'excessive.'"

N.Y. Hospital Contract Boosts Pay for 36,000

New York—A two-year agreement with some 60 private hospitals in the metropolitan New York area will give members of District 1199, National Union of Hospital & Health Care Employees, a 14.5 percent pay increase over the life of the pact.

The settlement, which averted a scheduled strike, is subject to ratification by the 36,000 hospital workers involved. The union is affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The agreement with the League of Voluntary Hospitals & Homes of New York, the bargaining agent for the employers, calls for an initial increase of 7.5 percent, or $15 a week, whichever is greater, on Sept. 1, followed by raises of 4 percent on Sept. 1, 1979, and 3 percent on Jan. 1, 1980. The contract expires on June 30, 1980.

The contract also restores employer contributions to the pension fund on behalf of probationary and temporary employees who work fewer than 1,000 hours a year. The contributions, which had been eliminated by an arbitrated settlement of the parties' 1976 contract negotiations, will be equal to 7 percent of gross pay.

Pension fund contributions for regular full-time employees will be raised from 7 to 8 percent of gross pay on Sept. 1, 1979. At the union's option, 1 percent of the Sept. 1, 1979, general pay increase may be diverted to the welfare fund, to which employers now contribute 9.9 percent of gross pay.

In other provisions, agreement was reached on procedures for enforcing employer contributions to the pension, welfare, and training funds. Also, the settlement calls for a revision of hiring hall procedures to give job preference to laid-off employees on the basis of seniority.

The union noted that the cost of the contract would require Medicaid and Blue Cross-Blue Shield to raise their reimbursement rates to hospitals.

The negotiations were completed with assistance from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Second Grade Gets an 'A' For Suggestion to Carter

President Carter's economic advisers haven't got much on Mrs. Fiterman's second-grade class in Drexel Hill, Pa.

Concerned that so many workers are unemployed, the 18 second-graders wrote Carter that making the nation's railroads safe and clean "would make more jobs for people who are out of work."

"More factories will open up to make all of the things needed to make new and safe trains and rode (sic) beds," they pointed out. "This will make people earn money and they will pay taxes to help the government."

A copy of the letter was sent to AFL-CIO President George Meany, who wrote Mrs. Fiterman: "Quite honestly, I am very impressed with their logical conclusions."

A railroad buff who has always preferred rail travel, Meany said he hoped that the children would some day have an opportunity to get their wish to see the United States by train.

"It is indeed a most beautiful sight to go from one coast to the other by train," Meany said. "I have fond memories of many pleasant trips, and it also makes one realize what a wonderful country we do have."

AFL-CIO Affiliates:

Union Conventions Scheduled for 1978

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1978 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

July 23	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Cincinnati
July 23-26	Michigan	Dearborn
July 24-27	Yardmasters	Seattle
July 24-29	Professional & Technical Engineers	Honolulu
July 30	Railway Carmen	San Francisco
July 30	Sheet Metal Workers	St. Louis
July 30-Aug. 5	Letter Carriers	Chicago
Aug. 5-9	Railroad Signalmen	Chicago
Aug. 5-11	Typographical Union	Springfield, Ill.
Aug. 7	Barbers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 7-11	Government Employees	Chicago
Aug. 9-11	Iowa	Waterloo
Aug. 14-18	Fire Fighters	Las Vegas
Aug. 14-18	Postal Workers	Denver
Aug. 16-22	Bakery & Confectionery Workers	Las Vegas
Aug. 18-20	Nevada	Las Vegas
Aug. 20-24	Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Finishers & Shopmen	Las Vegas
Aug. 21-23	Virginia	Roanoke
Aug. 21-25	Teachers	Washington
Aug. 27-31	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Aug. 28-37	Washington	Spokane
Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Stage Employees	Hollywood, Fla.
Sept. 7-9	Railway Supervisors	Chicago
Sept. 7-9	North Dakota	Fargo
Sept. 7-9	South Carolina	Myrtle Beach
Sept. 10-13	Missouri	Kansas City
Sept. 11-14	Illinois	Chicago
Sept. 18-21	Florida	Lake Buena Vista
Sept. 18-22	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Pittsburgh
Sept. 18-22	Steelworkers	Atlantic City
Sept. 18-23	Graphic Arts	Washington
Sept. 20-22	North Carolina	Charlotte
Sept. 20-22	Connecticut	Hartford
Sept. 20-22	Utah	Salt Lake City
Sept. 22-24	Vermont	Burlington
Sept. 25	Clothing & Texile Workers	Los Angeles
Sept. 29-30	Rhode Island	Cranston
Oct. 1-4	Minnesota	Duluth
Oct. 1-6	Chemical Workers	Las Vegas
Oct. 2-3	Kentucky	Louisville
Oct. 2-6	Carpenters	St. Louis
Oct. 2-6	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Atlantic City
Oct. 8	Rubber Workers	Toronto
Oct. 9-12	Wisconsin	Green Bay
Oct. 15-20	Roofers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Oct. 16-19	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 16-20	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Houston
Oct. 16-20	Broadcast Employees & Technicians	Toronto
Oct. 25	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 30-Nov. 2	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 30-Nov. 8	Air Line Pilots	Miami Beach
Nov. 6-9	Flight Engineers	San Francisco

Hatters Map Campaign To Preserve U.S. Jobs

Tamiment, Pa.—The accelerated penetration of imports from cheap-labor countries into domestic headwear markets was a key concern of delegates to the 16th convention of the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers here.

The 103 delegates adopted resolutions committing the union to redoubling its activities in union label education and in building legislative pressure for import relief.

Other major resolutions called for new organizing efforts in the South and Midwest and for revitalization of internal educational programs for members. To help finance these initiatives, the delegates increased dues to $2 per week per member.

The three-day convention was the first since the death of former Hatters President Alex Rose in 1976. Rose had been a prominent figure in the labor movement and New York politics for many years.

President Nicholas Gyory and Sec.-Treas. Gerald R. Coleman, who were appointed to their positions by the union's executive board upon Rose's death, were elected to their first full terms. Gyory formerly served as secretary-treasurer while Coleman had been the union's executive vice president.

The new executive board consists of Vice Presidents Isadore Drucker, Clara Garcia, Gene Kluger, Michael Liloia, Louis Makler, Joe Meslin, Carl Otto, Frank Rivera, Norman Schneider, Maurice Silcoff, and Harvey Steinberg.

STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES convention in Las Vegas focused on California's tax-slashing Proposition 13 and moves by other states to cut back on revenues needed to finance public services. AFSCME President Jerry Wurf, in a keynote address, called for a top-to-bottom reform of the nation's tax system. Sec.-Treas. William Lucy is seated at the left.

California Labor Urged to Counter Harsh Impact of Blanket Tax Slash

San Francisco—The message sent by California voters to legislators all over the country by passage of Proposition 13 is that there must be a "turn toward fair and equitable tax reform based on ability to pay," President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. told more than 800 delegates to the biennial convention of the California AFL-CIO.

McClennan charged that while Proposition 13 was billed as "a grass-roots taxpayers' revolt," it was really drafted "to benefit the rich and the corporations at the expense of homeowners." Its message to trade unionists throughout the country, he said, is that "we've got to convince the politicians to adopt the sort of programs that we have always favored for fair and progressive taxes."

A vice president of the AFL-CIO and head of the Fire Fighters, McClennan addressed the delegates on behalf of Federation President George Meany.

He described Proposition 13 as "unmitigated bad news for thousands of public employees and their families" and also "bad news for all the citizens of California who need and depend on staff and local services—rich and poor alike."

"What Proposition 13 does is withdraw support from the government bodies in which Americans have the most confidence and which, they believe, use tax money most wisely and efficiently," he said.

Yet the impact of Proposition 13, he noted, is that more money from state and federal sources will have to be used to support local schools.

"And when that happens, obviously the state will want a stronger voice in how the schools are run. So the net effect is to weaken local government and strengthen big government," he said.

Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., who also addressed the opening day session of the convention called for a revival of the liberal-labor-minorities coalition to assure political victory for liberal candidates next November.

In citing the progress made by organized labor in California during his first term of office, Brown pointed particularly to the extension of collective bargaining rights to farm workers, teachers and other public sector employees.

"How is it," he asked, "that in California we have a labor law for farm workers that does not exist anywhere else and that allows for a secret ballot election, not in 45 days as the national Labor Law Reform bill would provide, but in seven days, and in 48 hours if 50 percent of the workers go out on the picket line?

"We have set the stage in this state to give the tools of collective bargaining to those who need it most. . . . I hope that we can send a message to Washington where they are stalled in a filibuster on that national Labor Law Reform bill. It is vital for this state because we should compete under the same conditions with those other states."

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, warned in his report to the convention that "corporate conservative entities are using Proposition 13 as a launching pad for the destruction of those social and protective policies on government enacted since the coming of Franklin Roosevelt."

Henning called on all California trade unionists to take part in the State AFL-CIO's petition drive to get the assembly and state senate to place a constitutional amendment on the November ballot limiting the benefits of Proposition 13 to homeowners.

"When the people of California voted for property tax reform," he said, "they didn't know they were giving corporate California $4 billion. They didn't appreciate or understand that they were serving the grasping interests of the masters of the economy," he charged.

Laborers Awarded New Training Grant

The Labor Dept. has renewed a contract with the Laborers to train 875 jobless and underemployed workers in concrete casting skills.

Under the one-year $664,826 contract, the LIU will provide instruction and develop jobs and training programs with employers in 17 states. Preference will be given to minority group members, veterans, women and the economically disadvantaged.

AFTRA Convention Drafts Contract Goals

Denver—The Television & Radio Artists, at the union's 41st convention here, looked back on a year of growth and toward possibly difficult negotiations with the broadcasting and recording industry this fall.

In his annual report to the 200 delegates, Executive Sec. Sanford I. (Bud) Wolff said that AFTRA had "come of age," and would accept nothing less than complete recognition of its members' needs and demands.

Wolff said that should it take a national strike to rectify any inequities, the union would summon all of its resources to meet the challenge, a warning that the delegates greeted with a standing ovation.

During the four-day convention, delegates formalized the union's contract proposals for television and radio commercial codes, which expire on Nov. 15, and a special committee of daytime serial performers met in anticipation of network contract expirations in November 1979.

Joe Slattery of Chicago, reelected to his third term as president, reported that membership increased by 2,000 in the past year to 36,000. The growth has occurred from coast to coast, in cities such as Dallas, Miami, Denver and Phoenix, he noted. In Phoenix alone, he said, AFTRA has gained 135 members in less than six months.

Slattery and First Vice President Bill Hillman, who represents the union on the AFTRA-Screen Actors Guild Coordinating Committee, reported on joint talks by the two unions in San Francisco last April exploring the possibility of merger.

Wherever these discussions lead, Slattery said, "AFTRA will continue down the path of the greatest possible mutual cooperation and will foreclose no possibility that can lead to the best possible representation of every professional performer."

Hillman of San Francisco also was re-elected, as were Second Vice President Jackson Beck of New York, Treas. Elizabeth Morgan of New York, and Recording Sec. Ginny Tyler of Los Angeles.

The union's highest award, the George Heller Memorial Gold Card, was presented to Arwin Schweig of Chicago for outstanding contributions to AFTRA and its members. Schweig, a singer and AFTRA member for over 40 years, has served as a member of the union's national board and as president of its Chicago local.

Jobs at Stake:

Bill Urged to Block Textile Tariff Cuts

The AFL-CIO urged the House subcommittee on International Trade to extend import-injury protection to textiles and apparel products presently excluded from coverage under the 1974 Trade Act.

The legislation would direct the President to withdraw from negotiations on duty reductions for imported textiles and apparel now the subject of multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. A number of import-injured products—such as color TV sets, shoes, CB radios and specialty steel—are excluded from the talks but textiles and apparel are not.

"Import injury to jobs and production in textiles and apparel is an internationally accepted fact," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said in the statement submitted to the subcommittee.

"Floods of imports of all types of textile and apparel products have cost jobs and production throughout the nation," Biemiller said. "Hundreds of thousands of jobs are gone and communities have been disrupted."

Biemiller warned that further displacement of about 2 million manufacturing workers is threatened by increased textile and apparel imports.

He said the legislation would not be necessary if the Carter Administration would automatically extend coverage to textiles and apparel as provided by the Trade Act. But neither administration since the law went into effect in 1975 has shown concern for the problems of American workers and industry, Biemiller charged.

He said it was the intent of Congress in enacting the foreign trade law that all import-sensitive products be excluded from preferential tariff treatment, and that passage of the House measure would help improve the existing law.

Biemiller also cited an analysis of Commerce Dept. statistics showing that imports of manufactured goods have replaced oil imports as a major cause of the U.S. trade deficit.

While oil imports during the first five months of 1978 dropped to $15.9 billion from $17.6 billion in the comparable 1977 period, imports of manufactured goods shot up to $18.2 billion from $13.1 billion in 1977.

"The current disastrous situation is the result of administrative failure to protect the interest of U.S. jobs and production," he charged.

The $5 billion increase in the import of manufactured products "is testimony to the cost that American workers and producers are paying," Biemiller said.

Recording Musicians To Share $15 Million

New York—About 40,000 members of the Musicians' union will share more than $15 million in special payments from the phonograph record industry this year.

AFM President Victor W. Fuentealba said that checks will be mailed on Aug. 1 to union members who made recordings from January 1973 through last December.

Aid to Education Bill Moves to House Vote

The House moved towards passage of an expanded program of federal aid to education and the AFL-CIO gave a strong endorsement to a provision that would earmark added funds for school districts "with the highest concentration of economically disadvantaged children."

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller called for defeat of anticipated amendments that would spread available funds so thinly as to dilute the program.

Federal education dollars should go where the need is greatest, the AFL-CIO urged.

The bill, which was being debated as the AFL-CIO News went to press, would continue the Elementary & Secondary Education Act through the 1982 fiscal year with annual rises in the spending ceilings. But over the years congressional appropriations for education aid have always run behind the authorization levels, so the actual funding each year is still to be determined.

As in past years, the Administration would like to eliminate the popular program of federal impact aid for school districts serving military, federal employee and public housing families. While Congress has made changes in these programs, it has resisted abolishing them since nearly every county or city gets some aid.

The House Education & Labor Committee put into the bill additional impact aid for children living in low-rent, public housing and the AFL-CIO expressed "strong support" for the action. Biemiller urged House members to keep that provision in the final version of the bill.

Earlier, after returning from a 10-day recess, the House passed a miscellany of bills ranging from proclamation of a "National Grandparents Day" on the Sunday after Labor Day to a complex National Park & Recreation Area bill affecting millions of acres of parkland, seashores, recreation facilities and historic sites.

One provision opposed by AFL-CIO building trades affiliates had the effect of blocking construction of the long-planned Tocks Island dam on the Delaware River, near Stroudsburg, Pa. A labor-supported amendment by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) to delete that part of the bill lost on a 275-110 vote.

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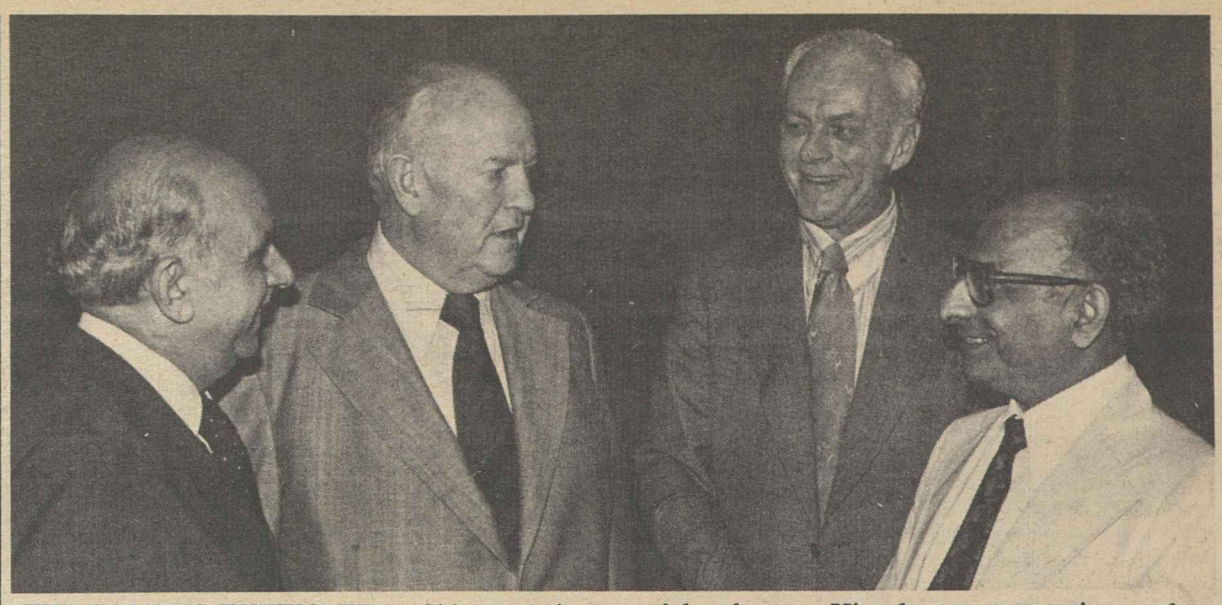

WELCOME IS EXTENDED to Shimon Avizemer, right, the new Histadrut representative to the United States and Canada, by AFL-CIO Vice President Martin J. Ward, second from left, and International Affairs Director Ernest S. Lee. Yaacov Cohen, left, is returning to Israel after representing the Israeli labor movement in America for the past three years. Ward is chairman of the federation's International Affairs Committee.

OSHA Pressed for Strong Curb On Job-Linked Cancer Hazards

(Continued from Page 1)

"With time," Odorcich stressed, "we can only expect that many occupational groups will join the growing list of workers who have been criminally exposed to carcinogens and will suffer and die unnecessarily."

The National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health has identified more than 2,400 industrial chemicals as being suspected cancer-causing agents.

Odorcich decried claims of some industry representatives that only 1 to 5 percent of cancer cases are job-related. He said the occupational impact is much higher.

"But even if we accept the industry's estimate," Odorcich said, "between 3,000 and 18,000 workers die each year from occupational cancer"—or almost 10 to 60 workers each day.

"The AFL-CIO does not believe it is necessary to attribute all cancer to occupation in order to justify the need for regulation," he said. "A 200-year history and an annual body count of thousands of workers should suffice."

Although a generic carcinogen standard will not automatically and immediately regulate all cancer-causing agents in the workplace, the OSHA proposal would establish policy for identifying and controlling carcinogens, the federation statement observed.

But it warned that OSHA must set exposure limits to the lowest feasible limits through the use of engineering controls, rather than settling for a "socially acceptable" risk as proposed by industry.

Odorcich observed that behind the concept of establishing an acceptable risk and arguing against stringent workplace exposures is the dollar cost of complying with regulations.

He refuted industry arguments at the hearings that low-level exposure limits wouldn't be worth the costs for additional protection they would provide workers.

"Given the battles over past regulations and the failure of many in industry to adequately protect their workers exposed to recognized hazards, we can only view so-called 'cost-effective' regulation as another attempt to legitimize the trade of workers' lives for dollars."

Odorcich reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's long-standing position that health, not economics, should be the primary consideration in setting OSHA standards.

Accompanying Odorcich at the hearings were AFL-CIO job safety specialists George H. R. Taylor and Margaret Seminario, Steve Wadka of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Mike Wright of the USWA, representatives of the UAW and Teamsters, and Ruth Ruttenberg, a special consultant to the AFL-CIO.

Ruttenberg delivered a paper dispelling the methodology of an economic study conducted for the American Industrial Health Council—a heavily financed organization established by employer groups specifically to fight the OSHA proposal. That study concluded that the setting of low-level exposure controls on carcinogens would cost industry $88 billion initially and another $36 a year to maintain.

Ruttenberg pointed out that industry made similar inflated estimates for compliance with a proposed vinyl chloride regulation. Rather than costing up to $90 billion as industry had claimed, engineering controls were installed for less than $350 million, she said, adding that the new equipment not only reduced worker exposure to cancer risks, but resulted in increased production efficiency.

The Ruttenberg paper also noted that the AIHC study fails to consider the benefits that could be derived from an effective carcinogen policy, including hospital and medical cost savings, reduced absenteeism and turnover, and extension of the working life of thousands of workers.

In addition to the human risk and suffering, Ruttenberg noted that cancer has a cost impact on the U.S. economy running into the billions of dollars. According to General Accounting Office estimates, she said, the annual cost of cancer is $15 billion a year—$3 billion to $5 billion for direct care and $10 billion to $12 billion in lost earning power and productivity.

State-County Wins Two Florida Votes

Miami—The State, County & Municipal Employees won representation rights for 2,200 professional and non-professional city workers in two recent elections here.

AFSCME was chosen 659 to 24 among the non-professional workers while the vote among professional employees was 23 to 4. The professionals and non-professionals will now form one bargaining unit, AFSCME Local 1907.

The two victories bring to more than 80,000 the number of state, county, city and school employees organized in Florida by AFSCME within the past 14 months.

Pension Chaos Feared If Court Ruling Sticks

(Continued from Page 1)

Although the case that reached the Supreme Court for review involves the unaffiliated Teamsters union, the AFL-CIO filed a brief because of the potential costly and cumbersome impact on other pension plans.

The federation's brief touched on the distinction between the deliberately general strictures of the Securities Act to protect buyers against fraud and the quite different concern of federal pension legislation to establish "very clear guidelines" for information to be made available to pension plan participants, the Secretary of Labor and the public.

Subjecting pension plan administrators to the "inherent uncertainties" of the laws governing securities departs from congressional intent, the brief held.

As further evidence of the intent of Congress to minimize regulatory overlap, the AFL-CIO pointed to language in the pension law dealing with the problem of joint jurisdiction by the Labor Dept. and the Treasury Dept. It directed the two Cabinet secretaries to "consult with each other" in developing regulations and forms "designed to reduce duplication of effort, duplication of reporting, conflicting or overlapping requirements" and otherwise simplify compliance with the law.

Last December, after the Securities & Exchange Commission had injected its jurisdictional claim in a brief to the 7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, AFL-CIO President George Meany sharply protested.

Meany wrote Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), a principal author of the 1974 pension reform law, that the SEC position would, if upheld, impose on pension plan administrators a new and costly round of paperwork.

The SEC's "unsound" reasoning, Meany said, appears to be that "the greater the number of laws that are piled one on the other the more protection is afforded employees."

In fact, he warned, the overall result would be less effective regulation.

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Congress Pressed to Enact Simple, Fair Cut in Taxes

Would End Discrimination:

Pregnancy Disability Bill Clears House

The House voted 376-43 approval of a union-supported pregnancy disability bill and a conference committee will be set up to work out differences with a Senate-passed measure.

Both versions amend the Civil Rights Act to make clear that the ban on sex discrimination in employment means that women unable to work because of pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions are entitled to the same benefits provided workers with other temporary physical disabilities.

If their company has a sick pay or disability insurance plan, they are entitled to its benefits. But if there is no such plan, the employer is not required to set one up.

Trade union and women's groups contended that this is what the equal rights law has required all along, but a divided Supreme Court held otherwise. It denied a suit brought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) on behalf of a group of women employees of General Electric.

The AFL-CIO and the UAW had filed supporting briefs in the Supreme Court case. When the adverse decision was handed down in December 1976, a coalition of unions, women's groups and civil rights organizations initiated a drive for corrective legislation.

In response to the campaign, 82 House members and seven senators co-sponsored a bill introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) to remedy the Supreme Court decision. It was opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups as too costly; the Carter Administration supported it.

The Senate passed the bill last

(Continued on Page 3)

School Aid Extended Five Years

The House passed and sent to the Senate a labor-backed bill extending the Elementary & Secondary Education Act an additional five years, and setting higher ceilings for most of its programs.

As is the case now, most of the funds are earmarked for compensatory education programs serving children from poor families. The allocation formula would be changed, however, so that a bigger share would go to areas with the largest number of "economically disadvantaged" children.

An amendment that would have kept the present formula, which is generally more advantageous to the more rural states, was defeated by a 212-175 vote.

The bill spells out in greater detail than present law the eligibility of needy children attending private schools for the same type of compensatory programs that are provided to public school children.

It also includes a new program

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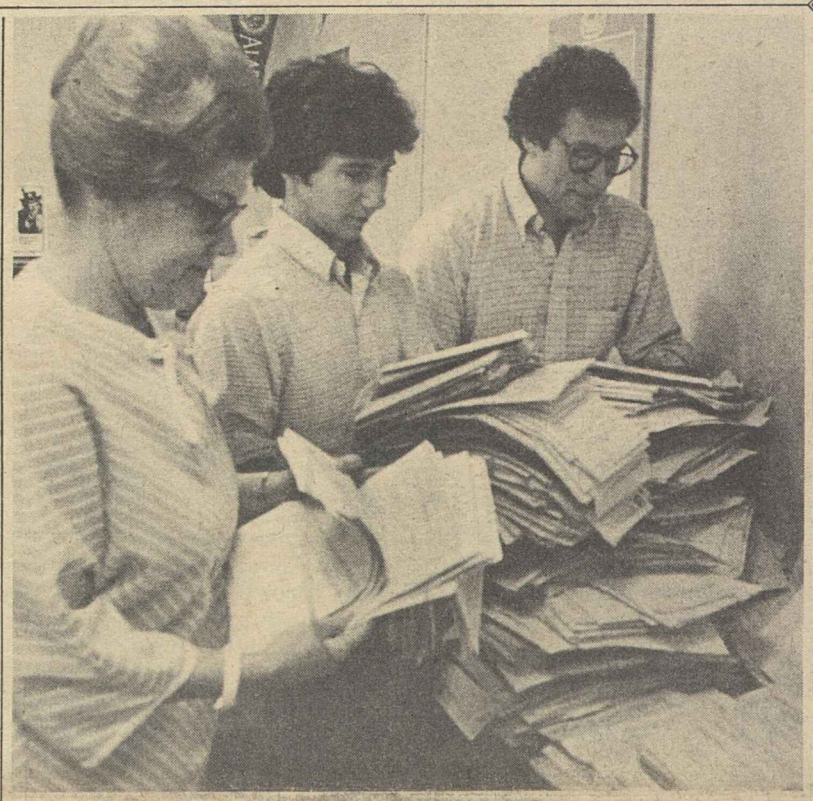

NATIONWIDE petition campaign launched by the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labor Law Reform brings results. These petitions calling on senators to bring the bill back to the Senate floor and pass it "with the fewest possible amendments" are being sorted by states for relay to Capitol Hill. Doing the tallying are Janet Hyland, Mark Simon and John Siegler.

Meany Cites Cruelty:

Sentences Disclose True Soviet Aims

By James M. Shevis

The "cruel" sentences meted out to human rights advocates Anatoly Shcharansky and Aleksandr Ginzburg tell more about the nature and aims of the Soviet Union than all of the "empty words" that passed between Sec. of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in their Geneva talks, the AFL-CIO charged.

"Leonid Brezhnev, who cultivates the image of a man of peace, stands revealed for what he is—the leader of a barbaric order that threatens the freedom of every man, woman, and child in the world," Federation President George Meany declared.

Shcharansky and Ginzburg, members of a Russian group of dissidents monitoring Soviet compliance with the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreement, were sentenced to prison and labor camps within a day of each other. At the same time, Vance and Gromyko sought unsuccessfully to resolve major issues in the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT) talks between their two countries.

Reacting to the sentences, President Carter moved to place all American exports of oil technology under government control, thereby giving the United States new leverage in its dealings with the USSR. He also canceled the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer to the Soviet news agency Tass.

In the last 18 months, the Soviets have bought over $540 million worth of oil-related equipment

(Continued on Page 3)

$150 Credit Plan Urged By Meany

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO has proposed to Congress a "simple and equitable" income tax cut as an alternative to measures that would widen loopholes for the wealthy and compel drastic cuts in needed government services.

Labor's proposal was put forth by AFL-CIO President George Meany in a letter to members of the House Ways & Means Committee and by Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Rudy Oswald at Senate hearings.

It calls for raising the present $35-a-person tax credit—which will expire after this year unless Congress acts—to $150.

That single change would wipe out all tax obligations for a family of four with earnings of $10,000, provide a $460 tax reduction for a family at the $12,500 level and a savings of $420 for families in the higher brackets.

On a percentage basis, the tax reduction would amount to 50 percent for the $12,500 family, 20 percent for a $20,000-a-year family and 6 percent for a family with a $40,000 income.

The AFL-CIO plan is easily understandable, Meany said, and would be the most help to those hardest hit by inflated costs of food and shelter—moderate-income taxpayers and large families.

He said Congress must act this year to reduce taxes because:

(Continued on Page 8)

Biemiller Assails New Proposal To Defer Rise in Minimum Wage

Proposals to defer scheduled increases in the federal minimum wage are economically unsound as well as unjust to America's lowest-paid workers, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged.

Some congressional conservatives have embraced a suggestion by Federal Reserve Board Chairman G. William Miller that next January's minimum wage rise be cancelled as an anti-inflation move.

The wage freeze proposal comes with poor grace from "the most affluent segments of the economy," Biemiller noted in a letter to Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.). Dent was a principal author of the four-step minimum wage increase that Congress enacted last fall.

The legislation raised the pay floor from $2.30 to $2.65 an hour in January. The step-ups will bring the minimum to $2.90 on Jan. 1, 1979, to $3.10 the following January, and to the final step of $3.35 on Jan. 1, 1981.

Miller recently told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that he "personally would welcome" a two-year deferral of the $2.90 level.

Biemiller noted that when Congress was considering the legislation, "the voices of gloom and doom" were even louder than was usually the case whenever a proposal is made to raise the wage floor. Opponents of the bill predicted it would bring "job cutbacks and massive teenage unemployment," he recalled.

In fact, Biemiller stressed, the six months that the higher minimum wage has been in effect

(Continued on Page 2)

Postal Unions Press Talks For Contract

Negotiators for three postal unions were striving to break a bargaining deadlock as the AFL-CIO News went to press, just hours before contract expiration.

With federal mediators shuttling between the negotiating teams, differences were narrowed on some of the issues in dispute. But there remained big gaps over job security as well as pay and work rule changes.

The three AFL-CIO unions that are bargaining together for more than half a million employees of the U.S. Postal Service are the Postal Workers, the Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers. The unaffiliated Rural

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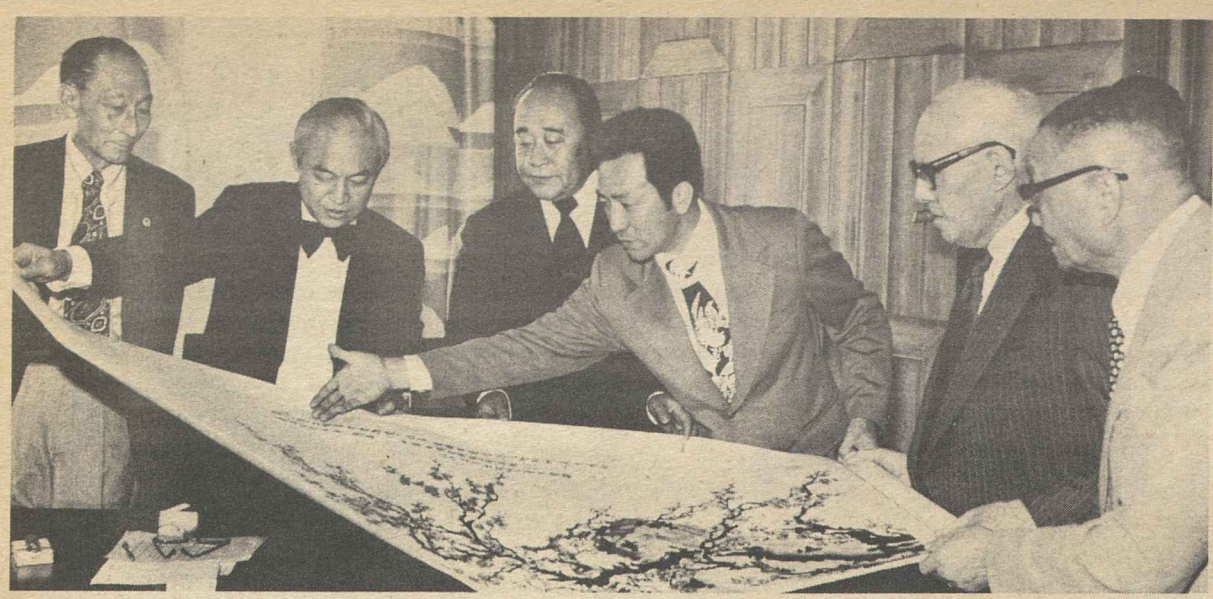

ORIGINAL PAINTING expressing greetings from the Chinese Federation of Labor to the American trade union movement is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany by CFL officials. The CFL visitors from Taiwan, included from left, Teng Wan-hsi, executive director; Wu Pi-en, president; Lu Kuo-hua, general secretary; interpreter Jack Kuo, and Shui Hsiang-yan, CFL committee member and president of the Chinese Postal Workers. The CFL delegation was in Washington to discuss labor relations and problems stemming from Peking's negotiations to establish formal diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States.

California Unions Map Plans To Cope with Revenue Slash

San Francisco—Delegates representing California's 1.7 million AFL-CIO union members have given Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr. their overwhelming endorsement for re-election, but warned that the implementation of Proposition 13 "is going to help dig the grave of local self-government" unless progressive tax reforms and the creation of new sources of revenue for local governmental entities are undertaken immediately.

Those were two of the actions taken by more than 800 delegates taking part in the California labor federation's biennial convention.

The convention unanimously adopted a statement approving the position of the Letter Carriers in its demonstrations across the nation against the wage policies of the U.S. Postal Service and called on the Carter Administration "to use its influence to bring about immediate negotiation with the union" to achieve the necessary wage increases long denied the postal workers of the nation.

Delegates commended the action taken by Gov. Brown and the state legislature to make full use of the existing $5 billion surplus to help sustain local government employment throughout 1978, but sharply attacked the state's encroachment on the authority of local governments.

"This federation condemns the state's unprecedented interference in local autonomy over how the rescue funds will be used," a convention policy statement on Proposition 13 said.

Referring to a recently enacted state law currently being challenged in the courts which bars local government employees from receiving any wage increase higher than that approved by the legislature for state employees, including already negotiated union contract increases, the statement said:

"The state's unconstitutional abrogation of prevailing wage provisions and contracts between local government employers and their employees represents a massive usurpation of the right of self-government by city, county and district agencies throughout California."

It also voiced strong opposition to any elimination of state jobs and any freeze on state government hiring, urging the state legislature to take "immediate action to limit property tax relief provided by Proposition 13 to homeowners" and to enact legislation to require landlords to rebate 80 percent of their tax relief to their renters.

Delegates called on all California trade unionists to support a petition drive currently being conducted by the California AFL-CIO to encourage the state's lawmakers to place a constitutional amendment on the November 1978 ballot to limit to homeowners the property tax relief provided by Proposition 13, an action that would save the state's local government entities about $4 billion a year and substantially ease the job layoffs that public employees throughout California may face next year when the $5 billion surplus accumulated during the past four years has been exhausted.

In other action, the convention:

- Urged Congress to grant more time for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
- Urged immediate affirmative action by Congress on the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.
- Called for passage of the Labor Law Reform bill.

Delegates unanimously re-elected John F. Henning as executive secretary-treasurer and Albin J. Gruhn as president. The federation's 34 vice presidents also won re-election without opposition.

Labor Dept. Cites Loss By Victims of Age Bias

The Labor Dept. found that 1,943 persons in the 40-65 age group lost a record $10 million in wages and benefits because of age discrimination by employers during 1977.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall reported that although only $2.7 million in income was restored for 466 workers and job applicants affected by the illegal employer practices, this represented the second highest level of wages recovered under the 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

Many of the workers benefited from additional job opportunities, re-employment, on-the-job gains such as future wage increases and pension benefits, as well as back pay and damages.

The 1967 law forbids discrimination because of age in hiring, job retention, pay, and other terms or privileges of employment. Coverage of the law was expanded from 19 million workers in the 40-65 age group to 26 million under 1974 amendments to the law. Additional workers will be covered by the law under 1978 amendments that eliminate mandatory retirement before age 70 in most non-federal jobs and almost eliminates mandatory retirement in the federal sector.

Enforcement authority of the Age Discrimination law will shift from the Labor Dept. to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for federal workers this October and for non-federal employment on July 1, 1979.

Furniture Union Wins Carolina Plant Election

West Jefferson, N.C.—The Furniture Workers' representation election victory at Thomasville Industries' chair plant here has spurred the union's drive to "break down the anti-union wall in North Carolina," UFWA President Carl Scarbrough said.

"The drive is continuing in the rest of the Thomasville plants, and we are confident that the workers are going to win in every one of them," he said. The company employs some 5,000 workers in about 15 plants, 500 of them here.

Labor Law Reform Needed, Byrd Says

Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.) doesn't consider labor law reform "dead" and he has urged the Human Resources Committee to keep trying "to bring back a bill that will pass the Senate."

There is a real need for the legislation, Byrd declared in a televised Face the Nation interview. "The basic problems that the bill was calculated to address have not gone away."

Byrd said the committee is working to shape "a hard, lean bill" that will be in line with the intent of the original legislation but either can be passed without a filibuster or can "get the 60 votes necessary for cloture" if opponents again try to prevent the Senate from voting on the issue.

No Easy Answers:

College Costs Rise As Job Value Drops

While Congress debates the best means of helping young people and their families finance a college education, recent graduates are discovering that a college degree is not always the passport to a high-paying, interesting job.

Both the costs and benefits of a college education are explored in an article in the July issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine. The author is Edgar Czarnecki, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Studies cited by Czarnecki confirm that the average college graduate earns more than the average high school graduate, but on a percentage basis the differential is smaller than it used to be, and a substantial number of college graduates earn less than the median income of high school graduates.

Less easy to measure, but clearly a plus, are the intangible advantages of a college education in personal development, broadened interests and ability to cope with a complex society.

Despite steps taken to equalize educational opportunity, college attendance rises with family income. The higher the income, the more likely that the children of college age will be attending college.

Czarnecki explains why the AFL-CIO strongly supports President Carter's proposals to expand tuition grants and other forms of federal aid for students in middle-income as well as lower-income families, but opposes across-the-board tuition tax credits.

Under the Administration plan, tuition grants would be available to students from families with incomes up to $25,000 a year and guaranteed loans would be available for students whose families have incomes up to $45,000.

"Of particular merit," Czarnecki notes, is the proposed earmarking of $150 million for college work-study programs which help students, supply colleges with needed services and do not involve any repayment problems.

By contrast, across-the-board tuition aid would go to those who don't need financial help as well as those that do.

A more difficult problem, the article suggests, is the shortage of jobs that actually require a college education and the increasing likelihood that graduates will be competing with workers with less education for jobs that don't require a college education.

One study cited in the article estimates that about 80 percent of college graduates are taking jobs previously filled by workers with lower educational credentials. Partly, Czarnecki suggests, this is because "employers have set educational entrance requirements which are far too high for the job to be performed."

The article does not attempt to provide answers for all the problems raised.

It considers and rejects the concept of curtailing access to higher education through a system of qualifying exams as is done in a number of European countries.

It takes note of proposals for more realistic career guidance to steer students to "more attainable" goals. But as one commentator noted, this is not likely to "offset the historic quest for social mobility through the educational system."

Czarnecki poses the question "of how we can best utilize the assets of those who have spent four or more years developing their talents."

As he sees it, "the dilemma is one between the individual value of a college education versus the value of the investment from society's viewpoint."

House Votes Increase In Aid for Education

(Continued from Page 1)

of supplemental assistance to states which have their own compensatory educational programs. A state would receive an additional dollar of federal funds for every two dollars it spends on such programs.

Other sections of the bill renew existing federal programs for bilingual education, adult education, assistance to meet special expenses of desegregation and a variety of other programs. One new program authorizes grants to help states develop minimum competency standards for students and remedial programs for those who lack the minimum skills needed to function in society.

The bill continues the politically popular program of "impact" assistance to school districts attended by children of government workers, military families and public housing families. But in a compromise that averted the risk of a presidential veto, the funding was kept close to the present level. As originally reported by the Education & Labor Committee, the program would have been substantially increased.

The House easily defeated, 209-79, a substitute bill proposed by Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio) that would have scrapped all of the categorical programs and instead turned over the money to the states to use for any educational purpose they wish.

Education & Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) steered the bill to passage and the American Federation of Teachers said the legislation included "virtually all the major initiatives" the union had sought.

The bill would authorize $46.8 billion in education aid over five years, but the actual amount available would depend on the appropriations voted by Congress.

Minimum Pay Delay Plan Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

have seen total employment increases by more than 2.2 million and the official unemployment rate drop from 6.4 to 5.7 percent. Teenage employment alone rose by 337,000—in the face of predictions that young workers would be priced out of the job market.

"We hope that proponents of a stay in the next legislated increase in the minimum wage will read this year's record," Biemiller said. "Even more, we hope that they will not ask the lowest paid workers to bear the full brunt of inflation while they debate how to win the battle against inflation."

Shcharansky, Ginzburg Sentenced:

Trials Expose Soviet Aims, Disregard of Helsinki Pledges

(Continued from Page 1)

from the U.S. The Dept. of Energy estimated that the Russians would like to purchase $1 billion more in U.S. oil technology over the next three years.

The sale of American oil technology to Russia had been under government control until 1969, when Congress passed the Export Administration Act, which removed many barriers to Soviet-American trade. Carter's decision to re-establish export controls on oil technology was permitted under a provision of the 1969 statute that says a President can hold up sales if such action would "considerably" further American policy.

The sentencing of Shcharansky and Ginzburg came against a background of widespread protest in the West over their trials. The AFL-CIO urged that the SALT talks be postponed while other labor organizations questioned the future relationship between East and West.

Shcharansky, a prominent leader of the Jewish emigration movement in the Soviet Union, received a 13-year-sentence to prison and labor camps for treason, espionage, and "anti-Soviet agitation." Ginzburg drew an eight-year term on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Commenting on the sentences, President Meany said that "in view of the completely fruitless results of their meeting, we must ask again: why was it so necessary for Sec. Vance to meet with Gromyko now, despite the trials? How can such apparent desperation to reach an agreement at any price contribute to a strong American bargaining position?

"Why does the Administration continue to respect those economic, scientific, and cultural provisions of the Helsinki accord that benefit the Soviet Union after Brezhnev has torn up the human rights provision that would benefit all mankind?

"Why do we continue to allow the oppressors of Soviet workers—KGB agents disguised as 'trade unionists'—to enter the U.S. with fraudulent credentials while those who, like Vladimir Klebanov, seek to organize a real workers' movement are put in mental institutions?

"And what of American businessmen who are pushing for expanded trade with the Soviet Union? When will they speak out? Why are the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers silent? When will they stop subordinating people to profits?"

In earlier remarks, Meany said that if the Soviet Union is not going to live up to the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement then the United States should nullify the rest of the accord, which legitimized Russia's World War II conquests of Eastern Europe and calls for trade and scientific and cultural exchanges.

Meanwhile, the United Auto Workers union announced that it had postponed indefinitely a scheduled visit to the USSR by a delegation of its top officers. UAW officials had planned to visit factories, and discuss issues of mutual interest with Soviet representatives such as health and safety problems.

"We had looked forward to a constructive exchange of views with Soviet labor officials," UAW President Douglas A. Fraser said, "but it is clear this will not be possible in light of the repressive atmosphere prevailing because of the trials of human rights advocates in the Soviet Union."

The Canadian Labor Congress urged the so-called All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR to apply pressure to the Soviet government to allow Shcharansky and Ginzburg to emigrate to countries of their choice, a right spelled out in the Helsinki agreement signed by Canada, the USSR, and 33 other nations, including the United States.

"Failure to do so would seriously endanger the spirit of detente between the workers of our two countries and could force the CLC executive council to seriously reconsider the decision made by the delegates to our last convention to continue the exchange program between Canadian and Soviet workers," CLC President Dennis McDermott said.

Meany Cites Soviet Trials In Declining Olympics Post

AFL-CIO President George Meany, protesting Soviet human-rights violations, has turned down an invitation to serve again as honorary chairman of the U.S. Olympics Committee for labor. The 22nd Olympiad is scheduled to take place in Moscow in 1980.

Meany, who has represented labor on the committee in several previous Olympiads, cited the "barbaric" prison terms recently given Soviet dissidents Anatoly Shcharansky and Aleksandr Ginzburg.

"My conscience will not allow me to help raise money to send American athletes to Moscow at a time when the KGB is trying to 'cleanse' that city of dissidents prior to the Olympic games," Meany wrote Chairman E. H. Mosler, Jr., of the U.S. Olympics Finance Committee.

"I will not be morally complicit in Mr. Brezhnev's attempt to destroy the lives of courageous individuals who seek to advance the cause of human rights," he said. Shcharansky and Ginzburg had sought to determine their government's compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accord.

Since the Soviets have declared the human-rights agreement, in effect, null and void, Meany said, "I see no reason to promote American compliance with other provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, including the sports and cultural exchanges" encouraged by the three-year-old pact.

Conference Set to Act On Pregnancy Disability

(Continued from Page 1)

September, 75-11, after easily defeating weakening amendments.

In the House, a controversy over abortion coverage threatened for a time to sidetrack the bill, although there was general agreement that disability coverage for childbirth would have the effect of reducing the number of abortions.

The House Education & Labor Committee did, however, write into the bill a declaration that coverage of abortions would be optional and not required by law. But any medical complications stemming from an abortion would have to be covered.

The House bill was then brought to the floor and passed under a no-amendment procedure that requires a two-thirds vote. A few House members voted against the bill to protest the no-amendment procedure but the two-thirds majority was easily achieved.

Since the Senate bill does not differentiate between abortions and other pregnancy-related disabilities, that is the chief issue to be resolved by the conferees.

Both bills allow six months for existing fringe benefit plans to be brought into conformity with the new law. They also specify that employers cannot reduce the levels of benefits so as to minimize the added cost for at least a year after enactment of the law or until expiration of any collective bargaining agreement dealing with benefits.

An employer-paid plan could not pass the costs of the added coverage to the workers but a contributory plan could divide the added costs in the same proportion.

The legislation would apply to establishments covered, by other sections of the equal employment rights law—firms with 15 or more workers.

Steel Merger Seen Hope of Saving Jobs

Pittsburgh—The Justice Dept.'s approval of the proposed merger of Lykes-Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and LTV-Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. "is a far better situation than the bankruptcy of the nation's eighth largest steel company," President Lloyd McBride of the Steelworkers said.

While the USWA has not yet seen the details of the department's ruling, McBride said the merger approval is "good news" if it mandates the merged corporation to make all possible efforts to preserve the jobs and security of USWA members.

McBride noted that the USWA had urged at hearings that the Justice Dept. obtain a commitment from the merged corporation ruling out a permanent closing of any substantial producing unit without first getting permission from the department.

The union also had called on the government to get the merged corporation to agree to reopen the plants that Youngstown Sheet had shut down in Ohio last September, laying off 5,000 workers.

McBride said the USWA is still waiting to see if its recommendations were included in the Justice Dept.'s decision.

'Fill 'er Up!'

Rail Contract Proposal Accepted by Signalmen

Another rail union has reached tentative agreement with the nation's major railroads on new wage scales and work rules, while negotiations between other unions and the industry continue.

The Signalmen became the fourth union to initial a "memorandum of understanding" with the management bargaining committee. Earlier, the United Transportation Union, the Locomotive Engineers, and the Sheet Metal Workers approved the pact, subject to ratification.

A U.S. district court judge in Chicago refused to issue an injunction to end the Railway and Airline Clerks strike against the Norfolk & Western Railway system and urged the railroad to resume bargaining with the union.

BRAC President Fred J. Kroll hailed the decision and the court's "recognition of the rights of employees under the Railway Labor Act."

Judge Alfred Kirkland held that the N&W was wrong in refusing to bargain with the union. BRAC struck the railroad after a 20-month failure to reach agreement on job protection against automation. The strike has shut down the railroad, Kroll said.

Meanwhile, the Maintenance of Way Employees and several other unions were "evaluating" the tentative agreement, which could yield up to 35 percent in wage and cost-of-living increases over three years. Earlier reports had the Maintenance of Way Employees accepting the pact, along with the UTU, Locomotive Engineers, and the Sheet Metal Workers.

Another union, the Railway & Airline Clerks, filed a suit in federal district court in Washington, D.C., to get the National Mediation Board to take action that would free it to strike the carriers.

The union asked the court to direct the mediation board to proffer arbitration under the Railway Labor Act. If arbitration were declined by either party, as might be expected, a 30-day cooling-off period would begin. During this time, a presidential emergency board could be appointed. The board would have 30 days to submit its recommendations for settlement and no strike could take place for 30 days thereafter.

BRAC President Fred Kroll noted at a news conference that the union had asked the mediation board to declare an impasse on May 16, but received no response to its request. He said the aim of the union's lawsuit is to require the board to "perform its functions" under the law.

The tentative agreement with the four unions includes a 3 percent general wage increase, retroactive to Apr. 1, 1978; another 2 percent hike on Sept. 1; an additional 4 percent on July 1, 1979, and a 5 percent increase on July 1, 1980. The pact also includes a cost-of-living clause, improvements in health and welfare benefits and vacation schedules.

Altogether, 13 unions with members employed by railroads are seeking new agreements with the industry in bargaining that began about a year ago.

Nuclear Site Bill Supported To Cut Delay

The AFL-CIO endorsed most of the provisions of an Administration bill designed to reduce the delays in approving construction of nuclear power plants.

Needless delays—often more than 10 years—left the United States "still dangerously dependent on oil imports," the federation declared in a statement to a House Public Works subcommittee.

The statement endorsed the bill's concept of standardized reactor designs, early site review, a "one-stop" licensing procedure and "more sensible rules" for public intervention in regulatory hearings.

It expressed reservations about portions of the bill that would allow states to hold up construction pending further environmental reviews and a provision for government funding of groups that intervene in licensing hearings. "These groups are already very active and well funded," the AFL-CIO maintained. "They do not need taxpayer assistance to intervene in hearings."

The Trials and Helsinki

THE TRIALS AND SENTENCING of Anatoly Shcharansky and Aleksandr Ginzburg are an outrage. They are a sobering reminder of the inhumanity and brutality—and the fundamental weakness—of the Soviet system. Only a cowardly regime, which fears truth, would bring the weight of the whole state down on two individuals for simply seeking to exercise the most elementary human rights.

But these trials are more than morally deplorable. They make a shambles of the Helsinki accord, thus posing a grave challenge to President Carter's human rights campaign, to the whole range of U.S.-Soviet relations and to the overall conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

In prosecuting Shcharansky and Ginzburg—in the wake of the cruel sentencing of Yuri Orlov—the Soviet Union has made clear that it views as illegitimate any effort to enforce its compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Final Act. By waiting until after the Belgrade Review Conference to launch these trials, Brezhnev has demonstrated cynical contempt for the Final Act. In the clearest possible terms, he has declared that these provisions do not apply to the Soviet Union.

As far as the AFL-CIO is concerned, the human rights provisions of the Final Act are the heart and soul of the Helsinki Agreement. They are the only supportable features of an accord which is overwhelmingly advantageous to the Soviet Union—as we argued repeatedly before the accord was signed. As the third anniversary of this accord approaches, our profound misgivings about its terms have been painfully borne out.

While Orlov, Shcharansky and Ginzburg are paying so terrible a price for their heroic efforts to secure their government's compliance with the Helsinki accord, the U.S. government would be morally derelict if it acquiesced in the Soviet view that the accord is unenforceable.

IF THE ACCORD cannot be enforced, then it should be abrogated. If the Soviet Union unilaterally nullifies the one part of the agreement that means anything, then the United States should unilaterally nullify the rest, terminate U.S. compliance with Basket II and renounce the provisions legitimatizing the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe.

If the Administration persists in the view that there should be no "linkage" between human rights and trade or SALT agreements, it will be acquiescing in the Soviet view that the Final Act is unenforceable. Only through linkage can the West bring its strength to bear on Soviet weakness—because there is no other way to change Soviet policy.

There must be a direct link between the trials and the SALT talks. The issue is not, as the Secretary of State claimed, whether averting an acceleration of the arms race is more important than the fate of individual dissidents. The issue is whether any SALT agreement with the Soviet Union would be enforceable.

The United States would be asking for trouble if it entered into such agreement at the very moment the Soviet Union, through these trials, was flaunting its power to violate international agreements with impunity.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

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'Next'

Campaign Fund Leftovers:

Sharp Candidates Can Parlay Election Loses into Neat Profits

By Gus Tyler

LET'S SAY I am a young lawyer, in a hurry for fame and fortune—especially the latter. So I decide to run for Congress in a hopeless race.

The first friend I approach for backing asks, "But do you have a chance to win?"

I level with him: "No."

"So why are you running?"

"To build up my name for the future," I reply. "People will get to know me this time around. I will be better known next time. In a few years I will make it."

My friend, who is a man of means with an eye on the future, gives me a substantial contribution.

In the course of the campaign I promote my talents as a lawyer. I am pleasant, eloquent, sincere, informed. To many people, my running for office endows me with a certain aura of influence. So my fame spreads as an attorney-at-law.

But meanwhile I do not neglect my "fortune." Wherever I go I solicit funds, contributions, to promote my candidacy. I explain how much I will need to win the primary and then how much more I will need to win the election and how desirable it is to get early money rather than late to get a swift start.

The money is forthcoming. I put together a war chest of about $100,000.

On Primary Day, I lose—badly. I have spent $30,000 so far, holding the remainder—$70,000—for the general election. But since I lost the primary I will not be in the general and I find myself in possession of a goodly sum of money.

Now what may I legally do with that money? I may make a contribution to some organization described in Section 170(c) of Title 26 of the U.S. Code, according to Section 439A of the Federal Election Campaign Act or—how lucky can I be? —I may use the leftover money "for any other lawful purpose."

This means that I may put that $70,000 in my pocket. Not all of it, of course. I will have to pay income tax on it just as I would have to on any other income. But, the excess in my campaign chest becomes income to me.

Now this is not a bad way for me to make a living. I run every two years; I advertise my name with other people's money; and by making sure that I never spend as much as I raise, I can pick up a tidy sum of money every time I lose.

I must make sure that I lose, however. If I win I can not pocket the money contributed to my campaign because Congress has a code of ethics on what an elected representative may or may not do with campaign leftovers.

UP UNTIL RECENTLY, I paid little attention to this weird contraption in the election law. But when an acquaintance asked me recently why so many obvious losers were running for public office this year in unusually crowded fields, I suggested that maybe they were running just to make a fast buck.

"But how can they do that?" he asked wide-eyed.

So I told him. Now, I think he is planning to run for office, although he is not a lawyer—just an insurance agent.

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Working Conditions And World Trade

We're not trying to impose champagne on those who have a taste for beer, but surely we can win international acceptance that children at a defenseless age should not work in factories; that workers should not be slaves to jobs the state will not allow them to foresake; that people should not be subject to poisons on the job which will shorten their lives; and that those who make products for export should not be excluded from benefits enjoyed by all others.

If we can win international acceptance of these kinds of elementary standards, then they can be enforced through the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT). Using GATT procedures to guard against imports made by child labor, for example, should be just as acceptable to us as using GATT procedures to guard against imports which are illegally subsidized.

If we can improve the lives of working people in less developed nations, we will also be contributing to the standards won by workers in developed nations as well.

—Howard D. Samuel, deputy Undersecretary of Labor for International Affairs

Back to Open Shop:

NAM Plan to Destroy Unions Called Disaster for Industry

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

PROF. EVERETT B. KASALOW, an expert on comparative U.S.-European labor-management relations, was quoted in this column recently as saying, "The existence of growing numbers of specialized law firms whose trademark is keeping unionism out of an employer's plant (or destroying it if it comes in) is something which is simply unknown outside of America, in most other democratic, industrialized countries."

The fact that such specialized consulting firms are increasing was documented some months ago in an article in U.S. News & World Report magazine titled "A New Breed of Anti-Union 'Experts'."

According to this article, "Advising companies on how to ward off labor organizers, or how to get rid of unions already on the scene, is fast becoming a growth industry of its own." And since there is no such thing as a free lunch, the reader will not be surprised to learn in addition that "some consultants gross tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars by holding seminars and advising companies" on how to keep union organizers at bay. Naturally. After all, we have it on respectable authority that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

The significance of this article will not be lost on those who are following the short-circuited debate in the U.S. Senate on the Labor Law Reform bill. One of the leaders of the coalition which succeeded in blocking a vote on this bill a few weeks ago is the president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mutual friends assure me that his opposition to the bill should not be interpreted to mean that he is opposed to trade unionism and collective bargaining. They insist that his strategy in leading the fight against the bill was not to kill it, but get it amended in such a way as to make it a more balanced, effective piece of legislation.

If this be so, what is one to make of the fact that this same gentleman, acting as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, recently formed a subsidiary organization, the Council on Union-Free Environment, which he says will seek to make unions unnecessary by fostering "strong, progressive and positive employer-employee relations."

While there is nothing illegal about this approach, it suggests that he and his associates in the Council on Union-Free Environment are not in favor of collective bargaining but are determined to try to get around it to the extent that they do not agree with the purpose of the National Labor Relations Act as stated in the preamble to that statute: "It is . . . the policy of the United States . . . (to encourage) the practice and procedure of collective bargaining . . . by protecting the exercise of workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection."

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers and his associates are free to hold that the Congress made a mistake in declaring this to be our national purpose and policy in the field of labor-management relations and that they are also free to try to make unions and collective bargaining "unnecessary" by every legal means at their disposal.

THERE IS NO REASON to think, however, that they will succeed, except perhaps in isolated cases. Collective bargaining is here to stay, not only because it enjoys congressional support but because, whatever its limitations, it has proved to be the best available method of handling labor-management relations in our type of economy. To entertain the hope of doing away with it and going back to the bad old days of the open shop is unrealistic and foolhardy.

One doesn't have to be clairvoyant to predict that doing away with trade unionism and collective bargaining (if such a thing were possible) would inevitably lead to chaos in the field of industrial relations and prove to be disastrous to American industry.

Be that as it may, the people responsible for setting up the National Association of Manufacturers' Council on Union-Free Environment don't seem to understand what trade unionism is all about. They seem to think that employers can make unions "unnecessary" by improving employer-employee relations unilaterally. Any such improvement, whatever its motivation, is obviously desirable, but to think that old-style paternalism will deter workers from organizing into unions of their choice for the purpose of collective bargaining is naive.

Workers join unions not merely to protect their economic interests or achieve proper wages and working conditions, but also to gain for themselves an effective voice, as free men and women, in the orderly resolution of these matters. Paternalism is as dead as the dodo. Any attempt to revive it as a substitute for collective bargaining will prove a ridiculous waste of time and money.

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Oswald Cites Workers' Setbacks:

Economic Policies Miss Mark On Basic Causes of Inflation

CONGRESS and the Administration have failed to zero-in on the basic areas that are pushing price rises back to the double-digit inflation rate of 1974, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald charged on Labor News Conference.

Attempts to clamp down on workers' earnings through voluntary restraints or such direct action as the Administration's 5.5 percent lid on federal salary improvement would do nothing to stem the "re-ignited flames of inflation," Oswald declared. He said that energy, food, interest rates and medical care continue to build the inflationary pressures, and are stealing the worker's ability to buy the goods and services needed to sustain living standards.

"Wage increases have nothing to do with the higher food costs or the higher interest rates," Oswald stressed, pointing out that they are only "attempts by workers to catch up" with the slashes that inflation has taken from their paychecks.

The federation's chief economist took sharp issue with the allegation of Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, that "unions have been the real obstacle in the battle against inflation, by refusing to commit themselves to diminished wage increases." Such charges are both untrue and "premature," Oswald said, noting that the contract negotiations that COWPS is talking about are largely a year or more away, and that controlling inflation in 1978 does not hinge on contract talks that won't take place until 1979.

"The labor movement has indicated a broad willingness to moderate its wage demands as prices moderate, but not to make a commitment that says that regardless of what happens to prices," workers will take less in wages, he declared. "That," he added, "would be committing workers to even further hardships" heaped on those they have already suffered from past inflation.

Oswald said that tax-cutting measures, such as California's Proposition 13, would not have a significant impact on cutting the rate of inflation.

Proposition 13 "will, in reality, transfer costs from the property tax to user charges for transportation, for water—and other things will go up," he said.

"The biggest part of the reduction of the California property tax from Proposition 13 will not be realized by individual homeowners but by the corporations and apartment homeowners," he added. "So the full impact will not show up, even in reductions for people who pay rent, and buy goods."

Reporters questioning Oswald were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Michael Posner of Reuters news agency.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE IS AN AMERICA which is most often described as urbanized and industrialized. The people who inhabit it live in the great cities and satellite suburbs and they work in factories and shops and office buildings.

But there is also a rural America, where one-third of the nation exists largely out of sight, and, therefore, out of mind.

A fairly young organization called Rural America hopes to change this, to the benefit of rural people and the nation as a whole.

The conditions in rural America are grim, the problems complex and the solutions elusive.

While a third of the nation's population lives in non-metropolitan areas, 41 percent of the nation's poor exists there as well. Of minority people living in "totally rural counties," 60 percent had incomes below the poverty level.

And yet only one-third of food stamp outlays and one-fourth of Medicaid and anti-poverty funds go to rural people.

The land and its resources have come under concentrated ownership and control. Some 6 percent of farmers own or lease over half of the nation's farmland. According to RA, the eight largest energy companies own 64.6 million acres of land, along with its oil, gas and coal resources; timber companies hold 34.8 million acres and railroads own 22.8 million acres.

Most family farmers have been plowed under by the raw economic power of corporate agriculture, with 21,500 big companies now holding 9 percent of total farmland. Dept. of Agriculture studies say that "most of the economies associated with size in farming are achieved by the one-man fully mechanized farm." But it takes about $250,000 to start a modest-size farm.

Hired farmworkers, even after the gains of the past decade, remain among the most exploited of workers. They are still largely excluded from laws protecting the right to unionize and providing social and economic benefits to other workers.

In terms of shelter, rural areas may have one-third of the nation's population, but they have about one-half of the substandard housing.

Education remains a serious problem. Rural illiteracy rates are nearly double those of metropolitan areas. In 1975, more than 2 million rural adults were reported as having had less than five years of schooling.

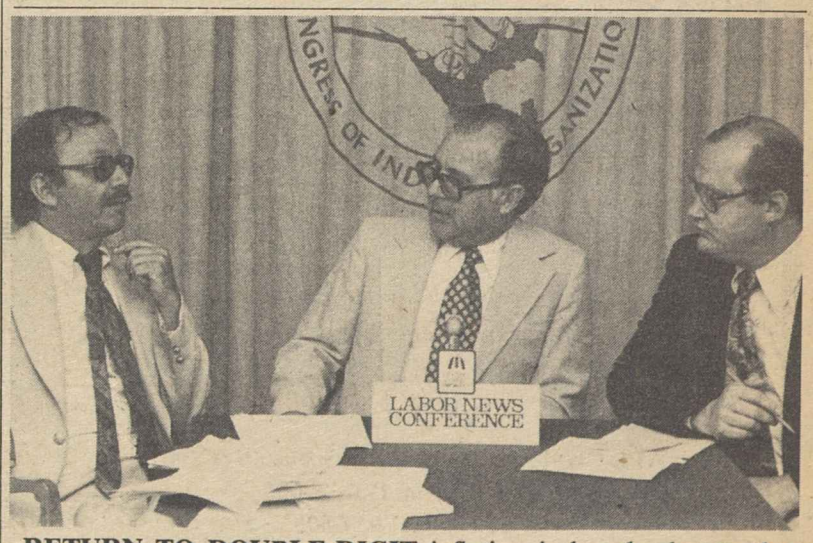
Rural health and medical care can only be described as scandalous and getting worse. While one-third of the nation lives in rural America, they have only 12 percent of the doctors and 18 percent of the nurses. Since 1963, according to RA, the number of counties without a single doctor has increased from 98 to 135. And, in rural counties with doctors, their numbers have been declining during the past two decades.

TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE, there is generally a lack of effective self-government. As RA points out, "a West Virginia town government made up of lawyers representing timber or coal mining corporations is a 'colonial' government."

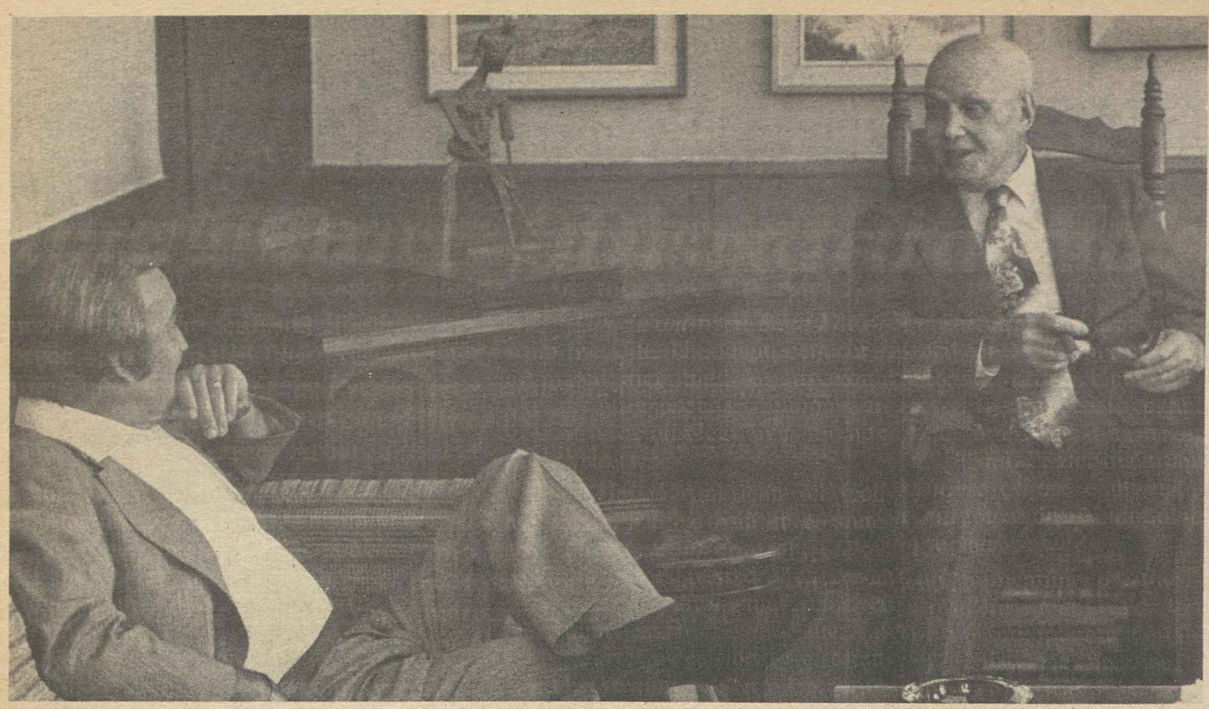
The Carter Administration has responded to the massive problems of rural America by naming a three-person White House task force to investigate how federal agencies can coordinate their rural activities. It is a small but helpful step aimed at creating more community health centers, training health workers and improving rural transportation and water and sewer systems.

Of all the recommendations put forward by Rural America, perhaps the most useful at this time would be for Congress to create a Select Committee on Rural America patterned after the Temporary National Economic Committee. TNEC in the late 1930s provided the best and only fullscale study ever done on the U.S. economy.

Today, it may be the best way for urban America to learn how one-third of the nation lives in rural America.



RETURN TO DOUBLE-DIGIT inflation is largely due to the failure of the Administration and Congress to zero-in on the basic pressure areas of the upward price-push, AFL-CIO Economist Rudy Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters news agency and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. The public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



VIEWS ON TRADE UNION ISSUES are exchanged by AFL-CIO President George Meany and President Dennis McDermott of the Canadian Labor Congress. McDermott was in Washington to discuss Canada's national health care plan at a conference sponsored by the Committee for National Health Insurance to spur action on Kennedy-Corman bill in Congress.

Canadian Plan Refutes Attack On Health Bill

The president of the Canadian Labor Congress cites his country's 10-year experience with national medical care as a refutation of the "horror stories" concocted by opponents of health security legislation in the United States.

Dennis McDermott, recently elected CLC president, told a Washington news conference that a poll last year found that 84 percent of Canadians consider the National Health Service to be the "most valuable" government service.

To those who argue that a national health plan would be inflationary, McDermott countered that medical care costs have been under "reasonable restraints" in Canada at a time of spiraling increases in the United States.

Fee scales for medical services are set through government negotiations with the Canadian Medical Association and administrative costs in Canada run 2.1 percent as compared to 19.8 percent in the United States.

Several Canadian provinces pioneered with health care plans before the federal government entered the field in 1968. In Canada, plans vary in different provinces but all are required to provide comprehensive benefits and to be non-profit. The federal government pays 50 percent of the cost and provinces use a variety of tax and fee systems to pay the balance.

McDermott, whose news conference was arranged by the Committee for National Health Insurance, said he hoped to see further improvements in Canada's plan, including universal dental and mental health coverage that only a few provinces now offer.

Pamphlet Explores World Labor Role

A new publication on labor's role in international affairs and the scope of the AFL-CIO's programs overseas is now available from the federation.

"Free Trade Unions—Force for Democracy" is a 16-page pamphlet based on an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Single copies of the publication, No. 154, are available without cost from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. For orders of up to 100 the price is 15 cents each; for larger orders the price is $12 per 100.

Unions Cite Sharp Rise In Railroad Accidents

The railroad safety problem has grown acutely worse with rail accidents and incidents in 1977 increasing by 20 percent over 1975, railway labor spokesmen told the National Transportation Safety Board.

They noted that dramatic derailments in 1978, caused by poor tracks and defective equipment, resulted in deaths and injuries to more than a score of persons in Tennessee, Florida and Arkansas.

The situation has become so alarming that, for only the second time in its history, the Safety Board held hearings by the entire board.

Testifying at the hearing for the Railway Labor Executives Association was J. R. Snyder, chairman of RLEA's safety committee and national legislative representative of the United Transportation Union.

Snyder told the Board that "the number of inspections of equipment and the number found defective highlight the chronic safety problem. In recent years the percentage of safety appliances found defective by federal railroad inspectors has steadily increased."

Snyder noted that train accidents, primarily collisions and derailments, that caused more than $2,300 in damages each, rose to 10,220 in 1977.

He said the Federal Railroad Administration has identified the cause of the accidents as follows: defects or failures of equipment, 2,522; human factors, 2,019; track failures, 4,360; miscellaneous, 1,319.

"Approximately 77 percent of the 1977 train accidents resulted from bad track and equipment," he said.

In discussing solutions, he told the panel that railway labor supports any efforts to provide the railroads with adequate funds to assure a safe railroad system.

At the same time, he said, certain steps must be taken now. These include a thorough inspection by the railroads of all rolling stock before it leaves the terminals, reduction of the number of cars on each train, inspection of tracks on a more frequent basis, moving FRA supervisors to assist in inspections, and remedial legislation.

Snyder then proposed a number of specific safety measures including a substantial increase in the number of FRA safety personnel, adequate travel allowances for inspectors, safety research and development programs, rigid restrictions on the train size, reduction of the workday for operating workers from 12 hours to 10 hours, adoption by Congress of a technical amendment to the Hours of Service Act relating to the meaning of the words "designated terminal," safety glass for locomotive cabs and caboose interiors to protect against vandalism.

Also testifying were W. D. Crawford, vice president of the Carmen; President Tom Bates of the Railway Signalmen; E. L. McCulloch, national legislative representative and vice president of the Locomotive Engineers, and J. R. McGlaughlin, national legislative representative of the Maintenance of Way Employees.

ULLICO Assets Near $500 Million Mark

Assets of Union Labor Life Insurance Co. are likely to exceed $500 million by the end of the year, Executive Vice President Daniel E. O'Sullivan reported. ULLICO's assets have climbed from $100 million in 1971 to $404 million at the end of 1977.

O'Sullivan also said that the union-owned company's total income is expected to top $400 million this year.

Workers Given Access To Job Safety Records

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration announced revised rules to allow worker access to employers' logs of job-related injuries and illnesses.

George H. R. Taylor, AFL-CIO job safety and health specialist, said that organized labor has fought for such rights for years.

However, labor "is not satisfied with the general policy" in the new rules permitting exemptions for employers with fewer than 11 employees, Taylor said. The exemption effectively excludes 90 percent of the nation's workplaces from the access provision, he observed.

"It doesn't matter how small the workplace is," Taylor said, adding that workers still get injured and killed regardless of the size of the workforce. "In the interests of equal protection under the law," he said, all workers should be covered by the rule.

In announcing the revision to OSHA's recordkeeping rules, Assistant Sec. of Labor Eula Bingham said that under the new final rule "employees will be more fully alerted to actual and possible hazards in the workplace, and thus would be significantly assisted in their efforts to protect themselves."

The revision will give employees, former employees, and their representatives access to "The Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" that employers are required to maintain. The new rule becomes effective in 30 days.

Currently, regular access to the log is limited to OSHA safety and health officers, representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, and states under approved state plans. Employees had access only to an annual statistical summary.

The original proposal for worker access to the log was made in 1973 but no final regulations were issued. A new proposal was published last October, and more than 260 responses were received.

Union-Industry Group Charges:

Enforcement Lack Guts Dumping Ban

A labor-industry group seeking to prevent the destruction of the American television industry charged that failure by the Treasury Dept. to collect $400 million in dumping duties on Japanese TV imports "raises serious questions" about the department's implementation of the nation's anti-dumping laws.

In a letter to President Carter, the co-chairmen of COMPACT—the Committee to Preserve American Color Television—noted that the President personally had promised that the anti-dumping laws would be promptly and fully implemented.

"However, in this, the biggest anti-dumping case in history, the Treasury Dept. has thrown up one administrative roadblock after another to thwart the levying of duties against Japanese television manufacturers and importers who have flagrantly flouted the law for more than a decade," Jacob Clayman and Allen W. Dawson declared.

Clayman, who is president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Dawson, the executive vice president of Corning Glass Works, urged Carter to order the Treasury Dept. to "stop dragging its feet in the implementation of the department's own anti-dumping finding that now dates back seven long years."

Clayman and Dawson pointed out that the Treasury Dept. in 1971 issued a finding that Japanese TV receivers were being dumped in the U.S. in violation of the Anti-Dumping Act. A year later, token dumping duties of about $1 million were assessed for TV sets imported from Japan between September 1970 and March 1972.

"Regrettably, after that no duties were assessed for six years, during which time the black-and-white segment of America's television industry was virtually wiped out, and color television production was severely curtailed," they said.

The flood of imports which has inundated the domestic market since the department's 1971 finding has cost the United States an estimated 60,000 jobs, Clayman and Dawson observed, and the remaining 65,000 are still in jeopardy.

Clayman and Dawson cited a government memorandum stating that since 1971 television sets valued at approximately $2 billion have been imported from Japan by 131 importers. The six largest importers alone accounted for 70 percent.

On Mar. 20, the U.S. Customs Service directed its field offices to begin collecting an estimated $400 million in dumping duties that had accumulated since 1972. But before the directive could be carried out, they said, representatives of the Japanese government met with officials of the Treasury Dept. and, on Mar. 31, the action was cut back to $46 million.

"Since then, Treasury has sought to block the collection of even the $46 million by raising procedural questions concerning Custom's use of the Japanese commodity tax declarations as a basis for establishing the fair market value of Japanese television receivers," Clayman and Dawson charged.

"Customs decided to use the commodity tax formula only after some Japanese manufacturers had repeatedly supplied false and misleading information under the lengthy procedures that previously were attempted," they said. "In fact, too often Customs points out that certain Japanese companies refused to supply information that was needed.

"We fear Treasury is making another attempt to stall. and perhaps eventually to drop, collection of the dumping duties in this case."

The letter to Carter pointed out that the Customs commissioner is on record as stating that the long delay in collecting duties serves to substantially undermine the remedial intent of the anti-dumping act.

"If American industry and labor are to have any confidence in the laws passed by Congress to guard our businesses and our jobs against unfair competition from abroad, Treasury must demonstrate that it fully intends to rectify the past delays in this case by assessing the overdue duties promptly," the letter declared.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the House Ways & Means subcommittee on trade said that he would hold an oversight hearing into the administration of the nation's anti-dumping laws.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) said the hearing will be scheduled before the House recesses in August. He noted that during the panel's oversight hearing last fall testimony was presented that the procedures followed in a number of cases in which a formal finding of dumping had been made "caused lengthy delays in the assessment of dumping duties resulting in a denial of relief to the injured domestic industry."

Vanik called the Japanese television case "perhaps the clearest example of the ineffectiveness of the Anti-Dumping Act as presently administered."

The labor members of COMPACT are the IUD, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Communications Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Radionic Workers, Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Steelworkers, Furniture Workers, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Delegates Vote Dues Hike:

Berge Elected Head Of Railroad Waymen

Hollywood, Fla.—Delegates to the 38th quadrennial convention of the Maintenance of Way Employees here elected a new president to succeed Harold C. Crotty, and increased dues to put the union "in a better position to survive and grow."

Ole M. Berge of Minneapolis defeated two opponents to assume the union's top leadership position. Crotty, 66, who had served as president for two decades, could not run for reelection because of a constitutional provision making an incumbent ineligible for another term if he is 65 or more at the time of the election.

Berge, a native of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, had been a grand lodge vice president since 1973, as signed to the union's Northwestern region. He was assistant in the union's Chicago branch office from 1966 to his election as vice president, handling grevances for presentation to the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Berge began his railroad career in 1941 as a pipefitter with the former Great Northern Railway, joining Lodge 1426 in the Seattle, Wash., area the following year. As a member of Lodge 1426, he served as secretary-treasurer, grievance committee chairman, recording secretary, and journal agent. He subsequently served the union as a member of the executive board of the Great Northern system division, comprising the Great Northern and five other railroads.

The 540 convention delegates gave Crotty a standing ovation for his "tireless and dedicated" service to the union. He responded by asking for united support of Berge.

B. L. Sorah, Jr., was re-elected secretary-treasurer for a third four-year term. All incumbent vice presidents standing for election were re-elected while other vice presidents were chosen to fill vacancies.

In addition, three new grand lodge executive board members were elected. R. P. Bramlett of Jacksonville, Fla., defeated incumbent G. D. Wilson to represent the Southeastern region; Ben Ochoa of Denver was elected without opposition to succeed George E. Tressler, who retired as Western regional vice president, and V. F. Maimone of Ravenna, Ohio, defeated I. F. Freccia to replace Sal R. Freccia, who retired as vice president for the Northeastern region.

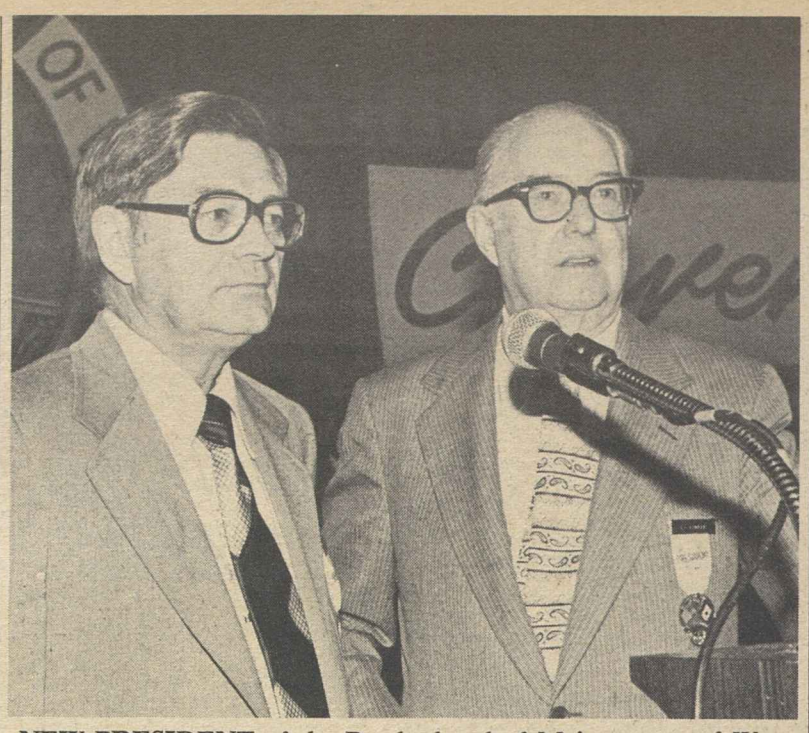
During the weeklong convention, the delegates adopted a $3 per quarter increase in grand lodge dues, raising annual dues from $51 to $63 as of Jan. 1, 1979. They also voted to increase dues of the system divisions and federations from the present $2.75 to $3.60 a quarter. Effective Jan. 1, 1980, dues will be paid on a monthly basis.

Crotty and Sorah told delegates that the dues increase would fill an anticipated budget gap during the next four years because of higher operating costs and inflation.

In other actions, the convention turned down a proposed constitutional change to raise the eligibility age for union office from 65 to 70 years. Another constitutional change will require membership ratification of national agreements, effective Jan. 1, 1979. Such agreements now may be approved by the president and his negotiating committee.

Delegates adopted 39 resolutions dealing with a variety of issues, including job security, job-contracting to non-union organizations, right-to-work laws, the right to strike, unemployment insurance, the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, and the impact of track abandonment on Waymen.

Speakers included John Munro, Canada's minister of labor; William H. Dempsey, president of the Association of American Railroads; William P. Adams, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board; C. I. Chamberlain, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board; R. W. Smith, vice president of the Dining Car division of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees; C. I. Hopkins, chairman of the National Railway Labor Conference; J. P. Peterpaul, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, J. P. O'Donnell, executive director of the Harvard University Trade Union Program, and Ruben Levin, editor of Labor newspaper.



NEW PRESIDENT of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Ole M. Berge, left, is welcomed by outgoing President Harold Crotty at the union's convention. Berge, who began his railroad career in 1941, had been vice president of the union's Northwestern region. He assumes his new office Sept. 1.

Pilots Welcome Pact To Combat Hijacking

The Air Line Pilots applauded steps by the world's major non-Communist industrial nations to combat international air terrorism.

At an economic summit meeting in Bonn, the leaders of the United States, West Germany, France, Great Britain, Japan, Canada, and Italy resolved to suspend air traffic to and from countries that fail to turn over hijackers and hijacked aircraft quickly.

The seven leaders pledged to step up efforts against international terrorism, and called on other nations to join in the effort.

"This affirmative action by leaders of the world to combat air piracy, while long overdue, is most welcome," ALPA Sec. Thomas Ashwood declared. The move to penalize countries that do not act swiftly on air piracy follows the line of calls that the union has issued for some time.

Ashwood, who is chairman of the international flight security committees for both ALPA and the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations, said that, while a United Nations resolution against international terrorism adopted last fall at ALPA's urging was of some benefit, "multilateral or bilateral agreements among strong nations such as this are what is needed. This is the plea we have made for years."

Ashwood appeared before the aviation subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works & Transportation to urge speedy congressional enactment of legislation containing anti-terrorism sanctions similar to those agreed to by the seven nations at Bonn. A similar bill has been reported out of three Senate committees.

The proposed legislation would give President Carter a number of tools to deal with terrorists, countries that aid them, and foreign airports that have poor security.

The legislation would also require the President to identify publicly those nations that support terrorist activities, and prohibit or limit travel to or trade by U.S. citizens with those countries.

MEBA Pacts Cover Major Shipping Firms

The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association announced agreement in principle on a new three-year contract covering its members employed by four West Coast shipping firms.

The companies, who make up the Pacific Maritime Association, agreed to terms that are similar to those negotiated earlier on the East and Gulf Coasts with firms belonging to the Maritime Service Committee, the Tanker Service Committee, and the American Maritime Association.

The contracts, covering a total of about 8,000 workers, provide for three annual pay increases of 7.5 percent each. The pacts also call for cost-of-living increases, effective in December 1979 and semiannually thereafter.

The steamship companies also agreed to a 3 percent boost in retirees' pension benefits in January 1980, provided that the federal consumer price index rises by 3 percent or more between July 1, 1978, and June 30, 1979.

The contracts also provide for two new paid holidays in 1979 and another in 1980.

Other details and precise contract language to accommodate the agreements are being worked out with employer negotiators, MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon said. Negotiations took place in New York City and in San Francisco.

"We are pleased that once again the reaching of agreement in our collective bargaining negotiations has contributed to the stability of the American maritime industry," Calhoon said.

Talks Go to Deadline In Postal Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

Letter Carriers has been negotiating separately.

In the face of "no-contract, no-work" demonstrations by large groups of workers, management issued a stern warning of firing and possible jail sentences for strikers.

Federal law mandates a 45-day "fact-finding" procedure, to be initiated by the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service if the parties fail to reach an agreement when a contract expires. If no agreement is subsequently reached, the law requires arbitration. Alternatively, both parties can agree on arbitration without going through the fact-finding stage.

The letter sent by Postmaster Gen. William F. Bolger to all employees boomeranged, in the opinion of postal union officials. They said the reports from their locals was that the reaction was resentment and militancy, rather than intimidation.

The postmaster general's letter warned workers that if they struck, "they would commit a crime—a felony under the criminal code."

They would also "forfeit the right to hold their postal jobs" and "would not only lose their pay but would lose their paid health and life insurance coverage and other fringe benefits."

He concluded with an assurance of his "deep interest in the well being of all postal employees and their families" which prompted him to make sure that workers are "personally aware of the grave consequences of strike participation."

Apart from the dispute over postal management's attempt to scrap the "no layoff" clause of the present contract, union officials say that "jawboning" by the Administration to hold down the wage settlement has hampered negotiations.

MILE-LONG MARCH by thousands of postal workers from several eastern states backed up union negotiators in their contract talks with the U.S. Postal Service management. The demonstrators, members of three AFL-CIO unions, marched to the Postal Service headquarters building in Washington's L'Enfant Plaza. Job security is a key issue.

Study Finds 6.9 Million On Late Shifts

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 6.9 million American workers are employed on evening or night shifts, but day workers outnumber them by a 7 to 1 margin.

Wage and salary workers employed full-time during the day in May 1977 totaled 49.4 million, compared to the 6.9 million on late shifts. About 4.9 million workers worked evening shift hours. The remainder, 2 million, were on night shifts.

The figures are the first nationwide estimates on shift work among workers usually employed 35 hours or more per week. The data provide breakdowns by industry, occupation and demographic characteristics.

The estimates define the various shifts according to whether at least half the hours worked fall between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., the day shift; 4 p.m. and midnight, the evening shift, or midnight and 8 a.m., the night shift.

The proportion of workers on late shifts was higher in the goods-producing sector than in service industries. Over 40 percent of workers on evening shifts and a slightly higher proportion of those on night shifts worked in manufacturing, an industry group that accounted for fewer than one-third of all full-time workers, BLS said.

3 More Years Approved:

New ERA Deadline Wins in Committee

The House Judiciary Committee voted to keep the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution alive by extending the deadline for ratification by the required three-fourths of the states.

It approved, by a slim 17-16 margin, a compromise resolution that would add slightly more than three years to the original seven-year time period that Congress set for ratification of the ERA.

Thus far, 35 states have ratified the amendment but there is little hope that the three additional states needed will act before next Mar. 22, when the seven years will be up. The Judiciary Committee resolution would extend the ratification period to June 30, 1982.

The AFL-CIO supported the extension move, declaring that the cause of equal rights for women is too important to be abandoned within sight of victory because the issues have been distorted by a right-wing campaign.

The extension resolution still must run a stiff congressional obstacle course, with the added handicap of adjournment pressure and the possibility of a Senate filibuster. But the compromise on the length of an extension was seen as enhancing its chances. The original push was for an additional seven years for ratification.

The Judiciary Committee rejected by a decisive 21-13 margin an amendment that would have allowed states which have ratified the ERA to rescind their action. Four of the 35 states that ratified ERA have passed resolutions to rescind their approval, but most constitutional authorities consider the initial ratification to be final. The rejected resolution would have applied only to future rescissions.

The next step is up to the Rules Committee, which must clear the legislation before it can come to a vote in the House.

The Equal Rights Amendment is a simple one sentence declaration: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

It had overwhelming support when it passed Congress in 1972 and an initial rush of states to ratify made its approval appear certain. But an assortment of right-wing groups started painting it as somehow an attack on the family and morality.

In other congressional developments:

- A relatively noncontroversial segment of President Carter's energy program neared final approval. The Senate adopted, 92-6, a conference agreement on a bill designed to bring about conversion of utilities and factories to the burning of coal instead of natural gas or oil. But exceptions from conversion requirements could be granted for economic or environmental reasons.
- The House Commerce Committee dumped the Administration's bill to hold down hospital costs in favor of a toothless Republican substitute that Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., called a "sham." Committee Chairman Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.), who was supporting a modified version of the Administration bill that the AFL-CIO also backed, said the Republican substitute "guts" the measure.
- The House rejected a coal slurry pipeline bill that would have paved the way for construction of pipelines to move pulverized coal and water from coalfields to utilities. The AFL-CIO did not take a position on the bill, but construction unions supported it and railroad unions opposed it. The bill lost, 246-161.
- The AFL-CIO has asked a House-Senate conference committee to drop a Senate amendment to a Defense Dept. authorization bill that would deprive "baggers" at military commissaries of minimum wage coverage. Most of those affected are wives and teenaged children of servicemen in the lower grades, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said, and should be entitled to the same minimum pay coverage as employees doing the same work in private industry.
- The House, by a 187-142 vote, reaffirmed its support for development of the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor which the Carter Administration wants to scrap. The AFL-CIO supports the breeder reactor program.
- In a procedural vote, the House refused to allow consideration of a proposal for public financing of congressional elections.

Supporters of public financing had sought to attach their proposal to a bill authorizing funds for the Federal Election Commission. The attempt failed, 213-196, effectively killing hopes for action this year. The AFL-CIO has supported public financing of election campaigns.

7-22-78

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TAX CUT proposed by the AFL-CIO would help most those who have been hardest hit by inflation, Research Director Rudy Oswald testifies at Senate hearings. At right is Arnold Cantor, the Research Dept.'s tax specialist.

Fair, Simple Tax Cut Proposed by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

- A "reasonable" tax cut is needed to avert a recession next year.
- The scheduled increase in the social security payroll tax next January will drain an additional $7.4 billion from buying power.
- If temporary tax cuts, including the present $35 tax credit, are allowed to expire at the end of 1978, the effect would be to raise taxes by $9 billion next year.

The AFL-CIO proposal would amount to an $11 billion reduction in revenue over present tax levels, with 83 percent of the tax savings going to taxpayers with income under $30,000 a year.

"Taxpayer discontent and frustration cannot be ignored," Meany said. But many of the proposals being seriously considered by Congress "would make a mockery out of the need for tax justice."

One such bill, sponsored by Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del.) and Rep. Jack F. Kemp (R-N.Y.) would slash taxes by about one-third, with the biggest benefits going to the wealthiest taxpayers.

Meany termed the Roth-Kemp plan "a sham, a hoax and a raid on the federal treasury which the nation cannot tolerate."

At the Senate hearings, the AFL-CIO said that the Roth-Kemp bill when fully effective would cost in excess of $122 billion a year—"more than the country now spends for all national defense needs."

It would "fuel inflation" as well as "hamstring social and economic progress."

Meany also criticized proposals before the House Ways & Means Committee "to widen even further the capital gains loophole."

While the most drastic such proposal is that sponsored by Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.), Meany also assailed as "regressive" the so-called "compromise" capital gains cut proposed by Rep. James R. Jones (D-Okla.).

Meany suggested that relief can be provided for "that small group of taxpayers adversely affected by a capital gains tax on the sale of owner-occupied homes . . . without providing a bonanza for the rich."

The AFL-CIO's Senate testimony stressed the need to relieve the burden on moderate-income families and noted that under the Labor Dept.'s moderate-income family budget food costs alone rose $355 over the past year.

It said union families don't want to scuttle needed government services to achieve a degree of tax relief. "They want fairness in taxation and the knowledge that they are paying only their share, and are not shouldering the share that other, wealthier taxpayers should be paying."

Growth Policy Stressed at OECD Parley

Government policies to spur economic growth and full employment were urged by labor members of a United States delegation to an international conference on collective bargaining and government policy. The conference was sponsored by the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD).

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald dealt with the issue in a paper noting the inability of the western industrialized nations to cope with the twin problems of inflation and unemployment in the 1970s.

At another forum during the four-day conference, Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride presented a paper on job security, and President David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers presided at one of the sessions of the conference.

Oswald's paper focused on the relationship between collective bargaining and national economic policies.

"Collective bargaining has been able to make some improvements, but the experience of industrial countries has shown the need for government policies to augment collective bargaining policies in meeting problems of inflation and unemployment," Oswald said.

"Government should not try to use collective bargaining as a scapegoat in trying to address these issues."

The AFL-CIO has urged the government to undertake a number of specific policy programs to alleviate U.S. economic problems, Oswald said. These include a full employment program, measures dealing with overall economic growth, tax reform, aid to the cities, direct job creation measures, reversal of the Federal Reserve Board's high interest rate policies, and basic reforms in the nation's labor law.

"Unions will continue to seek to improve the lot of workers through collective bargaining," he declared. "And they will urge government policies that will further that goal.

"Government policies to spur economic growth, assure full employment, and price stability are essential prerequisites for a stable economic environment in which free collective bargaining can be nourished and expanded."

More than 100 leading experts in the field of collective bargaining and government policy from OECD countries attended the conference. They represented government, management, labor and academia.

HEW Breakup Opposed As Harming Education

The AFL-CIO remains firmly opposed to a breakup of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the establishment of a separate Dept. of Education, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

Biemiller told a House Government Operations subcommittee that the labor movement vigorously supports "the finest quality of education for all its citizens in a free, universal public school system."

If a new Cabinet department would further that goal, he stressed, the AFL-CIO would quickly endorse it. But "we see no compelling need" to break up HEW, and the bureaucratic "trauma" of setting up a new department could "distract attention . . . from the much more important problems of education."

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee has endorsed a Dept. of Education bill in a form similar to what the Administration has proposed, but the House panel has just begun its hearings.

Biemiller's testimony expressed concern that the proposed department would become the voice of a narrow-interest group of professional educators without links to a broader constituency of social concern.

Education traditionally has thrived under an interested presidential leadership, he said, "and a strong coalition of education, labor and other interested groups" that can help move legislation through Congress.

The "real test" of the need for a new department, Biemiller said, is whether it would improve learning opportunities for America's children.

There is no indication it would, he concluded. But "adequate federal aid, competent teachers and good program administration combined under the present structure will move the nation's educational system further toward the goal of a quality education for all Americans."

Family Income Tax Cut Under AFL-CIO Proposal

This table shows the effect of the AFL-CIO's tax cut proposal for a family of four at various income levels. It assumes that all income is from earnings and that the family either has itemized deductions amounting to 23 percent of income or uses the standard deduction, whichever is higher.

Annual Earnings	Tax Under Present Law	AFL-CIO Proposal	Reduction in Dollars	Percentage Reduction
$ 8,000	$ 120	$ 0	$120	100%
10,000	446	$ 0	446	100
12,500	917	457	460	50
15,000	1,330	901	429	32
17,500	1,745	1,325	420	24
20,000	2,150	1,730	420	20
25,000	3,150	2,730	420	13
30,000	4,232	3,812	420	10
35,000	5,464	5,044	420	8
40,000	6,848	6,428	420	6

AFL-CIO Dept. of Research

Affirmative Action Policy Reaffirmed

AFL-CIO News

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Civil Rights Tied to Jobs By Kirkland

Detroit—America's trade union movement is unshakably committed to affirmative action principles and full employment goals, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland pledged.

Affirmative action job and training programs are still necessary to erase the handicaps of "generations of discrimination," Kirkland said at an NAACP conference called to assess the impact of the Supreme Court's Bakke decision.

The court struck down a rigid quota system for medical school admission, but Kirkland said labor's reading of it "reveals nothing that can be rationally construed to erode the principle of affirmative action."

Labor's support of affirmative action was also stressed in a report to the conference by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard for a trade union panel.

Kirkland expressed concern that job gains made by minority group workers have been heavily eroded by the "back-to-back recessions" the nation has experienced.

Even with the job shrinkage, Kirkland noted, union-related outreach programs have expanded in both blue-collar and white-collar occupations. "There have been no compromises with standards of workmanship, no watering down of skill levels." The dropout rate, he said, "is far lower than that in the nation's colleges and universities."

But "this country is never going to achieve social and economic justice until everyone able and willing to work has an opportunity to do so," Kirkland warned. He termed the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, which has passed the House and is awaiting Senate action, as important as any of the civil rights laws of past years.

"Full employment should head the agenda of every organization that cares about affirmative action," Kirkland declared. "Nothing else will do the job."

Kirkland protested the effort by some senators to "sandbag" the Humphrey-Hawkins bill "by shifting its focus away from jobs and linking it to inflation."

The Senate Banking Committee, one of two Senate committees with jurisdiction over the bill, added a "zero inflation" goal to the bill's list of objectives.

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Meany Urges Health Plan Keyed to Preventive Care

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE national health program that would stress preventive care is discussed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and AFL-CIO President George Meany at a health care conference in Washington.

Says Illness Saps Nation, Hikes Cost

By James M. Shevis

America's health-care system can and should be transformed from one that concentrates on making sick people well to one that concentrates on keeping people healthy, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a national conference on disease prevention and health promotion.

"The rising costs of medical care—largely because the health-care system is oriented to making the sick healthy again—are an inflationary drain on the economy," Meany told a diverse audience of physicians, scientists, public health officials, educators, labor and business leaders, and consumers.

"Health insurance costs are becoming a larger and larger problem, to both labor and management, at the collective bargaining table."

Besides sapping the nation's economic strength, lack of a national injury and disease prevention policy results in untold human suffering, deprives the poor and minorities of opportunities to advance in our society, and holds down worker productivity, Meany declared.

"This nation needs a health program . . . that emphasizes health by preventing illness," he said. "On that we can agree—and that is what we must begin work on in the schools, in the home, and in the workplace."

The conference focused on "positive health strategies" to make America a healthier nation in the 1980s. Chief sponsors were the American Medical Association and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), whose views on health mat-

(Continued on Page 3)

Bills Gain On Federal Bargaining

A House committee reshaped the Administration's civil service reform bill and added to its collective bargaining provisions improvements that have been sought by the AFL-CIO and its government worker affiliates.

The American Federation of Government Employees said the House bill clearly strengthens worker rights, and AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock called for a nationwide lobbying effort to get it through Congress with its employee protections intact.

By contrast, a Senate committee stuck close to the Administration proposal to write into law the presidential Executive Order that governs labor-management relations in the government service.

Federal employee unions want collective bargaining rights established by law rather than a reversible presidential directive, but they also want improvements in the existing ground rules.

The bill drawn up by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee would enlarge the area of collective bargaining. It spells out the right of unions to bargain on government regulations dealing with job classifications, promotion standards, the number and categories of employees assigned to jobs, travel expenses, layoff standards and the amount of "on-the-clock" time employees can use when serving as union negotiators. These are areas that civil service management contend are either non-

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For 600,000 Workers:

Postal Unions Set Vote on Agreement

A new three-year contract preserving no-layoff job security and cost-of-living protection for nearly 600,000 postal employees will be submitted to members of three AFL-CIO unions in the biggest mail ratification balloting ever conducted.

Negotiations that have been continuing since last spring were deadlocked until hours before the contract expiration deadline over management's adamant insistence on dropping the no-layoff guarantee.

The three cooperating unions—the Letter Carriers, American Postal Workers Union and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers—were just as insistent that the job guarantee had to stay in any new contract.

Only when the U.S. Postal Service agreed to keep the no-layoff clause did the unions agree to stop the clock and keep bargaining beyond the midnight expiration hour.

James LaPenta of the Mail Handlers, who briefed the press at the pre-dawn news conference, said the unions had prevailed on all "strikable issues" and had come out with a "respectable wage package."

The national executive board of the Postal Workers—largest of the three unions—voted 30-16 to recommend ratification of the contract. Subsequently the APWU Rank-and-File Advisory Bargaining Committee, a constitutional body designed to bring additional local union leaders closer to the negotiating picture, voted 29-15 disapproval of the contract terms. But it then voted 30-9 to concur in the decision to submit the agreement to the membership for a ratification decision.

A scattering of wildcat picket lines at large postal centers in the New York area and on the West Coast kept several thousand workers off the job. But the big majority of locals, including several whose officers are opposing ratification, joined the national unions in urging members to stay on the job and use the referendum to cast their verdict on the contract.

(Continued on Page 2)

Slowdown in Growth Likely for Rest of '78

Real gross national product—the nation's total output of goods and services measured in inflation-adjusted constant dollars—grew at an annual rate of 7.4 percent in the second quarter of the year, the Commerce Dept. reported.

While that is a strong rate of growth, it follows three months of no growth, and is well below the 8 to 9 percent rate that Carter Administration economists had predicted earlier.

The Commerce Dept. also noted that prices rose at an annual rate of 10.1 percent during the April-June period—the highest inflation rate in over three years.

Commenting on the latest batch of economic statistics, Commerce Sec. Juanita M. Kreps said that the Administration's projection of a 4.1 percent growth rate for 1978 "looks too optimistic." She said in a statement and a press conference that she expected second-half growth "in the 3.5 to 4 percent range."

"Looking to 1979, it is clear that we must take steps necessary to sustain this growth," she said. "Tax reduction next year to offset the rising burden of payroll taxes and

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Calls for Control Of Energy Monopolies

Strong legislation that would prevent a company from owning more than one form of energy is needed more than ever, the AFL-CIO warned.

The federation said it is "seriously concerned by the concentration of energy supplies in the hands of a few large corporations." The statement was contained in letters to Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), chairman of the House subcommittee on Energy & the Environment, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Antitrust & Monopoly. The letters were signed by Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Rudy Oswald.

Noting that both subcommittees are investigating horizontal control of the energy market,

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Postal Unions Schedule Vote On New Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

The new agreement incorporates the previous cost-of-living increases into the basic wage structure and continues the present COLA formula over the next three years. The formula, as in the previous contract, has a cap of $1,518. In addition to the cost-of-living increase, workers will receive an immediate 2 percent raise, 3 percent next year and an additional 5 percent the third year. The total, assuming the full cost-of-living increase, comes to 19.5 percent over the contract term.

The cost-of-living formula provides a one-cent-an-hour increase for each four-tenths of a point rise in the government's Consumer Price Index. The cumulative rise over the contract period is limited to 73 cents an hour—the amount postal employees received in the old contract under the same formula. This translates into the $1,518 annual figure.

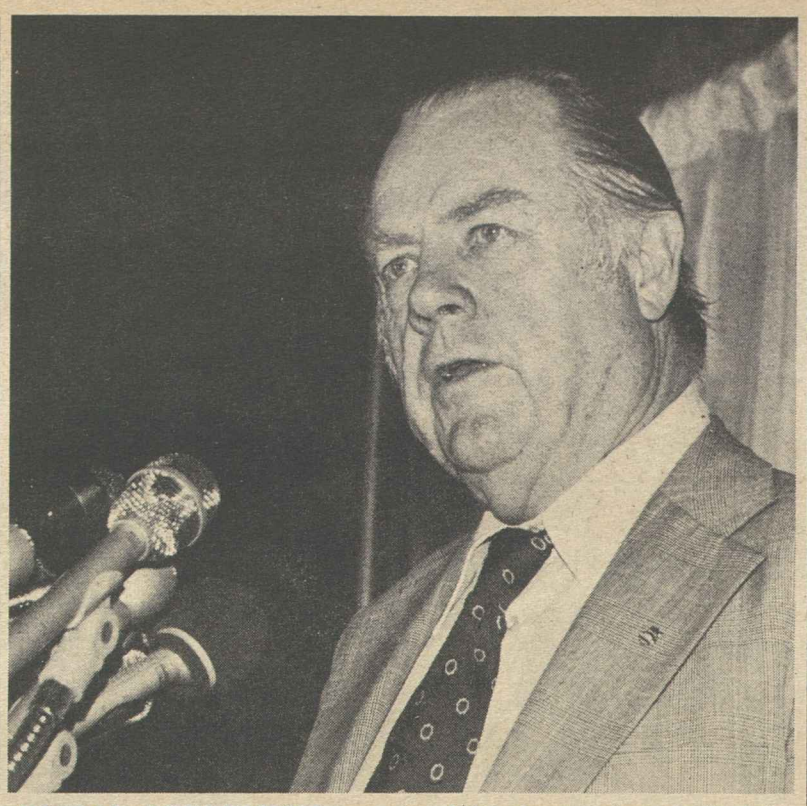
Management, spurred by anti-inflation rhetoric from the Administration's Council on Wage & Price Stability, had offered no general wage increase this year, 2 percent next year and 3 percent in the final year.

The unions also obtained improvements in grievance and arbitration procedures, work jurisdiction assignments, safety protection and clarification of several contract provisions.

In the final days of negotiations, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Director Wayne L. Horvitz shuttled between the two negotiating teams, probing and prodding towards areas of agreement.

The contract is expected to be on the agenda at the conventions of the Letter Carriers, starting July 30, and the Postal Workers, to be held the week of Aug. 14. But the secret-ballot mail referendum votes are not expected to be completed until later in August. All three unions were in the process of preparing detailed contract descriptions to accompany the ballots.

The federal law that established collective bargaining for the U.S. Postal Service bars strikes and provides for a fact-finding procedure followed, if necessary, by arbitration in the event of an impasse.



POSTAL AGREEMENT negotiated by three unions is "a fair contract and a good contract," President Emmet Andrews of the American Postal Workers Union tells a news conference. The APWU, the Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers are submitting the agreement for ratification in a secret-ballot mail referendum.

City Workers Ratify Contract In Philadelphia

Philadelphia — The city's non-uniformed municipal employees returned to their jobs, after overwhelmingly ratifying a new contract to end a one-week strike.

The two-year agreement covers 17,500 blue-collar and clerical workers in District Council 33 of the State, County & Municipal Employees and another 2,000 technical and professional employees in AFSCME District Council 47.

The 7 percent pay increase called for in the first year of the agreement will be raised in the second year by a factor tied to the rise in the city's cost of living. Fringe benefits were increased 1.5 percent.

Council 33 members approved the pact by a 5,937 to 4,000 vote, with 39 abstaining. Council 47 members voted 734 to 232 to accept the contract.

In another public employee strike, members of the Fire Fighters in Louisville, Ky., voted heavily in favor of accepting a new one-year agreement that lifts the pay of experienced fire fighters $1,600 a year. The settlement came after a five-day walkout.

NLRB Delays Attempt By Coors to Oust Union

Golden, Colo.—A vote to decertify AFL-CIO Directly Affiliated Local Union 366 as the workers' representative at the Adolph Coors brewery here has been postponed indefinitely by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board said that it was staying the election pending the outcome of arbitration and related court proceedings involving unfair labor practice charges against the company. The election had been set for July 19-20.

The arbitration dates back to 1976 when Coors unilaterally moved to turn certain higher-paying job classifications—lead man, assistant lead man, and utility man—into company positions. About 300 workers were involved.

The union filed a grievance, alleging that the unit would be numerically diminished by the employer's action, and an arbiter last year sustained the union's position.

Coors refused to comply with the arbiter's decision, however, and the union subsequently filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB. The NLRB regional director in Denver dismissed the charges in June, but the union appealed the dismissal.

The NLRB ruled that "under the circumstances of this case it would be inappropriate to proceed with the scheduled election and accordingly the election is stayed. . . .

"At such time as the arbitration and related enforcement proceedings are brought to a conclusion," the board said, "the regional director shall consider anew the propriety of conducting an election in this case."

The union cited Coors' refusal to abide by the arbitration as another example of the company's refusal to live up to its contract with the workers. The pact, which has since expired, called for binding arbitration in disputes between the company and the union.

Local 366 members were forced to strike the brewery in April 1977 when management refused to negotiate a new agreement unless the union agreed to give away long-held working conditions and benefits. One of the company's demands was for the contractual right to force any worker to submit to a so-called lie detector test or body search at the whim of a supervisor.

Coors also sought other regressive changes, which would eliminate seniority in shift assignments, job bidding, layoffs and recall. Organized labor is conducting a nationwide consumer boycott of Coors beer until an equitable contract is worked out.

The boycott has had its effect on the company, which reported barrel-beer sales dropped 7.5 percent and net income fell 31 percent for the 12 weeks ended June 11 from the comparable 1977 period.

In 2 Missouri Districts:

Labor Challenges Void RTW Petitions

Jefferson City, Mo.—Missouri Sec. of State James Kirkpatrick, acting on organized labor's charges of widespread irregularities in obtaining signatures for a vote on a "right-to-work" amendment, has thrown out initiative petitions in two congressional districts, and is checking the validity of petitions in the state's eight other districts.

If petitions in two other districts are disqualified, the proposed amendment would not appear on the November ballot. A decision on whether the referendum will go to the voters is not expected before the end of August.

Kirkpatrick's action followed charges by labor that the so-called Freedom to Work Committee had improperly obtained signatures for the petitions. The state AFL-CIO cited forgeries, failure to witness signatures, and improper notarization among other improprieties.

The state AFL-CIO is part of the United Labor Committee that is strongly opposing the "right-to-work" effort. The coalition also includes Auto Workers, Mine Workers, and Teamsters.

The petitions, containing some 234,000 signatures, were filed on July 6. To get on the ballot, a proposed constitutional amendment must have a number of valid petitioning signatures equal to 8 percent of the number of voters who cast ballots in the last general election in seven districts.

In throwing out the petitions in the 1st District, Kirkpatrick found an insufficient number of signatures while, in the 3rd District, there were not enough signatures of legally registered voters. The two districts are in the St. Louis area.

President James Meyers of the state AFL-CIO said he thought that petitions in five other districts might also be disqualified. The labor coalition is examining all signatures for their validity, and forwarding evidence of irregularities to the Secretary of State. Kirkpatrick in turn is referring the evidence to county prosecutors.

In addition, lawyers for the United Labor Committee have begun a legal action against the RTW group, citing flaws in the form and language of the proposed amendment. As written, the amendment would invalidate existing union contracts in their entirety if they contained a union shop clause.

Meyers estimated that the Freedom to Work Committee has spent about $2 million over the past year to make Missouri the 21st "right-to-work" state. It failed in an earlier attempt to get a RTW law through the state legislature.

Contract Renewed For Skill Training

The Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers will train an additional 350 underemployed workers for better jobs under a $571,000 Labor Dept. contract renewal.

The program stresses the upgrading of presently employed minority persons, women, veterans and people with language difficulties.

Training will be in such occupations as dyer, weaver, loom fixer and comparable skills. The program will be conducted through subcontracts with employers who have collective bargaining agreements with the union.

State Lag on No-Fault Spurs Call for Action

The AFL-CIO reiterated its support for a federal no-fault auto insurance law and urged the full House Commerce Committee to approve a bill that has been endorsed by its Consumer Protection subcommittee.

The bill would require states to enact no-fault laws that meet or exceed federal standards. Under the no-fault concept, persons injured in an automobile accident are assured of receiving prompt compensation for expenses and lost income without the need for a civil trial to determine the party at fault and to set the amount of compensation. Lawsuits would be allowed for only the more serious injuries.

In a letter to House committee members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said reliance on states to act has been misplaced.

Only 16 states have passed no-fault laws, he said, and most of them appear to have been drawn up to benefit trial lawyers rather than consumers.

"While these laws do provide better and faster benefit payments to more accident victims than under the previous fault system, they contain weak restrictions on lawsuits for minor accidents. This loophole has been in part responsible for premium rate increases," Biemiller said.

The bill, like a companion measure that cleared the Senate Commerce Committee last May, is patterned after the Michigan law, which Biemiller termed "the most successful state no-fault plan."

No-fault has been before Congress since a three-year Dept. of Transportation study, completed in 1971, concluded that the present system of compensating accident victims poorly serves accident victims and purchasers of auto insurance alike.

A powerful lobby of trial lawyers has up to now thwarted legislation in both the House and Senate. The Senate passed a no-fault bill in 1974 but it died when the House failed to act. But in 1976, the Senate killed a no-fault bill by sending it back to committee.

SHARING IN THE Myrtle Wreath awards that the Greater Washington Area Chapter of Hadassah presents for distinguished service are Israeli Ambassador and Mrs. Simcha Dinitz, left, and AFL-CIO President George Meany. Making the presentation for Hadassah were Ann Eden and Ruthy Cohen.

Backs Postal Bill:

ILPA Cites Threat Of Rate Censorship

The International Labor Press Association has urged a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee to approve a postal service bill necessary to the survival of many non-profit publications and to reject an amendment that would impose "censorship by price" on union newspapers.

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack endorsed, with some suggested improvements, a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman John Glenn (D-Ohio) that would avert threatened cutbacks in postal services and the further decimation of non-profit publications by another big round of postage increases. A similar bill passed the House last April.

But the ILPA warned against the censorship threat of a proposed amendment that is clearly aimed at the labor press, although it would apply also to publications of religious organizations, public interest groups and other non-profit organizations that are entitled to the lowest second-class postage rate.

The amendment, proposed by Sen. William V. Roth (R-Del.), would deny the non-profit postage rate to any issue of a publication that carries "any item which directly supports or opposes the candidacy of any individual" for nomination or election to any federal office.

Thus, a union newspaper that reports a political endorsement voted at a union convention would presumably be penalized by a stiff jump in postage costs. By contrast, an ILPA analysis noted, a commercial newspaper could report the union action or make its own editorial recommendation for an election without losing its subsidized "in-county" postage rate.

On the provisions of the Glenn bill, Zack said a substantial public service subsidy is necessary to halt the destructive combination of cutbacks in postal services and sharp increases in postage rates.

Its provisions include:

- A four-year commitment to retain the first-class postage rate for individuals at 15 cents, a step the ILPA said would help restore public confidence in the postal service.
- Presidential appointment of the chairman of the Board of Governors of the postal service. "Additionally," the ILPA testified, "we urge the committee to consider requiring that the Postmaster General be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate," as the House bill provides.
- Continuation of the present $920 million annual public service subsidy through fiscal 1982, with additional appropriations when necessary to make up a deficit. The ILPA urged a $1.5 billion subsidy, including specific instructions to maintain six-day delivery of mail and other public services.
- Establishing criteria for setting of postal rates, including a 60 percent ceiling on the amount of direct mail costs that could be attributed to a particular class of mail in calculating the rate for that class. Such a ceiling would be "of definite value to non-profit publications," the ILPA said. Zack suggested that the bill include a definition of attributable costs as a guide to the rate-setting body.

The ILPA urged the Senate panel to reject any attempt to compel higher rates for parcel post—as a House-passed amendment would mandate.

BASEBALL FANS entering Shea Stadium to see the New York Mets play were asked by these young Frontlash volunteers to sign petitions urging senators to support the Labor Law Reform bill when it comes back to the Senate floor. The petition drive was being carried out in shops and job sites throughout the nation, as well as in neighborhood street corners and shopping centers.

Meany Calls for Health Program With Emphasis on Preventive Care

(Continued from Page 1)

ters have frequently clashed.

Kennedy, who is the leading congressional advocate of national health insurance, chairs a Senate health subcommittee that has often been harsh on organized medicine. Last January, however, in an address to the AMA's annual leadership conference, he expressed the hope that despite their disagreements they could join as allies in developing a national strategy for disease prevention.

Kennedy's promptings led to the three-day conference, cosponsored by the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers, and 10 other national organizations.

"Five years ago, if Sen. Kennedy had been told he would be introducing me at a conference on health care cosponsored by himself and the American Medical Association," President Meany bantered in his opening remarks, "I am sure he would have prescribed immediate mental care." The AFL-CIO has been a principal backer of the national Health Security bill introduced in Congress by Kennedy and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.).

But, as Meany observed, "all of us here realize that we have common problems, common goals, and that we can work together" toward a common solution.

"If we can map a positive health strategy for the 1980s, maybe—just maybe—we will find that the differences in philosophy over national health insurance will become more narrow," Meany said.

Achieving good health and preventing illness would result in significant side benefits for the economy as well as an improved quality of existence and longer lives, Meany noted.

"Here's one small economic example—the common cold. The common cold has a far greater impact, in terms of lost productivity and lost work time, than all strikes put together," he said.

Disease prevention also would eliminate some of the health factors that compound many lingering social problems in America, Meany said. A baby born to a poor family that cannot afford adequate health care, can expect twice as much illness during his or her lifetime, four times as much chronic sickness, three times as much heart disease, seven times as many eye defects, and five times as much mental retardation and nervous disorder as a baby born to a more affluent family, Meany observed.

The increased emphasis on immunization of children launched by the Carter Administration must be continued, Meany said, and vision, hearing, and dental screening of pre-school children to spot problems as early as possible should be stepped up.

Meany also called for a greater emphasis on youth physical fitness programs and expansion of health education in the public schools on issues such as drinking, nutrition, smoking, and drug abuse.

"If we do all this successfully, then young people should be healthier when they reach working age," Meany said. "But, as the country is finding out, keeping them alive and healthy in the workplace may be a more complex problem and a more expensive one.

"If we are serious about preventing sickness . . . then there must be an end to phony arguments about cleaning up the workplaces." Millions of workers are daily and needlessly exposed to cancer-causing chemicals and other hazards, Meany said, yet "too few doctors, business leaders, and political leaders are concerned about cleaning up the workplace as a means of preventing illness and death."

In his address, Sen. Kennedy called for vigorous enforcement of laws to guard the workplace and environment against poisons, for basic biomedical research on disease prevention, for studies of ways to apply research knowledge, and for making preventive services such as prenatal care "widely and easily available," with no one denied them "because they cannot afford to pay."

Kennedy said that passage of the National Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Act, which he and others recently introduced in Congress, would provide the beginnings of a comprehensive national health prevention program.

Labor Reaffirms Stand For Job Opportunity

(Continued from Page 1)

"So the legislative wars are not over," Kirkland reminded the conference participants. "Doing all we can with our own affirmative action programs, we are still left with legislative action and political action as the chief tools of progress."

Labor "has been involved up to the hilt in every battle involving equal opportunity," Kirkland said, and that will continue.

He called for continued strengthening of "the coalition of civil rights and labor organizations, women's groups, religious bodies and individuals of good will."

The coalition must do more than ever, he urged, "to match the huge increase in activity by right-wing organizations that are implacably opposed to all our goals."

Kirkland acknowledged that the trade union movement has had its share of problems with discrimination. But recognizing that, he said, the AFL-CIO actively pressed for the equal employment opportunity protections of the Civil Rights Act. He quoted AFL-CIO President George Meany as telling Congress frankly that the union movement found that good will and idealistic policy statements weren't enough. "We need the force of law to carry out our own principles," Meany had testified.

The outcome, Kirkland said, was a law "guaranteeing equal rights in the job market, in the workplace and in the union hall."

The same reasoning applies to the Equal Rights Amendment to prohibit discrimination because of sex, Kirkland said. Even though union constitutions bar sex discrimination, "we intend to stay in the fight for ERA as long as it takes to complete ratification."

In the struggle for human rights, economic and social justice, Kirkland told the NAACP, "we need each other as never before."

'We're in This Together!'

Control Urged Over Energy Monopolies

(Continued from Page 1)

the federation urged the committees to "report out legislation that will end control of competing energy sources by major oil companies."

The letters cited the fundamental conflict between the public's need for maximum development of every energy source and the major oil companies, whose prime goals are high prices and profits.

Current trends indicate increasing concentration of ownership in the energy field, the letters said, pointing out that 14 of the top 20 coal reserve holders are oil companies and that 11 oil and natural gas combines account for more than half of domestic uranium capacity.

"The control over more than one energy resource lessens the incentive for oil companies to develop energy sources which would compete with oil and natural gas," the AFL-CIO added. "We cannot expect the oil companies to rapidly expand the production of coal and uranium and to invest in the development of new energy sources when that expansion will compete with and lower the profitability of oil and natural gas."

The federation observed that the price of coal and uranium increased rapidly—by two and one-half and five times, respectively—after the OPEC oil price hikes in 1974, but that little of the price increase was attributable to higher production costs. The increases were "directly related to the lack of competition in the production of these fuels," the letters pointed out.

The Worker's Health

MILLIONS OF WORKERS are daily—and needlessly—exposed to chemicals that cause cancer, attack the nervous system, disrupt the digestive and metabolic processes, destroy reproductive organs.

Some of these agents cause an immediate reaction; others, such as asbestos, collect in vital organs and remain dormant for years, only to begin their destruction years later.

There is no vaccine to prevent illness and death from health hazards in the workplace. There is no miracle cure for those taken ill. And, worse yet, too few doctors, business leaders and political leaders are concerned about cleaning up the workplace as a means of preventing illness and death.

We remember 1976, when the Congress approved $135 million to fight swine flu—that epidemic which never appeared. Yet, while 100,000 men and women die each year from occupational diseases, OSHA has a budget of only $136 million. And yearly there are attempts to gut this program for saving the lives of workers.

If an epidemic swept this nation killing 100,000 Americans, the Congress would spare no expense to find a cure. Why, then, this nickel-and-dime approach to making the workplace healthier?

IGNORING, rather than eliminating, occupational health hazards can be more costly. There is a tremendous cost in lost productivity when once healthy workers are placed on disability. There are all those hospital beds, all that expensive equipment involved in the process of trying to cure terminally ill patients or make them comfortable as they die.

Today, there are 22 million who work with toxic substances. Another 50 million Americans have been exposed in the past. How, when and where these toxic agents will begin to destroy healthy tissue no one knows. For the 11 million workers exposed to asbestos, it may be 40 years.

Obviously this nation must prevent occupational illness through reducing worker exposure to hazardous materials. But we must, as well, provide workers with periodic checkups and full medical information—from doctors of their own choosing, not just those on company payrolls.

The serious health problem created by hazardous workplaces is compounded by the method in which health care is purchased in the marketplace. Early diagnosis and treatment of occupationally related illnesses is vital. But routine physical examinations are often not covered by health insurance and must be paid for out of a worker's pocket. They simply cannot afford it, and so they wait until the symptoms become more severe, treatment more costly, hospitalization more likely and the prospects of a cure more remote.

So long as preventive health care is effectively denied to workers and their families through deductibles and co-insurance, there will never be a truly effective preventive health care program in America—except for those who can afford to pay the bills.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO President George Meany to a Conference on Positive Health Strategies.

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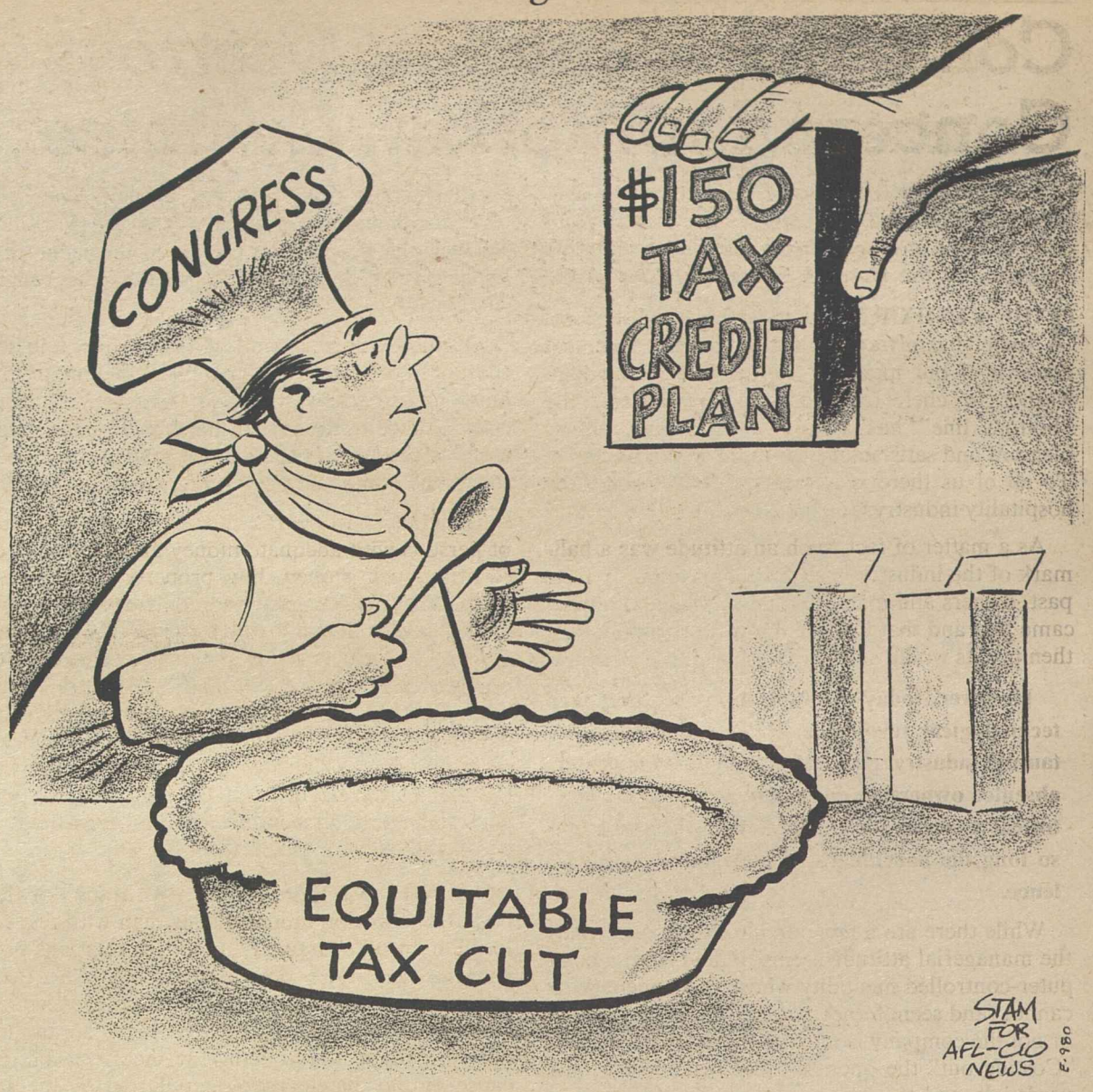

Non-Tariff Barriers:

Unwritten Code Blocks Entry Of Imports to Japanese Market

By Gus Tyler

STEVEN REMPELL is a 35-year-old American who made the big blunder of trying to engage in free enterprise in Japan. Four years ago, he started a liquor importing business in that country, got off to a flying start, and soon proved that he could undersell giant corporations like Suntory, Mitsubishi and Kirin.

For this, Japan should have given him a medal. In recent talks with U.S. officials, Japanese spokesmen have declared that they are eager to encourage imports into Japan to reduce an embarrassing trade surplus. Rempell was indeed doing his little bit to raise imports.

The Japanese also said that what Americans should do to penetrate the Japanese market is to improve selling strategies. And, indeed, Rempell was doing just that.

The young American, a mathematics graduate of Cornell University and a former executive of IBM, was applying his arithmetic and business acumen to undersell his established Japanese competitors. For the Remy Martin that he imported from Hong Kong at less than $5 a bottle (including duties) he charged $30—a handsome profit—but still well below the going price of $50 a bottle. He did the same with Jack Daniels Black Label, Steinhager Gin, and Chivas Regal.

A few months after he launched his business, Rempell was arrested and charged with underinvoicing. His property was confiscated and he was thrown into prison—in a filthy overcrowded cage. The presumption was that he was guilty until proven innocent. And now, four years later, his case comes to a head.

Whatever the Rempell story tells us about the legal system, the sad saga tells us a great deal about why Japan had a $9 billion trade surplus with the United States last year and why the surplus is running even bigger this year: Japan will go to almost any length to shut out imports.

The Japanese system is simple. The government wants few or no imports, but does not wish to give that public impression. So they set moderate tariffs.

They then proceed to set up non-tariff barriers—a tangle of tricks to trip up anyone who tries to get into the Japanese market from abroad. One such non-tariff barrier is to restrict the selling of the import to an approved company whose outrageously high prices will hold down sales of the imported product in the country.

THIS REQUIRES close cooperation between the company and the country, of course. But as Henry Scott-Stokes knowledgeably reports in the New York Times (July 10): "The large companies dominate society, and pay politicians to help them. When someone breaks the unwritten code, as did Mr. Rempell, signals are given and the interloper is put down."

However the Rempell trial turns out, Japan will have made its point: the door is closed. And if you don't believe it, you are likely to end up as a prisoner behind a closed door.

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The Monopoly Grip On Energy Sources

The oil companies' control over a large share of coal and uranium is well documented and the trend is toward even greater control of these resources. Fourteen of the top 20 coal reserve holders are oil companies and 11 oil and gas companies account for more than half of domestic uranium capacity. The oil companies have also leased a large amount of land containing shale oil.

The price of coal and uranium increased rapidly after the OPEC oil price hikes. Coal prices are now two and a half times higher and uranium prices have increased more than fivefold. The rapid increase in coal and uranium prices are directly related to the lack of competition in the production of these fuels. Reserves of coal and uranium are plentiful and the price increases can be justified only in part by increased production costs.

These rapid price increases have hurt the American consumer, increased the damage to the American economy, and lessened the incentive to switch to these fuels from oil and natural gas.

—AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

In 'Hospitality Industry':

Computer Mentality Destroys Concern for Worker, Customer

The following is excerpted from "Can Management See Past the Dollar Signs?" in the July 1978 issue of the Catering Industry Employee, monthly magazine of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees.

THE COMFORT and satisfaction of the customer has always been the first and foremost concern of our members on the job. From dishwasher to chef, from busboy to waitress, the "bottom line" has always been making things pleasant and satisfactory for those whom we serve. To all of us there is a great pride in being "the hospitality industry."

As a matter of fact, such an attitude was a hallmark of the industry itself for many years. In days past, owners and managers felt service and quality came first and that if those things were maintained then profits would surely follow.

However, today the indications are that the technological revolution in the hotel and restaurant industry, characterized by fast foods and absentee ownership, is rapidly changing the historical concern for the customer that was for so long the benchmark of the industry's excellence.

While there are a few notable exceptions, today the managerial attitude seems to flow from a computer-controlled mentality whose component parts cannot (and seem to not want to) measure whether or not the company is making the customer happy. "Costing out" the operation has become the only yardstick, and the "numbers game" of how many customers, how much did they spend and how much did we make is the only statistical food the computer can digest or produce. The human elements of service and consideration cannot be computerized, and more and more the computer is king.

Consider for a moment the "enticement device" in this industry of the franchise wherein famous corporate names are sold to folks who want to take a fling at the hotel and restaurant business. In most cases those "famous names" have been built through the blood, sweat and tears of pioneer families in this industry, men and women who struggled and took part in every operation of the establishment from sweeping the kitchen to greeting famous guests in order to make their name a trademark of quality in this great and noble industry. They would have considered a poorly treated customer as a greater liability than bankruptcy.

In "Franchise America" today, many of those famous names adorn establishments as though their descendants were right inside the door waiting to greet you and supervise your comfort, when, in reality, the owner is an absentee investor whose concern for the enterprise is precisely the same as his concern for a piece of stock he buys on the market—"Is it making a buck? And if it isn't, do something so that it will or get rid of it!" Further, the people who pioneered the name that hangs on the door probably wouldn't be caught dead inside.

Only to a degree is all of this different in the case of the newer financial phenomenon of the hotel industry known as the "management contract." While in the case of the franchise the name alone is peddled, in the case of management contracts, the name and managerial knowhow is sold.

Generally it works like this: a person or a group of persons with adequate money and/or means of securing such money, buy property and erect a hotel. They then engage and contract with a "big name" hotel company which, under the contract, agrees to place its name on the building and to operate the enterprise. Normally the contract provides that the payment on operating costs each month—including the hotel company's management fee—is the first item of business. Following that comes the payment of the debt service, perhaps something for contingency, and then the rest is distributed as profits, if there are any.

AT NO POINT are the negative results of this de-personalization more obvious than with respect to the industry's employer-employee relations policies as they have deteriorated today. Further, the atrocious employee relations policies which characterize most of today's hotel-restaurant industry, can be found today at the heart of the cause of the disintegrating reputation of the industry.

No single element of those policies is more damaging than the resist-the-union-at-any-cost attitude which has become so common among managers in the industry.

One gets the feeling that the present-day "breed" of management considers the unionization of "his workers" as proof that he has failed as a manager. He seems to feel, (and with probable good cause) that those absentee bosses will give him high marks more for his ability to frustrate unionization than to maintain a high quality of comfort in the rooms of the establishment he manages or to provide a steak dinner where the entree looks like something more than a refugee from a shoe repair shop.

Quality is the crucial element upon which improvement must be built and that applies to this industry's employee practices as well as its customer practices. As a matter of fact the latter cannot be accomplished without the former.

Sooner or later this industry must realize that the partnership between employer and employee is a more crucial element of sucess in the hotel and restaurant industry than in any other business.

'Faulty Memories':

Congress Undercuts Carter On Essential Consumer Issues

PRESIDENT CARTER has earned high marks for his efforts on behalf of consumers, union consumer lobbyist Evelyn Dubrow said on Labor News Conference, but she noted that the Administration has still not convinced Congress that consumer issues carry a high priority.

Dubrow, a vice president and Washington representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers, charged that many members of Congress who campaigned strongly on consumer causes develop "faulty memories" when called upon for help on specific consumer measures.

Even though the Administration and its representatives have worked hard for consumer interests, Dubrow said, efforts have fallen short in "making it clear to Congress that the Administration is seriously concerned."

Dubrow said that "the freshman class and the sophomore class of Congress are feeling very sensitive" about having been elected as Democrats from heavily Republican districts in the wake of the Watergate backlash. She said that "as elections come closer, they begin to feel that they ought to be a little more conservative," and that shows up particularly on consumer measures.

"A lot of them get more scared than they have to be," she asserted. She said that is reflected in their reaction to the California Proposition 13 amendment. She said that adoption of Proposition 13 will prove to be a bad move, and that "a number of people who voted for it are going to rue the day that they did." She cited the case of the California telephone company which will "get a bonanza out of Proposition 13," but has stated flatly that it "does not intend to give the consumer any rebate from that windfall."

Dubrow predicted that candidates are going to have to take more clear and specific stands on consumer issues in upcoming elections, with voters demanding "more precise answers on precise pieces of legislation."

Dubrow was questioned by David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

FEDERAL NO-FAULT auto insurance, a plan that would take much of the financial pain out of the suffering that comes from a bad traffic accident, is again being debated by Congress. The outcome could have a dramatic effect on every American who rides the highways.

The basic theory behind no-fault is that if you've been hurt in an accident, what's most important is that you be made well, both physically and financially, as soon as possible. Determining who hit whom is not as important, no-fault proponents argue, as getting the injured parties back on their feet.

The theory apparently has some merit—16 states have adopted one form or another of no-fault, and Congress has been debating a federal plan off and on since 1971. The Senate passed it once and debated it twice more only to send it back to committee. The House never has voted on it.

Some no-fault supporters say the legislation hasn't made it into law because of heavy pressure exerted by the nation's trial lawyers, who have a lot of money at stake. In 1977, no-fault proponents say, lawyers in accident cases collected about $1.5 billion as their 'cut' in court settlements. Under no-fault, only the most serious, permanent disabilities would end up in court.

No-fault would work like this: An accident victim protected by a no-fault policy, regardless of how or why the accident occurred, would automatically be eligible for up to $100,000 for payment of medical and rehabilitation expenses; up to $12,000 for lost wages; up to $7,000 for "replacement services" (to hire someone to do tasks which the injured person cannot perform), and up to $1,000 in funeral and death benefits. Payments would come within 30 days of proof of injury or loss.

Those figures are the minimums required by the proposed federal law; states could opt for higher amounts.

If injuries were unusually serious and/or the threat to future earning power severe, as in the case of someone paralyzed in a wreck, the victim would still be able to sue for further damages. So, while the trial lawyers wouldn't be out of business, their practice under federal no-fault would be limited to only the most serious accidents.

The federal no-fault plan would require all drivers to be insured, and wouldn't allow insurance companies to cancel policies as soon as a driver has an accident. The plan wouldn't compensate for property damage.

A June 1977 study by the U.S. Dept. of Transportation concluded that "no-fault automobile insurance works." The study examined the success of the 16 state programs to underscore its claim: Benefits for victims of accidents ranged between 60 cents and 70 cents of every auto insurance policy premium dollar, while in "fault" states the victims averaged only 44 cents returned for each dollar spent.

SOME CRITICS of no-fault have argued the system will make insurance premiums soar. Not so, according to studies by several of the no-fault states. What premium increases there have been have stemmed from inflation, not because of the system itself.

Federal no-fault auto insurance has been endorsed by President Carter, who was governor of Georgia when that state enacted its no-fault law. It also is supported by a number of insurance companies, the AFL-CIO, the Consumer Federation of America and a score of other groups.

A coalition fighting for adoption of the plan, the Committee for Consumers No-Fault, observed that the National Association of Trial Lawyers is largely responsible for the failure of no-fault legislation to get through more states than it has, and through the federal legislative process as well. The committee said trial lawyers donated in excess of $300,000 to anti-no-fault candidates in the 1976 elections and to the political opponents of those who favor the plan.

No-fault auto insurance makes sense and, based on the experience in individual states, the time has come to enact a federal law.

PRESIDENT CARTER RATES high marks for his efforts to help consumers, but his Administration seems unable to convince Congress that these are high priority issues, Vice President Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers said. Questioning her on Labor News Conference were David Prosten, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Landlord-Tenant Relations Growing Consumer Problem

By Sidney Margolius

RENTERS HAVE BECOME more vocal in their complaints and more demanding of rights and protection from public officials now that many see their renting situation no longer as temporary but of longer, even indefinite duration.

Young families and elderly ones are those hardest hit by the housing shortage and rising rents.

In California, state officials say landlord-tenant relations have become a major consumer problem. In Boston, the Massachusetts attorney general finds landlord-tenant problems are outranked only by auto complaints. In Virginia, Fairfax County officials reported last fall that tenant-landlord relations were at the top of the complaint list.

In many other areas new regulations give tenants more protection on such frequent sources of wrangles as "habitable premises" and security deposits.

The Chicago real estate board voluntarily eased contract provisions which critics say are usually weighted on the side of the landlords.

The landlords, too, have their grievances. Some small ones complain in letters to this writer about the poor care renters give premises.

A main source of problems, say California's attorney general, is the standard printed rental forms "which cannot be understood by the average renter or which attempt to circumvent legal protections granted to tenants by the legislature."

He cites a list of clauses he considers unfair, which can be used by renters in other areas, too, as a checklist to scrutinize pre-printed lease forms given to them to sign or even already in effect:

- Clauses in which tenants waive their right to require that the landlord, except in emergencies, give 24 hours notice before entering an apartment.
- Waivers of any requirement that the landlord exercise care so that the tenant is not injured nor his property damaged.
- Waivers of tenants' right to receive legal notices, and of the right to safeguards for belongings they may leave at the apartment when terminating the tenancy or which may be there if the tenant defaults on rent.
- Provisions giving the landlord an unlawful right of entry if rent isn't paid on time.
- Assessments of prohibited liquidated damages or clauses giving landlords the right to collect attorney fees and costs in any action brought on the lease without also stating that if the tenant wins he, too, can recover such costs and fees.

Be especially cautious about leases which waive your legal rights to a court hearing in event of a dispute with the landlord, warns the Syracuse, N.Y., consumer affairs department. The controversial clauses making the tenant responsible for the landlord's legal costs in a dispute tend to discourage the tenant from suing to get his rights.

A FREQUENT PROBLEM is that even when local laws do provide specified rights for tenants, they may have to go to court to secure them. Tenants have the burden of having to get a lawyer at a high price while large commercial landlords usually have attorneys on a retainer.

It's also important to try to get the right to sublet written into your lease, especially on long leases. This right can be a lifesaver if you later find you have to move.

While small landlords often complain about tenants' lack of care, with one complaining that it took six months to renovate a dwelling abandoned by a tenant, sometimes landlords' own failures to provide "habitable premises" lead to disputes.

The usual protection that tenants have is a "warranty of habitability" clause found in many leases. It requires the landlord to guarantee that the premises are safe for human habitation. New York State has enacted a law recognizing that even without a specific clause the rental of residential premises implies a warranty that they are "fit for human habitation and for the uses reasonably intended by the party," Stephen Mindell, assistant state attorney general, advises.

Two other frequent grievances we found in a survey of a number of state authorities are failure to return security deposits, and refusal to allow sublets. The Syracuse consumer affairs department charged that security deposits have come to be regarded as extra income by many landlords. The department advises making a list of damages already in existence when you move in, and having the landlord sign and date the list, or having other witnesses observe the defects and sign the list.

Massachusetts recently enacted a law limiting tenant deposits to just the last month's rent. Moreover, any security deposit must be placed in an escrow account by the landlord and returned with interest within 30 days of the end of the lease term.

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HONORARY DOCTORAL DEGREE is awarded Director Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services by President J. Donald Monan, S.J., of Boston College. Perlis, at right, was honored for his work in developing organized labor's participation in social welfare activities at both the national and international levels.

'The Other Economy':

Study Bares Myths On Working Poor

By Bayard Rustin

ANYONE CONCERNED with the economic squeeze on workers and poor people should read Gus Tyler's penetrating new study titled The Other Economy: America's Working Poor. Appearing in a recent issue of the New Leader magazine, the study lays bare the poverty, deprivation, and glaring inequalities that co-exist with affluence and wealth.

Tyler's study effectively challenges two dangerous political trends that seem to be sweeping America. The first—which is especially popular among some intellectuals and politicians—is a curious and premature celebration of universal or near-universal "affluence." According to the proponents of this new social myth, we need only "mop up" the remaining vestiges of poverty by either motivating or quietly abandoning those who cling so stubbornly to the nefarious "welfare ethic." America, we are confidently told, has achieved plenty in our own time.

This smug complacency has given birth to a second disturbing trend—the ever popular idea that social problems are best solved by the nimble fingers of the market's "invisible hand."

Tyler shows these myths for what they are—simple myths. All is not so rosy, according to the study, and the root causes of our social problems won't be found in bloated federal budgets, fat workers, welfare chiselers, or a tax system which unfairly penalizes business activity. By illustrating the endemic and almost radical inequality that characterizes the American economic system, Tyler reminds us that the problem is so serious, and so broad-based, that it requires a social solution, not a "trickle-down" strategy.

A social solution, of course, presupposes the existence of a strong political coalition—including black people—capable of mobilizing mass support for fundamental change in the American economic system. But in light of recent political events I fear we will face increasing difficulties in protecting and enlarging the progressive coalition, a coalition which is, ironically, losing the votes of many Americans who live and work in Tyler's "Other Economy."

HERE IS THE CENTRAL PARADOX arising from Tyler's study: because of apathy, internal division, and simple confusion, the political power of "The Other Economy" is either under-utilized or unwittingly aligned with forces committed to the continued subjugation of "The Other Economy." In a very real sense, "The Other Economy" is its own jailer and prosecutor. But it also has the potential for becoming its own liberator.

As I see it, those of us concerned with the problems of "The Other Economy" must once again become the molders of political debate in America. Through our own programmatic sloppiness and intellectual exhaustion, we have virtually abandoned the field to the slick "anti-tax" hucksters who contend that every decent social welfare program of the last 20 years has somehow been a disaster for the economy. And the fact that so many in "The Other Economy" eagerly buy these new economic fallacies is, in large measure, our own fault.

If we are to succeed in reversing the conservative trend, a trend which will perpetuate and aggravate the problems of black workers in "The Other Economy," we must vigorously confront the essentially regressive policies of the so-called New Right.

We must unmask the blatant injustices of the present tax system, and advocate meaningful reform. And, most importantly, we must intelligently counter the increasingly popular belief that any and all public action inevitably worsens economic and social problems it sets out to solve.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Monkeying with Weather Can Trigger Ultimate Hurricane

By Jane Goodsell

DEAR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: I see in the papers that the Weather Modification Advisory Board has recommended a serious research and development program in "weather resources management" which they judge to be "scientifically possible and within sight."

I don't like to be a wet-blanket, but my advice to you is to think twice before you start monkeying around with the weather.

The Advisory Board recommends that before undertaking weather modification, you, the federal government, should consult "people in the area who are likely to be substantially affected." That seems to me an admirably democratic way of going about things, but think about it for a minute. As you've doubtless noticed, we Americans do not invariably see eye to eye on all subjects,and that includes the weather.

I happen to know this for a fact because I recently polled five passengers in a 1974 Dodge, asking them what sort of weather they hoped for on the coming weekend. One, a pert teenager who planned on perfecting her tan, had her fingers crossed for good, hot sunshine. An accountant who had scheduled a day on the river, hoped for one of those nice, gray overcasts when the fish bite best. An opthalmologist who aimed to fly kites with his six-year-old son, opted for a good brisk breeze thereby provoking glares from a lady who had a Saturday appointment to have her hair done. An account executive voted for a good rain so's he wouldn't have to water the lawn. So you see, it's not going to be all that easy to please all the people all of the time.

IF THAT'S NOT ENOUGH to give you pause, consider the special interest groups that will be on your neck, clamoring for preferential weather treatment. The rainwear and umbrella manufacturers will demand increased annual inches of rainfall in opposition to the bathing suit, beer and suntan lotion interests who will lobby along with summer resort owners for longer, hotter and drier summers. Little old ladies who worry about fracturing their hips will hold protest meetings against the pro-snow winter resort lobbyists.

The Postal Service will be hard put to keep up with the deluge of mail engendered by birdwatchers, ice skaters, skinny dippers, slalom racers, sandal-makers, furriers, farmers, mothers of brides, fairground operators, air-conditioning firms, and little kids who plan to get rich running lemonade stands, all demanding weather conducive to their particular interests. Do you really want to stir up that kettle of fish?

One last thought. The weather is just about the only problem, among the many besetting this country, that nobody blames on the federal government. Not now, they don't.

Federal Program Urged:

Nation's Aging Policy Lags As Population Grows Older

Despite the steady growth in the number of retired Americans and the aging population in general, the United States does not have a cohesive, national policy on aging, an article in the current issue of the American Federationist points out.

Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Lyndon Drew, the department's 1977-78 intern, deplore this policy gap in their article, The Injustices of Aging.

"Not only is the population generally aging," the authors note, "but the older population is growing older. A national policy is especially needed for retired persons over 75, an increasingly larger group and most likely to be disabled and in need of long-term care."

In 1950, only 32 percent of the population over 65 was 75 or older, they observe. By the year 2000, 45 percent will be 75 or over.

Older people have many problems that the rest of the population does not have, but their No. 1 problem is poverty, Seidman and Drew declare. And, they add, public programs fall far short of meeting the needs of the poverty-stricken elderly.

Their article in the federation's monthly magazine notes that 15 percent—or one out of seven—of Americans over 65 suffer from the degradation of poverty. One out of four is poor or "near poor" with incomes less than 25 percent over the poverty line.

Yet the special minimum social security benefit for people who have worked all their lives in low-wage industries falls below the poverty level as defined by the Social Security Administration. For 1977, that level was $242 per person and $303 per couple per month.

Starting in 1974, the federal government began to provide Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to aged, blind, and disabled people whose incomes were below a minimum national standard. But the program leaves something to be desired, the authors suggest.

"Half of those people eligible for SSI do not receive it. The Social Security Administration is spending a quarter of a million dollars to find out why," Seidman and Drew observe, "but whatever the reasons, approximately four million needy, aged, blind, and disabled people are not getting SSI payments to which they are entitled."

The cost of all aging programs totals about 5 percent of the gross national product, although 11 percent of the population is over 65 and a majority of the low-income aged receives all of its retirement income from the government, the article notes. Even with Medicare old people pay out more for health care than do younger people, the authors point out.

Public policy designed to redress the injustices of old age means first of all an adequate income, Seidman and Drew assert. They recommend increasing SSI benefit levels to at least the poverty level, and raising social security benefits as soon as possible to provide substantial replacement of pre-retirement disposable incomes for workers earning up to the median wage.

"Social security replaces on the average 58 percent of the wages of low-income workers and 35 percent of the wages of high-income workers," the authors observe. "The replacement rate should be higher for the lower-income workers because their retirement incomes are inadequate and private pension plans tend to be concentrated among workers earning median wages and above."

They also recommend cash transfers to families that provide shelter and care to a medically and financially dependent aged person, finding them far more cost-effective than the sometimes unnecessary extreme of indefinite institutionalization. This option has been successfully pursued in Great Britain, they note.

Next to income, health is the most important concern of retirees, the authors point out. "National health insurance should offer substitutes for traditional institutional care for our nation's elderly," they declare.

In another area, employment after retirement should not be a necessity but it should remain as an option, the article suggests. "Otherwise, a great national resource may be wasted. Older workers want only the opportunity to work without exploitation," the article observes.

Labor force participation among men 65 and older fell from 46 percent in 1950 to 22 percent in 1975. For men of age 55 to 64, the rate dropped from 87 to 76 percent, with most of the drop occurring since 1970.

The same demographic trends which project an aging population foresee a labor shortage if we achieve and maintain full employment, Seidman and Drew note. "Older workers should share the benefits of any long-term economic growth."

While income, health, and employment can help secure justice for old people, the elderly should participate in the determination of public policy to help win that justice, the authors declare.

The Older Americans Act authorized the establishment of advisory councils, consisting of representatives of the older population as well as the general public, to advise area agencies on aging on all matters relating to the administration of the plan and operations. But the advisory councils tend to be dominated by professionals, Seidman and Drew note.

"Too few of the elderly consumers who actually are active in these advisory councils represent the views of low-income retirees," they observe. "Planning, coordination, and advocacy by area agencies on aging cannot substitute for advocacy by retirees themselves."

The National Council of Senior Citizens, which has the strong support of the labor movement, offers an effective means for the elderly to get across their views, the article notes in conclusion:

"Retired workers and their retiree clubs need to assert their interests by joining with this organization with its 3.5 million members in over 3,500 clubs and organizations throughout the country.

"As the size of the aging population grows, the role of retiree organizations can increase. The needs for long-term care, for adequate income, health, employment, and service can be moved to the top of the political agenda."

JEWISH REFUGEES from Soviet Russia, Galina and Aron Chernobilsky, proudly sign union membership applications at the Perfection Garment Co. in Martinsburg, W.Va. Looking on is Shirley Adkins, business agent of Local 425 of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who with the help of an interpreter told the couple about the union they are joining and the role it played in the life of earlier generations of immigrants to the United States.

Soviet Immigrants Get Taste of Free Unionism

Martinsburg, W.Va.—Galina and Aron Chernobilsky, part of the modern exodus of Jews from discrimination and oppression in the Soviet Union, have become proud members of the union that an earlier generation of immigrants helped build.

Their new home is in West Virginia, far from the tenements of New York City's lower east side where the Ladies' Garment Workers was nurtured in the first decades of the century. But today's ILGWU has followed the garment shops that have dispersed across the country, and the Perfection Garment Co. in Martinsburg is a union shop under contract with Local 425.

The Chernobilsky family came to the United States just last spring, helped to settle by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and like those who came before them are learning to speak English.

Both had worked for a state garment factory in Kiev before they left Russia, and with the help of an interpreter they contrasted oppressive conditions there with the opportunities in the United States. They spoke of frequent compulsory Saturdays spent working without pay at the Kiev factory, of the dreariness of life in a totalitarian country and, especially, of the discrimination their two daughters faced because of their religion.

They are trying to learn as much as they can about their new country—and their new union.

Engineering School Marks 20th Year

Madison, Wis.—Some 60 full-time union representatives and staff members from all over the country attended this year's AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes here.

The two-week institutes are sponsored annually by the federation's Dept. of Research and the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus.

This was the 20th year that the institutes were held. Participants had a choice of one of two institutes. In the institute on establishing work standards, enrollees studied stop watch time study, work sampling, and predetermined motion time systems and their relationship to wage incentives. The second institute focused on job evaluation as a method of classifying jobs for pay purposes.

The institutes are designed to enable union staff workers to keep up with management's increasing use of various kinds of industrial engineering techniques in job design and evaluation.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald addressed this year's participants, speaking on trends in the general economy of interest to union members. Certificates were awarded to those who completed the institutes.

TIME STUDY TECHNIQUES are practiced by union representatives and staff members from all over the country at the 20th AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes. The institutes, held on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus, are designed to give union officials a working knowledge of the various systems used by management to set production and incentive work standards.

Slowdown in Growth Likely for Rest of '78

(Continued from Page 1)

the impact of inflation on the tax system is one necessary step. Tax reduction also will help us to combat inflation."

The apparent slowdown in economic growth has economists worried that a recession may be in the works next year, particularly if the Federal Reserve Board continues its high-interest, tight-money policies.

Last January, the Administration predicted that 1978 growth would be 4.7 percent. Earlier this month, it revised that figure to 4.1 percent. Now, Mrs. Kreps cautioned, "we will have to take a new look" at the revised projection.

Last year, the economy grew 4.9 percent. A 4 percent growth rate is just enough, economists say, to keep unemployment from rising, although in the last year the jobless rate has fallen faster due to direct job-creation programs.

Consumer spending in the second quarter rose $47.3 billion, compared with $21.5 billion in the first quarter. Personal savings fell to 5.3 percent of "disposable"—after-tax—personal income from 5.9 percent in the first quarter.

The increase in inflation at an annual rate of 10.1 percent during the second quarter was the highest since the 10.7 percent rise in the first quarter of 1975. Food prices rose at a 17 percent rate, while other prices increased at about 7 percent.

The Administration's projected inflation rate for the year is 7.2 percent.

CORRECTION

The union convention listing in the July 15 issue of the AFL-CIO News was a year off in the case of the Railway Signalmen. The union's Chicago convention will be in August of 1979, not this year.

Over HUD Regulations:

Housing Bills Differ On Legislative Veto

The House and Senate passed similar bills authorizing continued funding of housing and community development programs, but final congressional action could be held up by a dispute over a so-called "legislative veto" provision.

The House passed but the Senate rejected an amendment that would give either body the right to block regulations issued by the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development by adopting a resolution of disapproval within 90 days.

President Carter served notice that he considers such a congressional veto unconstitutional and will not abide by it. In a letter to House members opposing its adoption, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said it would hamstring government programs and infringe on the separation of powers of the executive and legislative branches.

At least in part, the House action was seen as opposing efforts by HUD Sec. Patricia Harris to channel a larger share of community development block grants to projects assisting low- and moderate-income persons. The House position has been to give communities the maximum freedom in using the funds. But the dispute was also seen as part of a larger effort, chiefly by conservatives, to require congressional review of all agency regulations.

Both bills include portions of President Carter's urban program, in addition to renewing funding authority for existing programs.

One addition nearly doubles funding for low-interest rehabilitation loans, primarily to low- and moderate-income homeowners.

Another section authorizes financial aid to low-rent FHA-insured housing projects that face serious money problems because of rising costs of utilities and other expenses. Also in both bills funds are earmarked for housing assistance and related facilities for non-elderly handicapped persons.

In an important expansion of services for the elderly and handicapped, a new program directs HUD to contract with public housing agencies and nonprofit groups that sponsor housing projects to provide supportive services including hot meals and, where needed, the type of assistance to the aged and infirmed that can enable them to carry on without being institutionalized.

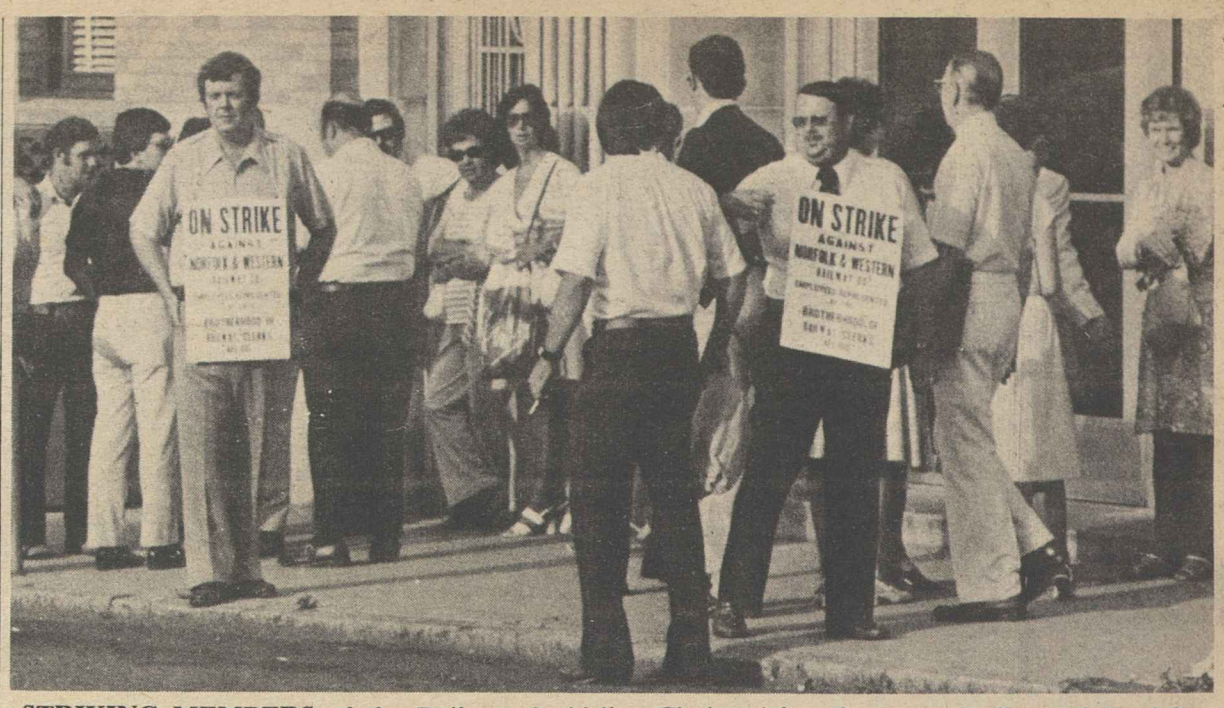
Early in the bill's progress through the House, a labor-opposed attempt to waive the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements for neighborhood rehabilitation projects was defeated, 218-173.

On the Senate side, a liberal attempt to increase substantially the funding level for federally subsidized low-income housing lost out in the face of Administration opposition. The Senate Banking Committee, at the urging of Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) but over the opposition of Committee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.), had voted 9-8 to step up the low-income rental housing program to fund about 450,000 apartment units instead of the 375,000 level sought by the Administration. The Senate cut the amount back to the budget level on a 60-21 vote.

To be resolved by the House-Senate conference committee is the eligibility standard for the Urban Development Action Grant program, which provides extra funds for economic development programs to cities meeting criteria of need such as lack of growth, deterioration of buildings and high unemployment. The Senate adopted an amendment that would allow cities with "pockets of poverty" to qualify for a share of the funds.

The change was sought by senators from Sun Belt states, where cities that are too prosperous to qualify under the present program sometimes have deteriorated areas that would meet the test.

Both bills would add a new subsidy loan program to help the poorest rural families purchase homes. They would put in 25 percent of their income for total shelter costs —including payments and taxes.



STRIKING MEMBERS of the Railway & Airline Clerks picket the general offices of Norfolk & Western Railway in Roanoke, Va. The walkout by nearly 5,000 BRAC members, which began July 10 over a two-year dispute on job security issues, virtually shut down all operations of the railroad. N&W has been attempting to operate some trains with its own supervisors and supervisors borrowed from other railroads but with little success, BRAC reported.

House Panel Votes to Strengthen Civil Service Bargaining Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiable or subject only to limited bargaining.

Unions had hoped to achieve agency shop rights, but the House committee shied away from a certain floor battle over the issue. It did extend the minimum duration of a union dues checkoff from six months to one year, and it eliminated the fee that government agencies now charge for processing a dues checkoff.

Both the House and Senate committees strengthened the appeals procedure that the Administration initially proposed for employees facing dismissal or demotion.

As in the Administration plan, the final avenue of appeal would be to a newly created Merit Systems Protection Board. But the Administration wanted to limit reversal of an agency's dismissal or demotion order to cases where the employee or his union could prove that the adverse action was discriminatory, arbitrary and capricious, or was not supported by substantial evidence.

Both committees refused to put the burden of proof on the employee. The House bill, closer to the union position, would require that a dismissal be justified by a preponderance of evidence. The Senate version would require "substantial" evidence to justify a dismissal for misconduct, but a lesser "reasonable" test for firing an allegedly incompetent worker.

The House bill, but not the Senate version, would protect an employee from loss of pay if his job is reclassified to a lower grade through no fault of his. And both bills authorize award of attorney fees to employees who prevail in actions with management.

In a move opposed by the Administration and by committee Republicans, the House panel added to the civil service reform measure two bills that have previously passed the House.

One is the Hatch Act liberalization bill to restore political participation rights to government workers, which is tied up in the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. The Administration has endorsed the Hatch Act amendments but fears the linkage would doom the civil service reform bill. Unions supporting the House committee strategy hope that the effect would be to salvage the Hatch Act bill.

The committee also voted to add to the bill the labor-supported measure that President Carter vetoed to reduce the workweek of fire fighters at federal installations from 72 to 56 hours.

Both bills incorporate the Administration's reorganization proposal establishing an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority with functions comparable to those of the NLRB in the private sector. Regardless of the fate of the civil service reform bill, that provision appears certain to take effect under the reorganization procedure.

The President has submitted a reorganization plan which will go into effect on Aug. 11 unless either the House or Senate adopts a resolution of disapproval. Both bodies will have an opportunity to vote on the plan, but it carries the unanimous endorsement of the House Government Operations Committee and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

Apart from the establishment of the labor relations agency, the reorganization plan replaces the present Civil Service Commission with an Office of Personnel Management and a wholly separate Merit Systems Protection Board. This labor-supported change would separate the management role of the present Civil Service Commission from its sometimes conflicting function as watchdog of the merit system and adjudicator of employee appeals.

To return to the civil service reform bill, there are major differences between the House and Senate versions even apart from the labor relations provisions in which government unions are most directly interested.

Thus, the Senate bill goes along with the President's proposal to establish a Senior Executive Service made up of the government's top career administrators. But the House cut this back to a limited, experimental program.

The Senate panel rejected the Administration proposal to reduce existing veterans preference rights, except for disabled veterans. But the House committee agreed to some modifications in the present system, although Vietnam-era veterans would continue to get hiring preference.

Both bills provide safeguards to protect "whistleblowers" — those who expose misconduct or gross waste in their agencies — against retaliation.

Service Employees Win 7,200 L.A. School Unit

Los Angeles—The Service Employees won a bargaining election to represent 7,200 non-teaching employees of the Los Angeles school system.

The victory by SEIU Local 99 follows an even bigger win in June for a bargaining unit of 11,000 educational aides. In both cases, the union defeated the unaffiliated California School Employees Association.

The new unit includes custodians, food service workers, warehouse employees, bus drivers and grounds maintenance employees. They voted, in a runoff ballot, 2,285 for the SEIU to 1,351 for the association.

In an immediate demonstration of the value of union protection, SEIU attorneys won unemployment benefits for school employees whose summer school jobs were wiped out in the wave of retrenchment that followed passage of California's tax-cutting Proposition 13.

A state court ruled that the loss of summer jobs was in fact a layoff, as the union had contended, and that workers affected were entitled to unemployment compensation. Local officials had termed the unpaid summer period a furlough and sought to deny jobless payments.

The Los Angeles election wins are part of a two-year campaign that the SEIU noted has brought 30,000 California school workers into the union.

Senate Backs Curbs On Communist Visas

The Senate voted to repeal the McGovern Amendment that allowed automatic issuance of visas to members of Communist organizations seeking to enter the United States.

In its consideration of the foreign aid bill the Senate approved an amendment by Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) to knock out the provision adopted last year. It rejected a move by Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) to table the Baker proposal by a vote of 50 to 42.

Earlier, AFL-CIO President George Meany had called on the Senate for repeal of the McGovern Amendment, vigorously opposed by the AFL-CIO, as a "specific, reasonable and moderate" response by the United States to Soviet violations of the Helsinki Agreement.

Meany wrote all members of the Senate that the McGovern Amendment "has clearly failed in its purpose of encouraging Soviet compliance" with the agreements.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), has permitted Soviet agents to enter the United States in the guise of "trade union" representatives, Meany said, despite the fact that Soviet unions are "instrumentalities of the state designed to force labor discipline."

He pointed out that immediately after passage of the amendment Soviet authorities "denied exit visas to Dr. Andrei Sakharov and five other Soviet citizens invited to the AFL-CIO convention" last year.

Since then, he wrote, the USSR has violated the agreements by stripping important Russians of their citizenship, sentencing others to mental institutions and prison terms for trying to secure their government's compliance with the Helsinki agreements.

Repeal of the amendment would reassure the American people "that their government intends to deal with the Soviet Union on the basis of reciprocity" and give fresh hope to Soviet dissidents that the United States "will not passively observe their persecution without exacting any penalty from their persecutors."

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Workers' Buying Power Declines as Prices Soar

Job Growth Pressed As Budget Aim

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress to set its budget target high enough to stimulate the economy toward full employment and head off the threat of a new recession.

Across-the-board spending slashes being considered by the House Budget Committee would "cripple job-creating programs and offset any beneficial effects from a tax cut," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned.

"There is still a long way to go to a healthy full employment economy," Oswald stressed. "Although the nation is into the fourth year of a slow, halting economic recovery, the danger of slowdown and recession hangs over the U.S. economy."

Oswald said the AFL-CIO does not object to pinpointed budget cuts that can be justified, "but we don't want existing people-oriented and job-creating programs crippled under the guise of budget-cutting."

The House Budget Committee is shaping its second budget resolution, part of a congressional process that sets a ceiling on the amount that Congress can appropriate for various government programs for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

Oswald and Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten urged the committee to resist pressures for across-the-board budget cuts that currently are coming from the Carter Administration as well as from congressional conservatives.

About three-fourths of the fiscal 1979 budget is made up of relatively uncontrollable expenditures, Oswald pointed out, including social security payments, veterans benefits, interest on the national debt and revenue-sharing commitments.

About half the remainder is made up of defense spending. What is then left are the so-called "discretionary" domestic social programs such as education, health, employment and training, child care, services for the elderly, vocational rehabilitation and housing.

A proposed 2 percent cut in the overall budget amounts to a $10 billion cut that, unless national defense is risked, will fall largely on domestic social programs, Oswald said.

By contrast, he testified, "economic stimulus along the lines urged by the AFL-CIO would actually increase job-creating economic growth and would increase federal revenues." That approach "would do more to reduce the federal deficit than the proposed budget cuts."

On basic fiscal policy, Oswald

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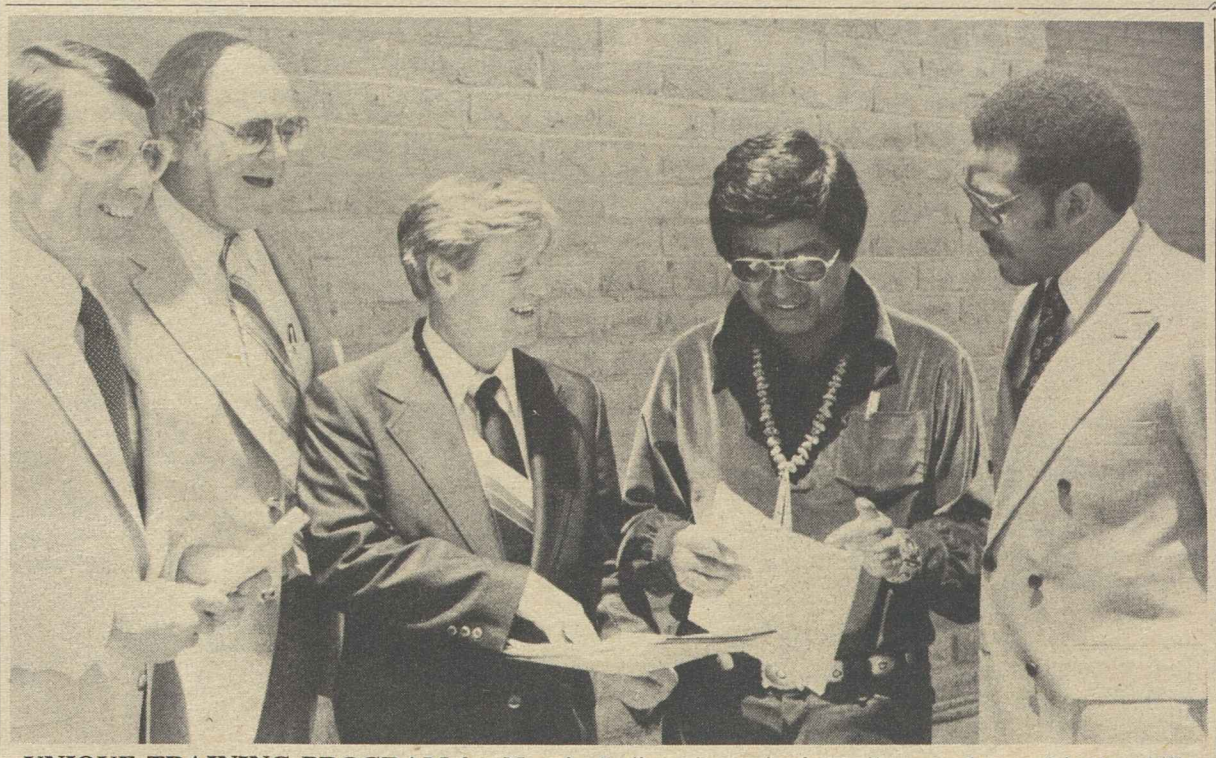


UNIQUE TRAINING PROGRAM for Navajo Indians is equipping tribe members with the skills required to participate in a construction boom on their reservation. At a recent ceremony marking the end of classes for sheet metal workers and millwrights, Navajo Tribal Council Chairman Peter MacDonald, second from right, discusses the program with, from the left, Mike Arnold, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute; Tom Brose, director of the Office of Navajo Labor Relations; HRDI President Alan Kistler, and Lamond Godwin, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Office of National Programs. **(Story, Page 6)**

Real Pay Down 2.3% Over Year

Consumer prices continued to soar in June while the buying power of workers' paychecks fell further behind.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its revised consumer price index rose nine-tenths of 1 percent over the month after adjustment for seasonal fluctuations, the same rate of increase as in May.

The sharp rise in prices helped erode real spendable earnings, which fell four-tenths of 1 percent over the month. Real spendable earnings are take-home pay expressed in constant 1967 dollars.

Over the year, real spendable earnings declined 2.3 percent. Much of the decline was due to the manner in which last year's tax cut was calculated, BLS explained.

The tax reduction, which took effect on June 1, 1977, spread the benefits for all of 1977 over a seven-month period. In 1978, however, the reduction is being distributed over the full year, thereby diminishing the average monthly reduction and cutting real spendable earnings still further.

As a result, a married worker with three dependents averaged real spendable earnings of $92.69 a week in June, 40 cents less than in May and $2.29 less than in June 1977. The erosion in real spendable earnings is even more evident when compared with the $96.16 weekly average of 1972.

The latest round of consumer price increases cast grave doubt over the Carter Administration's ability to reach its 7.2 percent inflation goal this year. Robert Strauss, the president's inflation counselor, conceded the day before the June CPI was released that if inflation

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany 'Disappointed':

Carter Health Plan Called Unacceptable

By James M. Shevis

The Carter Administration's version of national health insurance, with its stop-go phase-in of major components depending on economic conditions, is unacceptable to the American people, the AFL-CIO declared.

"Along with Sen. Kennedy and the other members of our committee, I am very much disappointed," Federation President George Meany told a news conference. "I want a bill that will bring comprehensive medical care to every person in this country, and I want it laid out in a schedule."

Meany told a Capitol Hill news conference that he, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and other key backers of national Health Security do not want a plan that would have to await a nod from the director of the Office of Management & Budget or an okay from the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers before it could be implemented or to keep it going.

"I want a bill that is programmed, with the phasing-in of the various principles (of Health Security) on a definite schedule enacted by the Congress of the United States," Meany said.

"Now, if the President and the Administration aren't going to come down with a bill like that," he said to Kennedy, "then you and your staff have got to come down with a bill. And we will be there supporting it."

Others at the news conference expressed similar disappointment over the Administration's long-awaited plans for national health insurance. While welcoming his general support for the concept, they assailed the President's ap-

(Continued on Page 2)

Risks Cited In Mortgage 'Gimmicks'

The AFL-CIO opposes variable interest rate mortgages as inflationary, risky and costly to homeowners, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified at House hearings.

California and some other states allow their state-chartered banks to offer an assortment of mortgage gimmicks, most commonly frequent adjustment of the interest rate according to some market-responsive reference point, such as the yield on certain Treasury certificates.

There is pending legislation that would allow federally-chartered savings and loan associations in those states to do likewise. Biemiller and

(Continued on Page 6)

Tax Cut Bill Favors High Income Groups

The House Ways & Means Committee voted 25-12 approval of a tax cut bill that would give the biggest benefits to the most prosperous taxpayers and the most profitable corporations.

It rejected by similar margins a series of alternatives allotting a larger share of tax savings to moderate-income workers. Among them was a bill by Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) along the lines of the AFL-CIO proposal to raise the present $35 a person tax credit to $150. The committee turned it down, 24-11.

The committee-approved version amounts to a complete rejection of President Carter's modest tax reform package and foreshadows a battle on the House floor.

Committee liberals and the Administration are trying to agree on a common strategy, and the House Rules Committee will decide what substitutes or amendments to the tax bill will be in order. The House normally takes up complex tax legislation under a procedure that specifies the amendments that can be offered.

Conservative Republicans didn't press in committee for the drastic one-third slash in taxes proposed by Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) and Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del.).

(Continued on Page 2)

No-Fault Plan Killed, OSHA Suffers Setback

By David L. Perlman

A House committee killed a no-fault auto insurance bill and the Senate seriously weakened job safety and health safeguards in a double setback for labor's program.

The Senate voted to strip an estimated 9.5 million workers of protection under the Occupational Safety & Health Act by exempting from inspection most business and industrial establishments with fewer than 11 workers.

Coverage would be continued for only about 1 million workers in workplaces of that size, those employed in industries with the highest injury and occupational disease rates by Bureau of Labor Statistics measurement.

The coverage cutback was adopted on a 51-48 vote as an amendment to legislation dealing with Small Business Administration programs. OSHA, however, is under the Labor Dept., and a spokesman

(Continued on Page 8)

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE "principles" outlined by the Carter Administration are a step in the right direction but unacceptable overall because of their vagueness, dependence on economic conditions, and piecemeal implementation, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and AFL-CIO President George Meany declared at a Capitol Hill news conference.

Specific Bill Sought:

Vague Carter Plan Dismays Health Security Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

proach, labeling it vague, lacking in specifics, and failing to come to grips with the nation's health care crisis.

"I believe the President has misread the mood of the people of this country and the strong support that exists for national health insurance," Kennedy said. "He is disappointing millions of citizens who deserve better health care and whose voices are heard too seldom in our government."

Kennedy and Meany were joined at the conference by the leaders of church, consumer, and other citizens' groups who view universal, comprehensive health care as a fundamental human right. They deplored the inaction of the United States in guaranteeing this right to its citizens.

"In Canada, every last citizen gets comprehensive medical care," Meany observed. "He doesn"t have to worry about paying bills. Every citizen of Israel, every citizen of Germany, every citizen of the United Kingdom, and every industrial country of the world except the United States and South Africa has comprehensive, universal national health insurance.

"And I don't like to be put in the company of South Africa under those circumstances."

Kennedy said that Carter's insistence on tying national health insurance to economic conditions would "cripple any program from the start." He said that he recognized that adjustments might have to be made in the course of carrying out the plan, but that the timetable for phasing it in should remain unchanged.

The news conference was called after Kennedy and others met at the White House with the President, Vice President Walter Mondale, and Sec. Joseph A. Califano of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. to discuss the Administration's set of "principles" for national health insurance, which Califano outlined the next day.

The 10 principles are so broad and generally stated that they are open to differing interpretation, Kennedy and his supporters pointed out. The President's plan would involve no federal spending until the 1983 fiscal year at the earliest, and only on an iffy basis thereafter.

"As the plan moves from phase to phase," the Carter plan says, "consideration should be given to such economic factors as the economic and administrative experience under prior phases." The implication here is that the program could be arbitrarily killed somewhere along the line by a future Congress or Administration if economic or other problems arose.

In addition, the Administration's failure to commit itself to a single bill to carry out a national health insurance program leaves the door open for it to be destroyed, as Kennedy put it, "by the special interest groups with overflowing war chests ready to oppose it."

The principles also call for a significant role for the private insurance industry, with "appropriate" government regulation, and financing from multiple sources, including the government, employers, and workers.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, speaking as secretary of the Committee on National Health Insurance, noted that pro-health insurance groups went out of their way to accommodate their views to those of the President, and were prepared to support him on the issue of national health insurance.

But, he said, this process of accommodation "has gone beyond the point where we any longer feel that we have a clear mutual understanding or agreement on either the tactical methods of pursuing this bill or its contents."

In Detroit, Auto Workers President Douglas A. Fraser, the chairman of CNHI, said that the Administration had offered "vague rhetoric but no real assurances that the program would be meaningful. There is too much timidity. The steps are too halting, the commitment too tenuous."

Fraser scored the President's advisers for their inaction and for placing obstacles in the path of Health Security. "We know that many in the Administration have insisted that we delay a national health insurance plan because it may be inflationary. The exact opposite is true," he declared.

"We have had long and tortured experience with the naysayers of society," Fraser said. "For them, the time is never right. It is always tomorrow, never today."

Kennedy and Fraser pledged to press on for a "real" national health plan to meet the needs of the American people, and urged the Administration to join them.

"All of us in our group hope that the current break can be repaired," Kennedy said. "But we intend to proceed now on our own—with the Administration if possible, without the Administration if necessary."

Organizations represented at the news conference included the National Council of Senior Citizens, United Presbyterian Church, American Nurses Association, Center for Community Change, League of Jewish Women, Physicians National House Staff Association, Retail Clerks, Center for Community Health Centers, National Farmers Union, State, County & Municipal Employees, American Association of Retired Persons, and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Ways & Means Tax Bill Favors Higher Brackets

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO President George Meany had termed the Roth-Kemp measure "a sham, a hoax and a raid on the federal treasury which the nation cannot tolerate." But the committee voted to recommend a rule that would allow the full House to vote on the Roth-Kemp plan.

The committee voted to widen the capital gains tax loophole, giving a big windfall to speculators. It turned down the alternative proposal of Rep. Joseph L. Fisher (D-Va.) that would have provided a one-time-only complete exemption from capital gains and all other taxes on profits from the sale of one's own home. The Fisher proposal also included a tax credit to offset the social security payroll tax rise and other measures that would have focused relief on middle and lower-income taxpayers.

Under the House committee bill, about half of the $10.5 billion in individual tax cuts would go to the top 12 percent income bracket. A family of four with earnings of $15,000 would receive less than $80 in tax relief. But at double that income, the savings would be over $300.

Business taxes would be cut $3.8 billion and the government would lose an additional $1.8 billion by the widening of the capital gains loophole. For individuals, the committee bill includes these major tax changes:

- Elimination of the present $35 a person tax credit and an increase in the $750 personal exemption to $1,000.
- An increase in the standard deduction—which can be taken as an alternative to itemizing. It would rise $100, to $2,300, for single persons and $200, to $3,400, for a couple.
- A 6 percent widening of income tax brackets so that inflation won't so quickly push taxpayers into higher brackets.
- Elimination of itemized deductions for state and local gasoline taxes, tightening of medical expense deductions and a limit on tax-free unemployment insurance benefits.

For corporations, the tax rate would be reduced at all profit levels with the biggest percentage savings on the first $100,000 of income and a cut in the maximum tax rate from 48 to 46 percent.

Firms could offset up to 90 percent of their regular tax liability with investment tax credits, up from the present 50 percent in four annual steps. Employers who hired persons from various "targeted" groups, such as welfare families and the handicapped, would receive a tax credit of up to $3,000 the first year and up to $1,000 the second.

The limit on tax-exempt industrial bonds would be raised from the present $5 million to $10 million.

On capital gains, the proposed changes would have the effect of reducing the maximum tax from 49 percent to 35 percent. In the future, an inflation index would hold down the amount of capital gains subject to any taxation. The bill also includes the one-time $100,000 exemption on home sales provided in the Fisher bill and also included in the Corman proposal.

Paperworkers Top Officers Take Leaves

Paperworkers President Joseph P. Tonelli and Sec.-Treas. Henry Segal have taken voluntary leaves of absence from their union positions pending disposition of federal indictments alleging violations of the criminal provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The leaves of absence were announced at a special meeting of the union's 17-member executive board in Washington, July 31. Tonelli and Segal were indicted in federal court in New York City, July 20.

The executive board immediately elected Wayne Glenn of Little Rock, Ark., as temporary president, and Nicholas Vrataric of Ann Arbor, Mich., as temporary secretary-treasurer. Glenn and Vrataric are area vice presidents of the UPIU. The union headquarters is in New York City.

The new officers and the board pledged a complete audit of the union books and assets to preserve the financial integrity of the union.

Tonelli and Segal expressed confidence that they would be exonerated at the trial. They pled not guilty to the indictments. Trial has been set for Nov. 6.

The indictments accuse Tonelli and Segal of embezzlement of $360,000 in union funds and accepting unlawful payments to influence pension fund operations.

Keeping a Step Ahead

Meany Asks Support For BRAC Strikers

The AFL-CIO called on its affiliates to give full support to the Railway & Airline Clerks' strike against the Norfolk & Western Railway and to provide assistance as needed in maintaining picket lines.

"BRAC members on strike need and deserve your help in bringing the issues and the company's intransigence to the attention of the public," Federation President George Meany said in a letter to all affiliated unions, state and local central bodies.

"The issues are clear, the strike is legal. Trade union principles are at stake."

Some 5,000 BRAC members struck the railroad on July 10 after failing to reach agreement with the company on job protection against automation. The strike has virtually shut down the railroad.

N & W, claiming the union's proposals were illegal, refused to bargain on the issue over a 20-month period. The walkout came only after the union had exhausted all attempts at mediation under the Railway Labor Act.

Management sought unsuccessfully to break the strike by seeking court injunctions but was unable to persuade a federal judge of the rightness of its position. To the contrary, Judge Alfred Y. Kirkland ruled in Chicago that N & W was wrong in refusing to bargain over the union's proposals, and urged the company to resume negotiations.

Following Kirkland's decision, negotiations resumed but to no avail. The railroad again requested an injunction, pending its appeal of Kirkland's decision, but was turned down a second time. Judge John Crowley, sitting as an "emergency judge" in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, said that he could see no reason for contravening Kirkland's decision.

For First Year:

Major '78 Contracts Yield 8% Pay Raise

Major collective bargaining agreements reached in the first six months of the year yielded an average first-year wage gain of 8 percent, compared to 7.8 percent in 1977, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Over their full term, the contracts will provide pay raises averaging 6.6 percent a year, compared with 5.8 percent in 1977. The gains do not include possible increases under cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The BLS survey covers 283 settlements in the private sector of the economy, each affecting 1,000 or more workers. Most of the 1.1 million workers covered by the settlements were in the construction, bituminous coal and transportation equipment industries.

This year's figures were heavily influenced by settlements in the coal industry. The 8 percent average first-year increase would drop to 7.2 percent if the coal contracts were excluded, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said. Thus the average for workers in other industries was less than the previous year's pattern and less, also, than the year-to-year rise in living costs.

BLS said that the largest contracts, those applying to 5,000 or more workers, provide for an average combined increase of 10.1 percent in both wages and fringe benefits for the first year and increases of 7 percent annually measured over the full term. This compares with 1977 agreements averaging 9.6 percent in the first year and 6.2 percent a year over the life of the contracts.

In manufacturing industries, first-year pay gains for some 277,000 workers averaged 7.9 percent, compared to 8.4 percent in 1977, BLS said. Over the life of the pacts, such workers averaged 5.8 percent a year, up from 5.5 percent under 1977 agreements.

Contracts reached this year for some 801,000 non-manufacturing workers provided first-year boosts of 8 percent, up from 7.4 percent last year, and 6.8 percent annually on an over-term basis, up from 6 percent under last year's settlements.

In construction, settlements averaged 6.4 percent in the first year and 5.9 percent annually over the full term, compared with 1977 settlements averaging 6.3 percent both in the first year and annually over the full term.

Contracts containing COL escalator provisions, covering 27 percent of the workers under major settlements concluded in the first half of the year, provided for annual wage increases of 5.4 percent over the life of the contract, BLS said. Contracts without escalators provided for annual adjustments averaging 7 percent. These gains compared with 5 and 6.9 percent, respectively, in 1977.

In the current quarter, 103 major agreements covering 316,500 workers are due to expire or permit reopening of wage provisions, BLS said. The key agreements are in the construction, food store, and food industries.

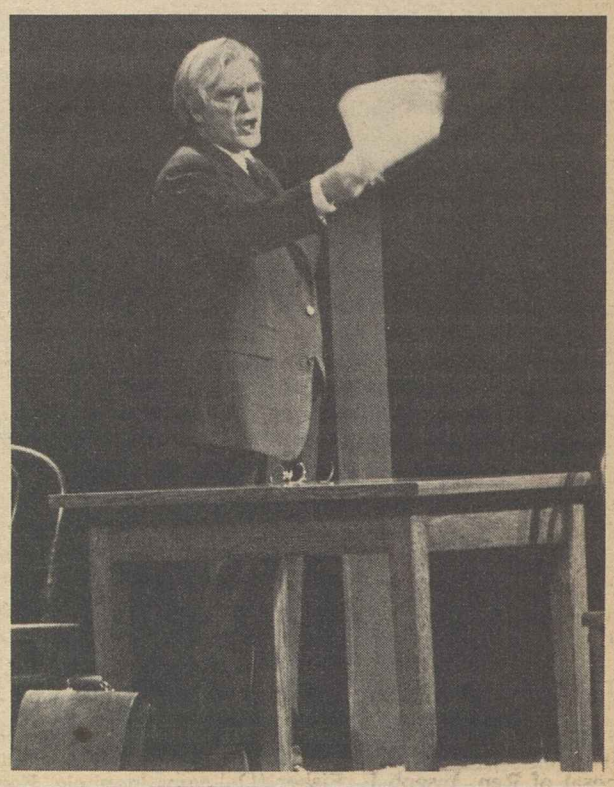
Some 3 million workers will receive deferred wage increases averaging 3.7 percent in the July-September period under major collective bargaining agreements.

1,500 Set for Training In Men's Clothing

A $1.7 million Labor Dept. grant has been awarded Joint Job Training, Inc., to train and place 1,500 unemployed, economically disadvantaged workers in 15 states.

JJT is a nonprofit corporation representing the Clothing & Textile Workers union and the Clothing Manufacturers Association. Its purpose is to provide for new entrants in the men's clothing industry.

Funded under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, the new contract will provide 14 weeks of training at a starting hourly pay of $3.25 for mostly women, minorities, youth, and Hispanics.



TWO STAGE SHOWS carrying the trade union theme have received good marks from theater critics and the public. One is Pins and Needles, above, and the other is John L. Lewis: Disciple of Discontent, right. Pins and Needles, which was a big hit on Broadway in 1937 and ran for four years, was revived in June under the auspices of the Ladies' Garment Workers in New York City's Roundabout Theatre. The show consists of skits and musical numbers, including "One Big Union for Two," "Sing Me a Song of Social Significance" and "It's Better with a Union Man." Robert Lansing portrays the late Mine Workers' leader in the one-man play, John L. Lewis. The show, sponsored by the United Labor Agency of Cleveland, ran for four weeks in northern Ohio. It also was produced for a special performance during the AFL-CIO's Community Services Conference in Washington earlier this year. Performances also are set for the 50th anniversary of the Berkshire Theater Festival at Stockbridge, Mass.

Members Sent Ballots On Postal Agreement

A federal judge cleared the way for the start of a nationwide mail referendum on ratification of the new postal contract, and members of three AFL-CIO unions will give their verdict at the ballot box.

The president of the Pittsburgh local of the American Postal Workers Union had sought an injunction against the ratification vote. He contended that the contract could not be submitted to the membership after the 29-15 vote of disapproval by the union's National Bargaining Advisory Committee—even though the same committee voted 33-10 to allow the ratification vote to take place.

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker upheld the ratification vote, declaring that it would amount to "virtual disenfranchisement" of the union's membership not to let it proceed. The contract had previously been endorsed by the union's executive board.

Another big postal union—the National Association of Letter Carriers—has already sent out its ratification ballots, to be returned not later than Aug. 21.

Delegates to the NALC convention in Chicago adopted by voice vote a resolution recommending rejection of the three-year agreement, but opponents did not seek to halt the referendum.

Top officers of both unions and of the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers have urged ratification of the contract.

The agreement provides no-layoff job security for postal workers, three annual pay increases and a cost-of-living escalator. The cost-of-living formula is the same as in the expired three-year contract. But while the old agreement did not have a cap, the cost-of-living allowance in the new contract cannot exceed the $1,518 that postal workers collected under the expired agreement.

The total pay package, including the maximum cost-of-living raise, totals about 19.5 percent over the three years. Additional benefits will add to the contract gains for various groups of workers.

'Don't Mess with Unions, Girl,'— Or How to Get Fired in Texas

Austin, Tex.—Beth Nissen's fellow workers weren't surprised when she was fired from her $2.93 an hour job at the Texas Instruments Co. plant here. They would have been astounded if she had been kept on.

At Texas Instruments, an employee who shows an interest in unions doesn't last very long. And Nissen was no exception.

It wasn't as if she didn't have fair warning. On her first day at Texas Instruments, Nissen saw an anti-union orientation film and was given a company pamphlet that encouraged employees to rebuff union organizers.

More blunt was the warning from her assembly line group leader when, during a break, Nissen made a casual reference to unions:

"Don't you mess with unions, girl. That's the one thing that'll put you out the door faster'n what you come in."

Nissen didn't keep unions out of her conversation with fellow employees and she did get fired even though no one found any fault with her work.

The company didn't know until it fired her that Nissen was a reporter from the Wall Street Journal. She spent weeks on an assembly line to find out first hand how a company as big as Texas Instruments—with 45,000 workers at 15 plants—manages to stay nonunion despite its substandard wages.

The result was a front-page feature in the July 28 issue of the Wall Street Journal, printed by the nation's leading business newspaper despite outraged protests and rumblings of court suits from Texas Instruments.

Texas Instruments is hugely profitable—$116.7 million in earnings last year, up 20 percent from the previous year.

Two big unions—the Machinists and the UAW—have repeatedly and unsuccessfully tried to organize TI plants, though there is no current campaign under way. Nissen's story gives a vivid picture of the atmosphere at the big Austin plant.

Ceilings are studded with cameras and security police monitor "a mosaic of television screens," Nissen writes. Protection of trade secrets is the ostensible reason for the heavy security, but as one worker told the Wall Street Journal reporter: "It's like 1984. Big Brother is always watching for spies and for invaders from the union."

The company insists that it doesn't have any organized anti-union policy and, unlike J. P. Stevens, there is no litany of overt violations of the National Labor Relations Act.

But the atmosphere is such that after Nissen voiced some generally pro-union sentiment, co-workers were afraid to be associated with her.

"Please don't talk to me on break anymore," another women on the soldering line told Nissen. "If the company finds out I'm listening, I'll get fired."

The reporter's conclusion: "Employee fear seems to be a major part of TI's anti-union defense system."

Another TI employee, with six years on the job, cautioned Nissen: "If TI finds out you're for the union, they won't fire you for union activity. But they'll sure find something else they can fire you for."

A made-up story Nissen told a fellow-worker about being approached and asked to sign a union card was promptly relayed to management. And it became clear that Nissen wouldn't last out the month she had planned for her assignment.

The day came when she was pulled off the line, escorted to the security chief's office and confronted with evidence uncovered by the company that she had "falsified" her job application by not disclosing that she had graduated from college—"a very serious" offense, she was told.

"As I left the plant that day," Nissen reports, "an older employee whom I knew only by sight asked whether I had been fired yet. When I said no, he replied knowingly, "Well, you won't last. You talked yourself right out of here with your union talk. I bet they've been working overtime to get the goods on you."

The next morning she was fired, but not, the personnel director made clear, because of her supposedly pro-union views.

"You see how it works?" said a co-worker after hearing that she was being fired. "They got you fair and square."

A Sensible Budget

WE URGE THIS COMMITTEE to support a budget that clearly and unequivocally reflects the need to stimulate the U.S. economy and to put the nation and its people back to work. We urge this committee to reject counter-productive, across-the-board budget cuts that will cripple job-creating programs and offset any beneficial effects from a tax cut.

We are willing to support budget cuts where new data and new information and new estimates from the Congressional Budget Office or from the Administration clearly indicate that existing appropriated funds will not be spent.

We want waste and fat cut out of the budget, but we don't want existing people-oriented and job-creating programs crippled under the guise of budget-cutting.

We are deeply concerned about proposals to cut the budget in some arbitrary manner without regard to the specific impact of such cuts and without regard to the nation's need for continuing economic stimulation, without regard to the need for maintaining and expanding job-creating programs, and without regard to the need to maintain essential social programs.

THE ADMINISTRATION in its mid-session review of the fiscal 1979 budget and in testimony to this committee has been cutting back its projections for economic growth. It has cut back its proposed tax cut stimulus and it has cut back projected federal outlays for fiscal 1979 by $4.5 billion.

About three-fourths of the fiscal 1979 federal budget is relatively uncontrollable. Social security, veterans programs, public assistance, commodity support programs, interest payments on the federal debt, revenue sharing commitments, and payments in fiscal 1979 for contracts made in earlier years are all uncontrollable. It is almost impossible to make any significant cuts in these areas of the budget.

Defense spending makes up about half of the remaining portion of the budget and so-called "discretionary" domestic social programs make up the remainder of the budget. These include education, health, employment and training, child care, services for the elderly, vocational rehabilitation, housing and other such programs.

A 2 percent cut in a $500 billion federal budget translates into a $10 billion budget cut. Cuts in the defense budget pose problems of national security. Non-defense cuts will fall on domestic social programs.

In effect, what may have started out as an effort to cut 2 percent across-the-board on all parts of the federal budget would end up as a cut primarily applied to people-oriented and job-creating programs which have the greatest potential for stimulating consumer buying power and jobs and output of goods and services.

We urge this committee to approve a fiscal 1979 federal budget that will stimulate balanced, healthy economic growth aimed at full employment without inflation. We urge this committee to reject proposals for across-the-board budget cuts. And we urge you to maintain basic people-oriented and job-creating domestic programs which add to the nation's social and economic welfare.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the House Budget Committee.

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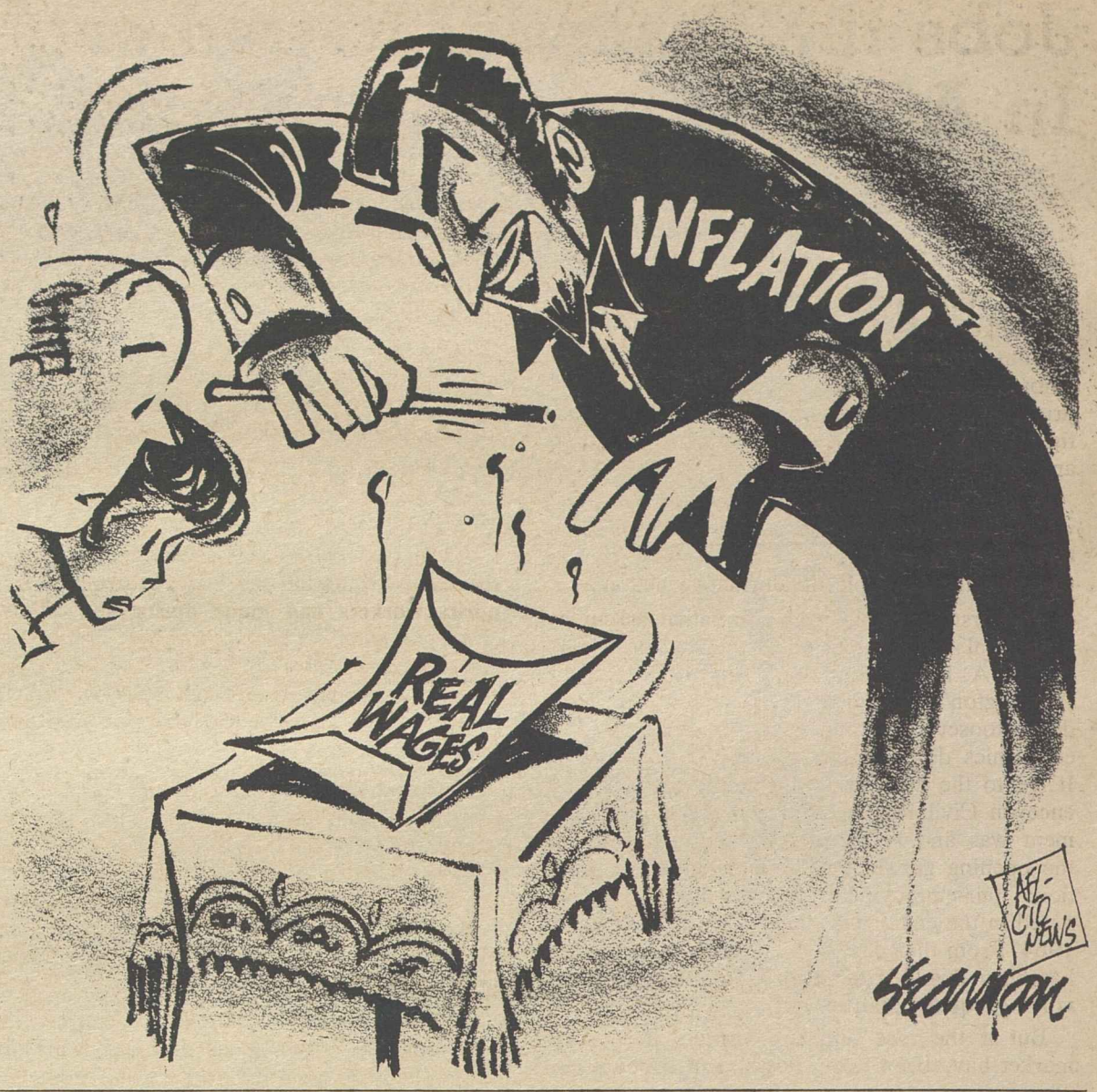

Strangled in Red Tape:

Hidden Trade Barriers Stifle Expansion of U.S. Exports

By Gus Tyler

HOW DO WE INCREASE American exports? President Carter has had a task force working on the problem. The import-export figures for the first five months of this year add urgency to the recommendations expected from Carter as a result of the Bonn talks.

We now know that it is not oil imports that are turning the trade balance against us; our biggest imports are manufactured goods. Indeed, imports of oil fell this year, as compared with last year, from $17.6 billion to $15.9 billion, while imports of manufactured goods rose from $27 billion to $37 billion. So what do we do?

One proposal will be to get other countries to lower their tariffs. Not a bad thought, but quite ineffective unless we get them to lower their non-tariff barriers, the hidden pieces of red tape with which they strangle our efforts to peddle our wares behind their borders.

Another proposal will be to step up our "productivity." That will be a waste. Our biggest manufacturing corporations are super-productive. But these very same multinational corporations take our most advanced techniques and management methods and export them to their subsidiaries overseas, sell them to other countries, or make them available to captive contractors or suppliers around the world.

Another proposal, expressed at the Bonn conference, is to get Germany and Japan to expand their economies more rapidly so that they will buy more of the stuff we make. Not an altogether bad idea, but not really foolproof because we have no proof that Germany and Japan are fools.

When other countries expand their buying power it does not follow that they will necessarily buy more from us. Indeed, if they bar our goods with their barriers (tariff and non-tariff), all that will happen is that their own producers will do a bigger business of selling in their own domestic markets. And if an American corporation wants to sell in those markets, that corporation will be strongly tempted to open or expand a plant in that other country—so that we end up exporting jobs rather than products.

Another strategy for a foreign country would be to get behind an effort to expand its economy by pushing some special product on the world market. For instance, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Spain presently have a consortium to build air buses for sale to the world. As of early July, Airbus Industries led the race for orders this year with big sales to Eastern Airlines.

Such sales will help to expand Europe's economy but will not help exports from the United States. Indeed, such European "growth" may indeed shrink our economy.

There will be other proposals—all intended to overcome our trade imbalance by promoting "exports" while doing little or nothing to check the flood of "imports" that engulfs us.

However clever the forthcoming suggestions will be, it is doubtful that they will work so long as the doors of other countries are closed while ours are open.

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They Have Earned The Right to Be Heard

When Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn came to the United States for the first time, he came as a guest of the AFL-CIO. He was not, I am sorry to say, received in the White House, but he was welcomed in the house of labor and he felt welcome and he said so, and he said something fundamental about the amendment we have here today.

He said that in 1947 when all the world was silent about the Gulag Archipelago, the American Federation of Labor published a map of the place. They published the map with the names of the camps and details of the people living death inside them.

He said that was a commitment that is not to be forgotten. It is a commitment sustained not over the past six weeks or six months or six years, but six decades.

When those men come to us to ask, in the name of free trade unionism, that we do something, they have earned the right to be heard.

—Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) in debate on repeal of the McGovern Amendment.

Full Employment Economy:

Jobs the Essential Ingredient In Affirmative Action Efforts

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the NAACP Affirmative Action Conference in Detroit, July 21, 1978.

THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION in the Bakke case has obviously caused a certain amount of confusion. There has been jubilation among the enemies of equal opportunity and affirmative action and some hand-wringing among their supporters. I think both of those reactions are misplaced.

A careful reading of the Bakke decision—and we in labor have read it very carefully indeed—reveals nothing that can be rationally construed to erode the principle of affirmative action.

The first great piece of affirmative action on a national scale, came in 1941 with labor's support of A. Philip Randolph's historic "March on Washington" movement. That action led President Roosevelt to ban racial discrimination in companies doing business with the government. It led to the creation of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, of which the labor movement was and is an energetic part. It sounded the opening gun in the 23-year battle for a national fair-employment-practices law that culminated in the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. From that day to this, the labor movement has been involved to the hilt in every battle involving equal opportunity.

But if the race and sex barriers in the job market have been taken down, and if equal employment opportunity has been guaranteed since 1964, why do we need affirmative action programs today?

We need them simply because equal access to the hiring office, an equal chance to stand in line, an equal chance to fill out job-application forms is not enough.

The damage caused by generations of discrimination has really only become clear since the outward forms of discrimination were swept away. There are barriers of communication, barriers of habit and custom, barriers of education, barriers of doubt on the part of minority workers that the law means what it says and that opportunity is really there.

It isn't enough just to open the door. You have to bring people inside, and that's what our unions have been doing.

They have been advertising, recruiting, counseling, testing, training, teaching and otherwise preparing youngsters for careers that many considered beyond their reach. They have been upgrading the skills of older workers already in the workforce, bringing them up to journeyman level. They have been working with employers and government agencies, with the Labor Education Advancement Program, the Recruitment & Training Program, our own Human Resources Development Institute to develop new approaches and training methods.

During much of the time they have been doing these things under heavy handicaps. During eight of the last 14 years, under the Nixon and Ford Administrations, affirmative action programs received more discouragement than support. All of the emphasis was on dismantling social and education programs that had taken decades to create.

At the same time, two severe, back-to-back recessions wiped out much of the progress minority workers had made during the 1960s. Unemployment hit the highest levels since the Great Depression of the 1930s, and jobs were scarce, especially in the construction trades, where a great many of the outreach programs had been created.

Despite all the problems, those outreach programs continued and expanded, and they are expanding today, in both blue-collar and white-collar occupations. There have been no compromises with standards of workmanship, no watering-down of skill levels. Candidates receive whatever preparation they need to pass the qualification tests before their training begins.

IT WOULD BE FOOLISH to suggest that these programs, valuable as they are, can solve the problems of minority workers and women.

The best affirmative action program to meet their needs and the nation's needs is the full employment program that has been passed by the House and that is awaiting action by the Senate—the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

The full employment bill is under heavy fire in the Senate. Those who oppose the war on poverty, those who would widen the gap between the haves and have-nots in America, are going to try to sandbag the bill by shifting its focus away from jobs and linking it to inflation. They want a bill that wouldn't operate until the inflation level approaches zero, and the actions of the Federal Reserve and the banks in regard to interest rates—one of the chief causes of inflation—make that a very remote possibility.

The best thing we can do is to continue to build the coalition of civil rights and labor organizations, women's groups, religious bodies and individuals of good will throughout the nation. We have to keep up our political education and political action efforts, working together and cooperating wherever possible.

Lacks Fairness, Equity:

Ways & Means Tax Measure Heavily Weighted for Wealthy

AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD tax cut heavily weighted to favor the wealthy is not an answer to the very real and growing "discontent and frustration" of American taxpayers, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor warned.

Fairness and equity must be the key elements of "an appropriately structured tax cut," Cantor stressed. Noting that too little time remains in the current session of Congress to enact the kind of broad tax reform long sought by the AFL-CIO, he said that there is little worthy of support in the proposal that has been shaped by the House Ways & Means Committee.

A much better approach, Cantor said, would have been to increase the personal tax credit from the current $35 to $150 per dependent, as urged by the AFL-CIO. That kind of tax cut, he asserted, would make the tax burden on low- and middle-income taxpayers "a little fairer, and the economy would get some of the job-creating stimulus that it needs." Cantor, who is assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

He said the tax bill that the House Ways & Means Committee has cleared for floor action will do "relatively little" for low- and middle-income people, but "higher-income people will get a tremendous amount of it." He pointed out that a $15,000 family of four, for example, would realize less than $100 in tax relief under the committee proposal, while the same family of four with an income of $100,000 a year would get over $600.

Cantor agreed that without a tax cut, "we could have a recession in 1979," but, he said, it is critical that the cut be fair and equitable, so that purchasing power is increased, confidence in the economy is boosted, investment is stimulated and jobs are created.

He said, "It's a backward way of looking at things" to develop "schemes that give to the wealthy and depend on the hope that they invest in productive machinery and equipment, and then create jobs."

Reporters questioning Cantor on Labor News Conference, a public affairs production of the AFL-CIO, were Michael Posner of the Reuters news agency and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast weekly by the Mutual radio network.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE COST OF FOOD, the household budget item which takes one of every three spendable dollars brought home by low-income families, has been rising this year at an annual rate of almost 18 percent. A House subcommittee decided to take a closer look at the problem recently and some of the testimony it heard should give Americans cause to ponder.

Food cost inflation is nothing new. The Agriculture Dept. said in its July price report that retail food prices in the United States have increased about 77 percent in the past eight years. The 18 percent annual rate so far this year is double the overall inflation rate and, while Barry Bosworth, director of the President's Council on Wage & Price Stability, told the subcommittee "the worst seems behind us," the slowdown in increases likely will bring little joy to food buyers who already have cut back to bare-bones menus.

Who's at fault for the rising prices? Like everything else, it depends on whom you listen to. Bosworth, in effect, said there was little the government could do about it. A spokesman for the Grocery Manufacturers of America said it's not their fault—in fact, they claim they've been slow in passing along to consumers their own increased costs.

One subcommittee witness, however, was willing to point a finger. Kathleen F. O'Reilly, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, listed three of the villains as lack of competition among retailers, advertising and packaging.

Citing an inflation study authored by the National Center for Economic Alternatives, CFA said the lack of competition in the food chain industry cost consumers more than $600 million extra for their food in 1974 alone.

Advertising, CFA said, now accounts for more than 3 percent of the food marketing bill. The direct costs of advertising range from $4 billion to $5 billion a year, she said, with some manufacturers of soft drinks spending up to 18 percent of total sales on ads in a given year. "The direct costs of ads . . . are paid for directly by consumers," according to CFA.

PACKAGING, another villain, is a $23 billion industry which the Agriculture Dept. estimates tacks 13 percent onto the food marketing bill. In some cases, CFA said, the percentage is even higher—of every nickle a consumer spends on Pringle's potato chips, one cent actually is paying for the container they come in.

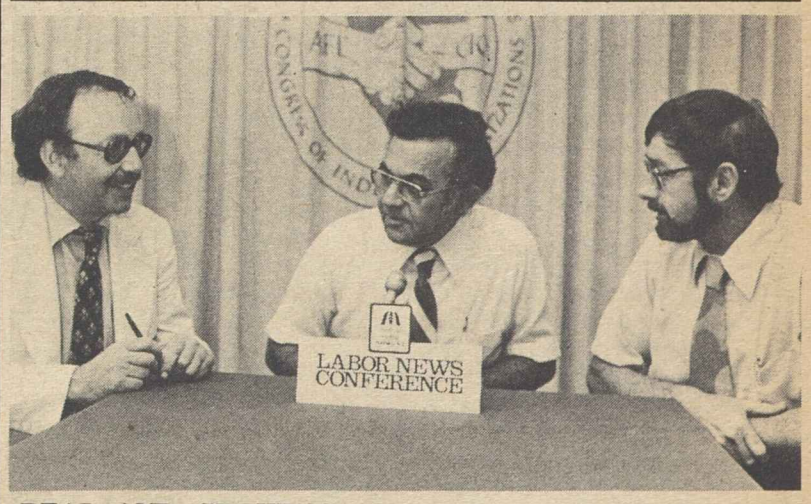
Packaging increases the rate of bulk purchases (if tomatoes are packaged by threes, CFA points out, you can't buy two). It allows for a mix-in of poor quality goods, and it permits a manufacturer to stick its brand name to a sack of potatoes to let the consumer think he or she is getting something special—at a higher cost, of course.

"It should be noted that packaging is energy-intensive," CFA testified. "If we could return to the 1958 level of packaging, the point at which the packaging explosion began, the U.S. could reduce its total energy consumption by 8 percent . . . We could save 267,000 barrels of oil per day."

Those are some of the problems, but what's the solution? CFA offers a few. Food cooperatives could be at least part of the answer, as could be direct farmer-to-consumer marketing. Another part of the solution could be found in the emergence of generic food as a consumer cost-saving tool. Generic food comes packaged plainly, with no brand names and no advertising hype, is typically 30 to 33 percent cheaper than comparable national brands and 10 percent to 20 percent below a store's private brand.

CFA offers suggestions at the national level as well, ranging from higher funding for the 1976 Direct Farmer to Consumer Marketing Act to rejection of increased sugar price supports to major reform of transportation regulations.

Something must be done to bring soaring food costs in line. Consumers may be able to deal with rising car costs by taking the bus, and rising heating costs by turning down the thermostat somewhat. But nobody yet has found an alternative to food.



REAL AND GROWING taxpayer frustration and discontent can't be offset with a tax cut heavily weighted to help the wealthy, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Cantor, who is assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters news agency and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

YOUNG NAVAJO TRIBE MEMBERS who recently completed a joint labor-government training program in sheet metal working are joined by representatives of the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept., and tribal leaders. The program is administered by the Human Resources Development Institute.

Training in Construction Trades Leads to Jobs for Navajo Tribe

Farmington, N.M.—The Navajo Indian tribe, long victimized by lack of economic opportunity, is finding the answer to some of its more serious employment problems in a unique training program run jointly by organized labor and the federal government.

The Navajo Construction Industry Manpower Program (NCIMP), established three years ago, is administered by the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute through a subcontract with the Indian tribe under an agreement between the Navajos and the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Funded by the Labor Dept. under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, the program is preparing Navajo men and women for careers in the construction trades.

The Navajos, with their 25,000-square mile reservation spread across the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, sit atop vast deposits of coal, uranium, oil and gas. A small boom in energy-related construction on and near the reservation has developed but until now the Navajos have been unable to share in the employment benefits because of a lack of education and training.

All that is beginning to change. NCIMP is alleviating the problem by giving qualified Navajos preference for area construction jobs, and at the same time assuring that construction projects on the reservation are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

So far, over 400 young Navajos have enrolled in training programs in 14 construction occupations involving 12 national unions. At a recent ceremony here, 11 tribe members graduated from a 12-week sheet metal workers' training program while 17 others completed a 16-week millwrights' course.

Navajo Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald, addressing the ceremony, described NCIMP as "a major departure from previous training efforts which failed because they did not lead to jobs. Now for the first time there exists a sound link between training and jobs.

"The NCIMP experience has demonstrated that the key to a successful training program is the assurance of employment after training. NCIMP, with its highly skilled training and its close ties to the Building & Construction Trades unions, holds this key."

HRDI President Alan Kistler congratulated the new graduates on behalf of AFL-CIO President George Meany, and welcomed them into the trade union movement. Labor has always supported, "and will continue to support," programs that provide training and jobs for economically disadvantaged workers, he said.

Lamond Godwin, who heads the Labor Dept. office responsible for administering CETA Title III funds, including those allotted to Indian tribes, said the Carter Administration is committed to the funding of programs geared to the special employment and training needs of native Americans.

"The program being operated by the Navajo nation, in cooperation with the building trades unions of the AFL-CIO, is an excellent example of the use of Title III CETA funds in preparing native Americans for good-paying jobs and career opportunities," he said.

The new sheet metal worker and millwright graduates will be indentured into existing apprenticeship programs and placed on power plant construction projects in the Four Corner states area at starting wages of over $7 per hour.

Harold Green, regional director for the Building & Construction Trades Dept., noted at the ceremony: "We set out to prove that the labor movement could find creative solutions to the employment problems of the Navajos, and we've done it."

Rail Yardmasters Vote Higher Dues Structure

Seattle—The Railroad Yardmasters' 32nd convention approved a substantial dues increase and affirmed the union's major contract goals in current national negotiations.

The convention, known as the general assembly of the union, approved a dues increase of $6 per month, from $15 to $21.50, with the additional revenue being allocated to the grand lodge operating fund, the local lodge fund, and the convention fund. The organization's pension plan for full-time officers was improved, and salaries of officers, hitherto set by each convention, will now be adjusted in the same manner provided in national agreements for members.

In his report to the convention, President A. T. Otto said four national agreements negotiated since the previous convention produced a "terrific" impact on both wages and fringe benefits for Yardmaster members.

He praised particularly the union's successful effort to establish a hospital-medical plan for retirees and wives or widows which "everyone told us could not be done." The plan was financed by diverting two cents per hour out of cost-of-living increases.

Otto outlined the organization's primary goals in current national negotiations to win contract provisions that define and outline yardmaster work.

"We must have a definitive scope rule to protect our work," he declared, pointing out that higher pay and improved fringe benefits would be meaningless if yardmaster jobs continue to disappear.

Both Otto and Sec.-Treas. R. J. Culver were re-elected to new four-year terms.

Delegates adopted a constitutional change restricting voting for elective officers to seated delegates. Grand lodge officers not seated as delegates would not be permitted to vote for elective officers.

The convention turned down a proposal that would have required ratification of national agreements by two-thirds of the membership. Also rejected was a similar proposal to require ratification by a majority of the union's general chairmen. National agreements must now be approved by the nine-member executive board.

Speakers at the convention included C. J. Chamberlain, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board, and J. M. Sullivan, administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration.

Delegates rejected a proposal changing the convention month from July to June and selected Denver as the site of the 1982 assembly.

Union Official Named To California Board

Sacramento, Calif.—Anthony L. Ramos, executive secretary-treasurer of the State Council of Carpenters, has been appointed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., to the California Coastal Commission.

The 12-member body oversees the conservation and development of California's 1,100-mile coastline.

Fights Runaways, Imports:

Glass Union Moves To Bolster Ranks

Cincinnati—Runaway manufacturers, rising imports and technological changes have cut into the membership of the Glass & Ceramic Workers, but delegates to the union's 21st convention voted to fight back.

The convention asked members to approve a dues increase designed to put more organizers in the field without cutting back on the union's services to present members. As required by the constitution, the dues proposal will be submitted to a membership referendum in September.

If adopted, the dues would rise from 1 percent to 1.25 percent of gross pay, excluding vacation payments. The funds would be divided to give 45 percent each to the local union and the international, and 10 percent to the strike fund.

In a report to the union's quadrennial convention, President Joseph Roman said membership was down 6,000 from four years ago, to 34,234. A generation ago, he said, a typical local had three times as many members as today.

At Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Roman noted, membership over eight years has shrunk from nearly 8,000 to about 2,300, with plants closed in Ohio, West Virginia and Oklahoma. The company's policy, he said, has been to close obsolete facilities and build new plants "where wages are lower and unions face community prejudices."

While in the past "a more socially responsible approach" had been adopted by the other big flat glass manufacturer, Libbey-Owens-Ford, now that firm also "is throwing larger obstacles in the way of organization."

The union has explored merger with a number of other labor organizations, Roman said, but the immediate need is for "an aggressive organizing campaign."

The convention approved a structural change to eliminate the present elected positions of regional vice presidents when terms expire next June. That will leave three international offices to be filled in the biennial election referendum to be held next April. In addition to president, the general officers are executive vice president, now H. Wayne Yarman, and secretary-treasurer, currently Joseph Stanzione.

In major policy resolutions, the 315 delegates:

- Endorsed the comprehensive Health Security bill and called for a campaign "to demonstrate to Congress and to the Administration" that the American people support comprehensive legislation along the lines of the Kennedy-Corman bill.
- Pressed for action by both the United States and Canada to curb job-destroying imports that compete with domestic goods "on the basis of oppressive labor standards."
- Pressed for Senate action on labor law reform to enforce the rights of workers supposedly guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.
- Asked Congress to continue price controls on natural gas.

Risks, Costs Stressed In Mortgage 'Gimmicks'

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter argued against the concept at hearings held by a House Banking subcommittee.

Under a variable interest formula, Biemiller noted, homebuyers would almost certainly be faced with higher mortgage interest costs when other prices and expenses are rising most rapidly. The effect, he said, would be to further feed inflation.

By contrast, Biemiller testified, homeowners with fixed mortgage payments have been able to improve living standards, absorb other cost rises, finance education for their children and have a debt-free home on retirement.

Even riskier, he suggested, are other variants such as a requirement to refinance a mortgage every five years at the going rate of interest and a repayment system that would provide lesser payments in the earlier years but substantially higher payments in later years.

All of these, he noted, would result in higher total costs of home ownership. And as for the ability of federally-chartered savings and loan associations to compete with state institutions, Biemiller said they have more than held their own in terms of assets and net income.

One unusual type of mortgage, called a reverse annuity mortgage, or RAM, offers "a possible avenue of financial help for elderly homeowners" but involves extremely complex considerations, Biemiller said.

A RAM is designed to allow elderly homeowners with debt-free property to purchase an income annuity in exchange for all or part of the equity value of the home.

To protect the elderly if such transactions are allowed, Biemiller said, provision should be made "for federally-supported highly competent consumer counseling, under management of recognized senior citizen organizations."

The AFL-CIO statement touched also on other matters being considered by the subcommittee:

- Labor supports a bill that would allow credit unions to draw on a central reserve credit source to meet temporary or seasonal cash needs. Such a resource "would encourage greater use of the recent authority for credit unions to make mortgage loans to members," the AFL-CIO said.
- Federal laws aimed at stopping "redlining" of neighborhoods and directing federal banking regulatory agencies to prod member institutions to meet the needs of their communities should be enforced by more explicit regulations than those currently being considered.
- Federal regulations should continue to allow savings banks a modest advantage over commercial banks in paying interest on deposits in order to maintain funds for residential construction mortgages.

To Reflect True Total:

Labor Asks Change In Count of Jobless

Official monthly unemployment figures "seriously understate" the extent of the nation's joblessness, the AFL-CIO told a blue-ribbon panel studying Labor Dept. methodology and other aspects of reporting on employment and unemployment.

Federation Economist Markley Roberts told the National Commission on Employment & Unemployment Statistics that the government should add to its official unemployment count the number of so-called discouraged workers and half of the "involuntary part-time" workers.

Discouraged workers are those who have given up looking for work because they feel they cannot find jobs. Involuntary part-time workers are those unable to find full-time work. The AFL-CIO, which has been reporting its own measure of joblessness since early 1976, includes both groups in its estimates.

While the Labor Dept. reported that unemployment in June was 5.7 percent, the AFL-CIO put the "true" level at 8.3 percent with the addition of the discouraged and involuntary part-time workers.

"If we want to know how many people want jobs, we should include discouraged workers in the regular unemployment count," Roberts told the panel. On the issue of part-time workers, he observed, "we believe that when people want full-time jobs with the earnings that come from full-time work it is important to know how far short we are in meeting the full-time job needs of the labor force."

In other areas, Roberts urged the commission to give attention to data needs in the field of occupational safety and health and to the problem of illegal aliens as they relate to employment and unemployment.

"We are getting fairly good information on accidents and injuries," Roberts said, "but what about occupational diseases and ailments? These are much more difficult to identify in their early stages, and they may show up only after years of exposure to precipitating toxic substances."

With estimates of illegal aliens now in the United States ranging as high as 12 million, he said, it is clear that their impact is causing loss of job opportunities for U.S. workers and undermining and undercutting domestic wage and labor standards.

James Meyers Heads Missouri AFL-CIO

Jefferson City, Mo.—The executive board of the Missouri AFL-CIO has named James E. Meyers president of the state labor federation, to succeed Vincent J. Van Camp, who retired after eight years in the post.

Meyers, 47, is the president of the St. Louis Labor Council and since March has also been serving as secretary-treasurer of the state federation. He is a member of the Machinists and the Carpenters, and has held leadership posts in many city and state civic organizations.

RECKLESS BUDGET CUTS could turn a slow and fragile economic recovery into a new recession, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testified at House Budget Committee hearings. At right is AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten.

Workers' Buying Power Declines as Prices Soar

(Continued from Page 1)

runs at annual rates of 9 percent or better for six months it will be "damned hard to hit 7.2 percent by getting it low enough in the last six months."

For the three months ended in June, the revised CPI rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 11.2 percent, much faster than the 9.3 percent rate in the three months ended in March, BLS said. As in every other month this year, higher prices for food led the June climb in the CPI.

Food and beverage prices rose 1.3 percent over the month. In the three months ended in June, such prices jumped at a compound annual rate of 20 percent—10 percent over the previous 12 months.

Among the steepest grocery price rises was the 2.6 percent increase in meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. The monthly increase works out to a 31.2 percent annual rise. Beef prices, in particular, were way up.

Higher prices also were charged for many other foods, including poultry, cereal and bakery products, sugar and sweets, dairy products, fats and cooking oils, and processed fruits and vegetables. On the brighter side, BLS reported lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, pork, and coffee.

Over half of the 1 percent rise in housing prices in June resulted from higher homeownership costs, BLS said. House prices and mortgage interest rates increased more in June than in recent months, but the rise in charges for home maintenance and repair services moderated. Large increases of 2.6 percent in electricity charges and 14 percent in postal charges also contributed to the June rise in the housing index.

The cost of a new car was up nine-tenths of 1 percent in June, while that of a used car shot up 1.6 percent, considerably more than in recent months. Prices for tires and other auto parts and equipment, charges for repairs and auto insurance also increased in June. Gasoline prices, however, declined a bit, and the cost of public transportation also fell because of lower fares for airline flights, intercity bus and taxi fares.

Women's and girls' apparel prices fell three-tenths of 1 percent, after three months of sharp advances. Prices for men's and boys' clothing rose six-tenths of 1 percent, however, and footwear prices rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, both more than in recent months. Jewelry and luggage prices rose 2.2 percent in June, the sharpest rise this year.

The costs of medical care were up four-tenths of 1 percent, with increases registered in hospital charges, professional fees, and the costs of drugs and other medical supplies.

BLS's new all-urban consumer price index, introduced last February, also registered a nine-tenths of 1 percent rise in June. The all-urban CPI covers about 80 percent of the population while the revised CPI samples prices for 40 percent of the population.

The unrevised CPI—discontinued with the release of the June index—rose eight-tenths of 1 percent.

Job Stimulus Urged as Key Budget Target

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "the Carter Administration is behaving in a confused and contradictory manner."

He said the economy needs both "the stimulus of tax cuts and the stimulus of at least current levels of federal spending." And the $11 billion tax cut proposed by the AFL-CIO—to be simply achieved by increasing the present $35 a person tax credit to $150—"would provide its greatest relief to low and middle-income taxpayers and large families," the groups hardest hit by the rise in food and housing costs.

Oswald warned that the economic impact of a budget cut would be "counterproductive" to the stimulus of a tax cut.

As for the projected deficit, he said economic growth would bring increased federal revenues "and thus would do more to reduce the federal deficit than the proposed budget cuts."

The 4 percent growth rate that the Administration has set as a goal for this year and next is too low, Oswald said.

"Higher levels of real economic growth are needed to create an adequate number of jobs, to get more economic utilization of productive capacity, to break inflationary supply bottlenecks and to generate additional tax revenues."

Over the next four years, Oswald urged, the national economy must generate 4 million new jobs a year to provide work for those who are now unemployed and for those who will be joining the work force.

Instead of budget slashes, he said, "Congress should maintain and expand labor-intensive public works and public service employment programs."

House Panel Abandons No-Fault, Senate Cuts Job Safety Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

for the agency termed the Senate action "tragic" for the workers affected.

No such provision was included in the House-passed bill, so the issue will be dealt with in a House-Senate conference committee. Congress has already exempted farms with not more than 10 agricultural workers from OSHA inspection.

Based on the most recent BLS data, the Senate provision would allow continued coverage for most construction operations. Other high-risk jobs that OSHA could continue to inspect include, among others, woodworking, rubber and plastics, paper products, glass, stone and fabricated metals.

Business groups have regularly tried to whittle down OSHA's jurisdiction, usually through amendments proposed to appropriations bills. The most damaging of these amendments have been beaten back in past years, but Congress agreed to cut back substantially on penalties for employers who violate the law as well as reducing agricultural coverage.

On no-fault insurance, consumers took a 22-19 licking in the House Commerce Committee which effectively killed hopes for action in this Congress.

The committee was considering a bill approved by its consumer protection subcommittee that would require states to enact no-fault auto insurance laws that meet or exceed federal standards.

The effect would be to assure that persons injured in an automobile accident would receive prompt compensation for expenses and lost income without the need for a civil trial to determine who was at fault and to set the amount of compensation. Lawsuits would be limited to cases involving the most serious injuries.

Federal standards are needed, the AFL-CIO urged in a letter to the committee, because only 16 states have no-fault laws and most of them appear to have been drawn up to benefit lawyers rather than consumers.

But the trial lawyers' lobby worked to kill the bill and succeeded, as has been the case in previous years.

On the 22-19 vote, nine Democrats joined 13 Republicans in killing the bill. The only Republican supporting it was Rep. Matthew J. Rinaldo (N.J.).

Democrats who voted to kill no-fault, including some who had earlier backed the bill, were John D. Dingell (Mich.), Bob Gammage (Tex.), Robert Krueger (Tex.), Thomas A. Luken (Ohio), Barbara A. Mikulski (Md.), Paul G. Rogers (Fla.), Jim Santini (Nev.), David E. Satterfield (Va.) and Doug Walgren (Pa.).

Two other Democrats stayed away from the vote and didn't leave proxies, John M. Murphy (N.Y.) and Fred B. Rooney (Pa.).

The Senate Committee approved a companion bill last May, but won't try to bring it to the floor in view of the House committee rejection.

The two chief sponsors of the bill, Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.) and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) promised that a new effort will be made in the 96th Congress.

In some other congressional developments:

- The House voted 329-6 to give the Federal Maritime Commission authority to stop vessels subsidized by foreign governments from undercutting American shipping by setting rates below a "just and reasonable level."

The Soviet Union, which has steadily increased its share of U.S. commercial cargo, was singled out in the debate as the chief offender.

- A House subcommittee voted 7-6 to "postpone indefinitely" an Administration proposal to continue federal grants to financially ailing cities. The $1 billion-a-year program of "supplementary fiscal assistance" was a key part of the Administration's urban program and would have replaced funds previously provided under the "countercyclical" anti-recession program.

Big city mayors have warned that essential services will have to be slashed if federal aid is withdrawn.

Agents Strike John Hancock In Pact Dispute

The Insurance Workers union struck the John Hancock Co., after turning down the company's proposal for a new contract as inadequate.

Picketing got under way July 21 at each of the company's 250 district offices throughout the United States. The union represents 5,500 Hancock agents.

The parties had bargained throughout the month of June, and agreed to extend the old contract past its June 28 expiration date to permit union members to vote on the company proposal. In a vote the day before the contract expired, union members authorized a strike by a vote of 3,663 to 315.

Principal issues in the dispute include inadequate compensation, company failure to respond adequately to agents' demands for space, facilities, and equipment to conduct business, and protection against discharge for failure to meet arbitrarily established sales quotas.

Mass demonstrations were held July 27 by picketing agents at the company's home office in Boston, at the John Hancock Center in Chicago, and at selected regional and district offices across the country.

Purswell Named Head Of Safety Standards

The new director of safety standards programs for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration is Dr. Jerry L. Purswell, a University of Oklahoma professor and former director of its School of Industrial Engineering.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

8/5/78

Convention Adopts Program:

Sheet Metal Workers See Expansion in Solar Energy

St. Louis—A determined effort to play a major role in the developing solar energy industry featured the 90th anniversary convention here of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Some 723 delegates, representing about 160,000 members in the United States and Canada, gave a continuing display of unity in support of the union's record and its program for the future.

"This union by itself cannot change the world," Pres. Edward J. Carlough told the convention. But, he added, "we can affect the small part of the territory that we occupy by doing the right thing both at the work place and in the union hall. At the work place, eight hours work for eight hours pay, a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. . . . In the union hall, we must intensify our efforts in political education and political organization."

Following up a strong recommendation for continued efforts to develop increased use of solar air energy systems for commercial and residential construction, the convention set up a committee to study solar possibilities.

Its 10-point report, strongly endorsed by the delegates, emphasized that the development of solar heating and cooling systems will help relieve the United States from dependence on foreign oil and gas and will "provide tens of thousands of jobs for our competent and highly skilled sheet metal workers."

It called on locals to mount a strong effort to get their "fair share" of federal solar expenditures, and it warned against "fly-by-night opportunists" who promote "poorly qualified" solar installations with the work done by untrained non-union employees.

Education is a "key to the development of solar energy systems," the report said—education of the public to "feasibility and need for solar energy," education of members "about proper installations," and education of contractors that "the work is there, the time is now" for solar installations.

The convention, in a step to strengthen its role in the solar field, unanimously adopted a constitutional provision for the creation of a "non-profit satellite corporation" to be funded, directed and operated by the union, and to work in the solar energy field.

The planned "Corporation for Industry Promotion" will deal with government officials, architects, engineers, members of the scientific and financial communities and the public. It will seek to promote the use of "forced air climate control systems powered by conventional and alternative sources of energy such as nuclear, solar and others not generally known or accepted at the present time."

The convention re-elected Carlough and Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner to new four-year terms, as well as 10 vice presidents, all unanimously and without opposition. To succeed Vice President Curt Neidig of Los Angeles, who retired, the convention elected Richard S. Dumancas of Honolulu.

Also without opposition, the delegates voted to raise the per capita tax for its approximately 120,000 building trades members from $4.50 a month to $6.00 a month starting Oct. 1. It provided for additional 50 cent per capita increases on Jan. 1, 1980 and Jan. 1, 1981. The per capita increases for production, federal and railroad employees will be 50 cents, 25 cents and 25 cents on the respective dates, the resolution specified.

In addition, to assure continuing fiscal stability, the constitution was amended to provide annual per capita increases of 50 cents for building trades members and 25 cents for the other members, starting on Jan. 1, 1983, a few months after the union's next convention. The executive council could defer any of the post-1983 increases it felt was not needed to "maintain financial stability."

At the same time the union voted a 20 percent increase for officers and staff, the first such pay boost since the 1974 convention.

The delegates hailed the record of the Stabilization Agreement for the Sheet Metal Industry which was set up to provide cushion payments for underemployed members in areas where their local union has negotiated the SASMI plan with contractors.

Over $26 million was paid out through June 15 for underemployment benefits, and $448,000 for picking up health and welfare benefit premiums for jobless members. SASMI is financed by contractors' contributions of 3 percent of gross earnings.

Praise was also given to the work of the joint employer-union National Training Fund, an eight-year-old apprentice and journeyman program which has produced a standardized teaching curriculum and a large number of audio-visual training aids.

With the vast majority of locals already participating, the convention voted to make the program mandatory for building trades locals. It is financed by hourly payments by contractors.

Addressing delegates in the opening sessions of the convention were Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Pres. Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Pres. Roy Johnson of the Roofers, COPE Director Al Barkan, and Executive Vice President Ron Van Gelderen of the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning National Association, the organization of employing contractors.

Kansas Picks Nominees for Senate Race

Kansas City—Nancy Landon Kassebaum, the daughter of 1936 Republican presidential nominee Alf Landon, won nomination to the Senate in the Kansas GOP primary.

Mrs. Kassebaum, whose only previous political campaign had been for a school board seat, acknowledged the support and strength of her father's name probably helped her win the nine-way race.

She will oppose former Rep. Bill Roy in the fall for the chance to succeed Sen. James Pearson (R-Kan.), who is retiring after 16 years in the Senate.

Roy, who almost defeated Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) in 1974, defeated three opponents in the Democratic primary, polling about 75 percent of the vote.

Incumbent Republican Gov. Robert Bennett easily defeated two primary opponents in his bid for a second four-year term. He will face John Carlin, the leader of the first Democrat-controlled Kansas House in 60 years. Carlin won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over two opponents.

In the state's two contested congressional primaries, Atchison businessman Jim Jeffries upset State Sen. Ron Hein to win the right to oppose Rep. Martha Keys (D) in the 2nd District, and State Sen. Don Allegrucci won a six-way Democratic primary in the 5th District.

Allegrucci will face former State Rep. Robert Whittaker in the November general election to succeed retiring Rep. Joe Skubitz (R).

Railway Clerks Shift Offices to D.C. Suburb

The Railway & Airline Clerks' national headquarters have been transferred effective Aug. 1 from Rosemont, Ill., to Rockville, Md., a suburb of Washington, D.C.

The address of the union's Rockville headquarters: 3 Research Place, Rockville, Md. 20850, telephone (301) 948-4910.

Gas Deregulation Called 'Ripoff' of Consumers

An intensive effort to defeat a measure deregulating the price of natural gas was launched by the Citizen Labor Energy Coalition in an attempt to prevent a major "ripoff" of American consumers.

Machinists President William W. Winpisinger, chairman of the coalition, told a press conference that every effort would be made in the conference committee and on the floors of both chambers to defeat the proposal that would result in a 16-fold increase in the price of gas from 1970 through 1985.

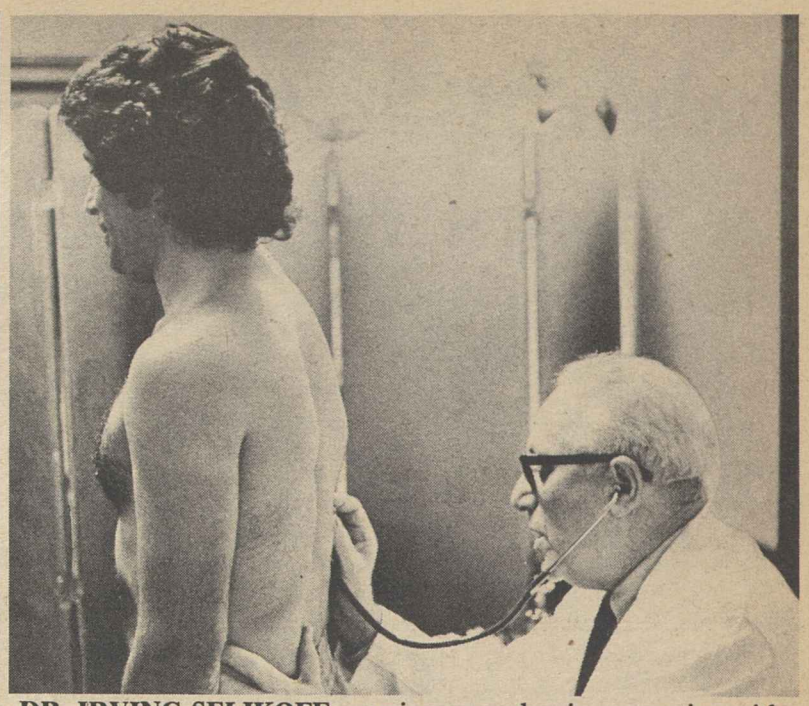
He termed the measure "worse than a direct tax increase. It is an insidious private tax that takes money from the pockets of the people and puts in into the over-bulging coffers of the oil and gas industry."

The measure, worked out in conference committee sessions over a number of months, has not been actually reported to the House or Senate. It lacks the signatures of all of the conferees.

Winpisinger said the bill to gradually remove controls over natural gas was "conceived in panic, and written in secret." It would be an "act of charity" to consumers to allow it to die in silent death, he said.

He charged that under the provisions of the bill the average cost of natural gas in 1985 will be "at least 353 percent of what it was in 1977. The conference bill will be $23 billion more expensive than the House version.

He said the Carter Administration is trying to rush through the bill "with sham incantations of the national interest."



DR. IRVING SELIKOFF examines a worker in connection with his studies of occupational health hazards among painters and allied workers. The studies led to a program, sponsored by the Painters union, on ways to protect workers from job hazards.

Painters Set Seminars On Job Health, Safety

The Painters & Allied Trades, alarmed over the high-risk hazards facing the union's members, is sponsoring job health and safety seminars for 8,500 workers this year.

Funded by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the nationwide program will educate painters, drywall tapers, sandblasters, floorcoverers and paint makers about on-the-job hazards.

The project grew out of a study by Dr. Irving Selikoff, head of the Environmental Sciences Laboratory, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, in New York.

Selikoff and his colleagues examined workers in the painting trades and found that 30 percent had chronic bronchitis. They also found that lung cancer rates for some painters and allied trade workers were five to eight times higher than for the general population.

Workers employed in the manufacture and application of paint and allied products are exposed to a variety of toxic substances, including asbestos, silica, lead and benezene, on a daily basis.

In addition to instruction on general occupational health hazards, the training project targets hazards in particular trades. The program uses self-instructing videotape programs presented to groups of workers by trained union representatives.

The workers will also receive instruction on how to seek medical help, on workers' rights and responsibilities, and on OSHA standards and policies. Each participant in the program will be given a 272-page training manual and reference guide which includes respirator selection tables and instructions on filing OSHA complaints.

C.L. Dennis Dies at 70, Railway Clerks Leader

Chicago—C. L. Dennis, retired president of the Railway & Airline Clerks (BRAC) and until last year a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, died unexpectedly at the age of 70.

He joined the union as a $2.40-a-day freight handler on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 52 years ago after having been fired from a factory job where he tried to organize a union.

Throughout his career, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a tribute, "he served his union, his fellow workers and the entire trade union movement with dedication and distinction."

Fred J. Kroll, who succeeded him as president of BRAC, testified to "his enduring belief that working people are entitled to dignity and security on the job."

C. L. DENNIS

Dennis was the son of a railroad brakeman, and at one time 16 members of his family worked for railroads. His wife, Harriet, was also a member of BRAC.

After having served in nearly every local post, as general chairman of the Chicago & Northwestern Systems Board and as an international vice president, Dennis was elected president in 1963, succeeding George M. Harrison in that post. He stepped down in November 1976, after a leg injury forced him to limit his union activity.

Dennis was elected an AFL-CIO vice president in 1969 and served in that post until last December. He has represented the AFL-CIO on missions abroad and was a member of the presidential commission that studied the Railroad Retirement System and proposed structural changes to head off a financial crisis.

Funeral services were held Aug. 1 near Chicago. He is survived by two sons and two daughters, as well as his wife.

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Congress, Carter Pressed On Key National Problems

NEW APPROACH to dealing with inflation issues is promised by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall in response to union complaints of interference in collective bargaining by the Council on Wage & Price Stability. He is shown addressing the AFL-CIO Executive Council with Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, at left, President George Meany and Vice President Lloyd McBride.

Council Cites Lack Of Real Progress

By Saul Miller

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council reviewed the serious and continuing problems of inflation, unemployment, health care, taxes, trade and energy and called on Congress and the Carter Administration to come to grips with the situation.

At its two-day midsummer meeting here the council surveyed the lack of progress in moving toward programs and solutions to the wide range of problems, including the new controversies over state and local taxes and the interpretation of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision on affirmative action in the Bakke case.

And in the on-going campaign for freedom and human rights, the council called for moving the 1980 Olympic Games from Moscow and directed attention once more to the harsh totalitarianism of the Soviet Union and its treatment of workers.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told press conferences held during the meeting that the labor movement today is where it has always been, "in the forefront of fighting for liberal and social causes," and that over the years "progress has been in our direction" despite setbacks, including the latest loss on labor law reform as it was presented to Congress by the AFL-CIO. The labor movement in general "is doing quite well," he said. "We are getting good contracts. We are trying to offset the effects of inflation."

A highlight of the meeting was Labor Sec. Ray Marshall's discussion with the council of a number of problems. Marshall told the council—and reporters at a later press conference—that he and four other Carter Administration officials will form a special committee to deal with inflation and collective bargaining problems. The committee will be composed of Marshall as chairman; Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability; presidential assistant Landon Butler; Robert Strauss, the President's adviser on inflation, and Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Meany told reporters "we are very happy with the arrangements that Sec. Marshall has made" and that the activities of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, of which he had complained to President Carter, will be "looked over" and Bosworth will be kept "in check."

Meany had told reporters earlier that he had met with the President several weeks ago to file a series of complaints about

(Continued on Page 3)

Defense Dept. Funding Bill Sets Pay Cap

The House ignored the protests of government worker unions and voted to set a 5.5-percent ceiling on wage increases for blue-collar employees of the Defense Dept. for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1.

Government blue-collar workers are supposed to be paid local prevailing wages, with annual adjustments based on surveys of comparable private industry jobs. Four out of five federal blue-collar workers are employed by the Defense Dept. and would be affected by the provision of the defense appropriations bill imposing the 5.5-percent ceiling.

President Carter has already said he will limit salary increases for federal white-collar employees to 5.5 percent—substantially less than they are entitled to under the comparability formula that would be

(Continued on Page 8)

CETA Programs Slashed:

House Votes to Cut Public Service Jobs

The House voted to cut back public service jobs and otherwise weaken a labor-supported bill extending the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) for an additional four years.

CETA now funds 725,000 public service jobs—for the hard-core unemployed who get training as well as entry-level job opportunities, and for more experienced workers who are out of work because of the high unemployment rate in their communities.

But the House voted 221-181 to knock out funding authority for 100,000 of these jobs, and it adopted other damaging amendments including one that lowers the wage ceilings on CETA jobs, thus endangering the concept of equal pay for equal work.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council statement issued just before the bill came to the House floor credited CETA as a major factor in bringing unemployment down from its near-depression level.

"Congress must not cripple CETA or destroy the concept of equal pay for equal work in the name of fighting inflation or unemployment," the Executive Council urged. "The present national rate of unemployment and the tragic joblessness of minorities and youth represent critical problems that cannot be swept aside by those who would slash federal spending for political expediency."

In addition to public service employment, the CETA program embraces the Jobs Corps, an assortment of youth employment programs and such labor-sponsored national manpower programs as the Human Resources Development Institute and minority recruitment projects.

The House failed to complete action on the day set aside for consideration of the bill and put off votes on other provisions until a later date.

A scattering of widely-publicized abuses in the way in which some cities have used CETA funds gave ammunition to congressional budget-cutters, but the House Education & Labor Committee sought to deal with the problem by substantially tightening guidelines and giving the Labor Dept. resources to ferret out and stop fraud and abuse.

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Jobless Rate Returns To 6.2 Percent in July

By James M. Shevis

The nation's official unemployment rate rebounded sharply in July, from 5.7 to 6.2 percent, returning to the "plateau" of high joblessness that has prevailed since early in the year.

The month before, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that joblessness fell by four-tenths of 1 percent—almost as much as it gained in July. In both cases teenagers accounted for much of the difference.

About half of the 440,000-increase in unemployment last month was due to a rise in the number of youths seeking work, BLS said. In June, about half of the 400,000-decline in unemployment was accounted for by teenagers who found jobs.

One reason that teenagers have such an impact on the jobless rate is that it is difficult to adjust the data for the massive influx of students into the labor force as schools

(Continued on Page 6)

Major Changes Sought In 'Unfair' Tax Plan

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called for major changes in the "grossly unfair" tax bill drawn up by the House Ways & Means Committee.

The committee bill was being debated in the House as the AFL-CIO News went to press, and the Executive Council endorsed proposed amendments that would ease the burden on moderate-income taxpayers without providing a windfall for the wealthy.

There is no longer a realistic hope for the major reform of the tax system that the labor movement seeks, the Executive Council conceded. But a tax cut is needed to shore up purchasing power, the council said, and to counter the drain of a new round of social security payroll tax increases next year.

The bill the Ways & Means Committee took to the House floor would substantially widen the capital gains loophole and give the biggest share of benefits to the wealthiest taxpayers, the council said.

It endorsed, as has the Carter Administration, the amendment sponsored by Reps. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) and Joseph L. Fisher (D-Va.), to raise the present $35 a person tax credit to $100, confine rate reductions to tax brackets up to $35,000 and trim back some of the capital gains loopholes in the committee bill. At the same time, it would exempt from all taxes the capital gains on a one-

(Continued on Page 3)

MIDSUMMER MEETING of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Chicago dealt with major issues facing the nation and its trade union movement. Two days of discussions covered inflation, unemployment, health care, taxes, trade and energy issues, among others.

Broad State, Local Tax Reforms Pressed to Achieve Equity, Justice

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called for increased reliance upon progressive income taxes, more equitable sales taxes and reform of the property taxes as the answer to the anger and frustration generated by regressive state and local tax systems and inadequate services.

The Executive Council said that legitimate taxpayer discontent is being used as a smokescreen for measures to reduce taxes for wealthy individuals and corporations and to "dismantle essential programs and hamstring the ability of government to provide necessary services."

The statement stressed that "the problem of low and middle-income taxpayers, who now bear an unfair share of the tax burden, must not be ignored." Their call for tax relief, it added, should not be interpreted as a "call for meat-axe reductions, shoestring public budgets and unfair attacks on public employees."

The answer is tax justice, the council declared, linked with reforms to promote efficiency, eliminate waste and a proper division of programs and the ability to pay for them among the various levels of government.

The key elements of reform common to all parts of the nation involve income, sales and property taxes, the council said. Six states have no income tax, four states do not tax corporate profits and most state income taxes are riddled with loopholes and are not geared to the ability-to-pay principle.

Many states still use sales taxes on necessities such as food and prescription drugs and all but four states have general sales taxes that account for one-third of state tax receipts.

A good deal of reform is necessary in the property tax, the single most important local tax source accounting for over 80 percent of local government tax revenue. Inflated selling prices boost assessments and bring oppressive burdens to home owners. Much commercial property and expensive homes are underassessed and there are numerous exemptions and abatements.

The council called for uniform assessments, liberalized appeal rights and greater use of "circuit breakers" that give relief to lower-income homeowners, renters and senior citizens.

It called also for state and federal assumption of a greater share of local expenditures for education, welfare, health and hospitals; effective modernization of state and local government and a greater commitment by the federal government and the states to the solution of local government financial and public investment problems.

The council said the federation would aid state and local central bodies in achieving equitable tax and financial reforms and said that education programs will emphasize tax reform principles and new education materials will be developed for use in these programs.

Fed Money Squeeze Hit As Threat to Economy

Chicago—The economic outlook for the near future "is discouraging," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, stressing that the greatest threat is the tight money, high interest rate policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

The council noted that the unemployment picture is "as bleak as it was at the beginning of the year," that the unemployment problems of minorities are particularly severe and the most recent Administration projections show "no real improvement over the next year."

Over the past year consumer prices are up 7.4 percent and during the past six months prices were rising at a 10.4 percent annual rate with food, medical care, utility costs and interest rates leading the way.

"Rising interest rates threaten disaster for the housing industry and severe problems for small business and local governments, thus adding to the dangers of a general recession," the council said.

The council placed the blame for major price increases on specific shortages, Federal Reserve Board actions and profiteering. First-year wage increases negotiated in the past six months have averaged 7.2 percent — excluding the Mine Workers settlement—less than the increase in consumer prices.

The council renewed the federation's call for an immediate reduction in interest rates, particularly for home mortgages, and the allocation of credit to socially necessary investment. It urged also a tax cut concentrated in low and middle-income brackets and specially targeted employment programs to bring down unemployment, an inflationary element in the economy "since idle workers are not producing goods and services."

Natural Gas Measure Called Unwise, Costly

Chicago—The natural gas compromise bill should be rejected by Congress as a serious threat to the economy, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared and domestic oil prices should not be increased to the world price level.

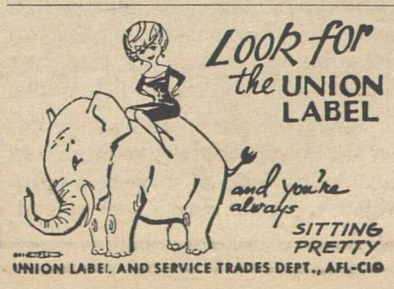
In a statement on energy the council called for enactment of measures agreed to in conference committees dealing with conservation, utility rate reform and the conversion of industry to fuels in greater supply.

The natural gas compromise puts a heavy burden on residential users and low and middle-income families and would provide for a 50 percent increase above the current price. The increase in production would be minuscule at a "tremendous cost to consumers," the council added.

The bill would give the natural gas monopoly an estimated $32 billion in the next seven years, a massive shift of money that would burden consumers, and is "unwise and bad economics."

In calling for acceptance of other aspects of energy legislation the statement said "the AFL-CIO would have preferred stronger measures than are contained in these proposals" but that passage would represent "a first step in the development of a national energy policy."

It urged Congress to direct its attention to developing a wide-ranging program to increase energy supplies and diminish the nation's reliance on energy imports, including all possible sources such as nuclear, coal, solar, geothermal, biomass, wind, etc.



'Genuine' Plan Sought:

Labor Vows Drive For Health Security

Chicago—The AFL-CIO pledged its "enthusiastic cooperation" with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and others in pressing the need for "genuine" national health insurance for all Americans.

Expressing disappointment over President Carter's "retreat" on the guiding principles for national health insurance legislation, the Executive Council declared that no social issue has a higher priority than enactment of a health care bill being developed by Sen. Kennedy in conjunction with the Committee for National Health Insurance. The AFL-CIO is a member of the committee, which also includes church, consumer, and other citizens' groups.

Kennedy, who plans to hold hearings on the bill before the November elections, recently attacked the Administration's outline of its national health insurance plan as "unacceptable" to the American people, largely because of its dependence on the state of the economy.

In a statement adopted at its meeting here, the Executive Council aligned itself with Kennedy's position:

"Placing conditions, such as inflationary or budgetary concerns, on the enactment of every additional stage of a national health program is an incitement to continued inflation in medical costs," the council observed. It warned that Carter's piecemeal approach to national health insurance—without a specific timetable on phasing in the program—makes the principle of universal and comprehensive coverage meaningless.

"For supporters of national health insurance, enactment of a single, phased-in program promises to be a difficult but achievable legislative fight," the AFL-CIO said, "but enacting several different pieces of legislation spread out over several Congresses would be an impossible task."

A genuine national health plan ought to provide a comprehensive single standard of benefits, universal coverage, access to health care as a matter of right, incentives for reform of the delivery system, built-in quality controls, minimum administrative overhead cost, equitable and progressive financing, effective cost controls, and strong consumer representation, the council said.

"The principles recently announced by the White House were late in formulation, restricted in scope, inadequate to meet the needs of the American people, and vague as to implementation," the council charged.

"We are also distressed that the Administration failed to present a detailed program in time for national debate during the 1978 election campaign."

The same special interests that are trying to scuttle the hospital cost containment bill in Congress—doctors, insurance companies, and hospitals—are also opposing genuine national health insurance, the AFL-CIO noted.

"No wonder the Health Insurance Association of America, the American Hospital Association, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, and the Chamber of Commerce immediately hailed the Administration program," the council said.

The AFL-CIO will ask every candidate for the House and the Senate this fall to support its proposals for national health insurance, the statement declared.

"Ours will not be an 'if-maybe-perhaps' bill, and it will contain a specific timetable for implementation," it said.

"Our goal is to make decent health care a right of all Americans, and we will not be deterred in our efforts to achieve that goal."

Unions Asked to Aid NAACP Campaign

Chicago — The AFL-CIO called on all affiliates and state and local central bodies to assist the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its membership drive.

The Executive Council pointed out that the NAACP has worked closely with the labor movement "in an unrelenting pursuit of the social and economic justice so essential to the complete enjoyment of civil rights."

The NAACP is currently conducting a membership drive "to renew its strength for the continuing fights that lay ahead," the council said, and while many trade unionists are members "many more" should join.

AFL-CIO Renews Pledge On Affirmative Action

Chicago—The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Bakke case "is the appropriate occasion to reaffirm the AFL-CIO's long-standing commitment to affirmative action," the Executive Council said, to "open doors previously shut to women and minorities."

The council said that an examination of the various opinions in the Bakke case leads to the conclusion that "the court apparently has left the scope of affirmative action to be determined primarily through the political process and not by constitutional adjudication."

The council said it "favors aggressive, positive efforts to integrate, instead of mere passive agreement not to discriminate" to alleviate the historical burden of discrimination "carried too long by women and minorities."

Affirmative action must include "recruiting, hiring, counselling, training, upgrading and promoting minorities and women." This is the essence of AFL-CIO-supported outreach programs which maintain standards, accept the validity of non-discriminatory testing, bar quotas or unfair preferential treatment. "Our programs work and work well. They do so without undermining society's commitment to fair treatment for all."

The council concluded that the "Bakke decision strengthened our resolve to continue to move in the positive direction we have been moving." But to make affirmative action truly effective, it stressed, "there must be a full-employment economy to provide" the necessary jobs.

Council Asks Action on National Needs

Bids Congress, Carter Press for Solutions

(Continued from Page 1)

Bosworth's and the agency's activities, including interference in the setting of OSHA standards and in contract negotiations involving a number of federation unions. Meany said Bosworth injected himself into these wage talks on the employer side and that "this is unprecedented."

Marshall said in announcing the committee that "we will develop a strategy and it will no longer be Mr. Bosworth acting by himself. . . . We will do everything we can to stay out of collective bargaining." He added that he expected that Bosworth would "cooperate and be understanding" about the new committee.

In its statements the council voiced strong support for a House bill to extend for four years the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act's programs to provide 700,000 jobs for a wide variety of unemployed Americans, warning against a series of weakening amendments.

It urged defeat of the natural gas compromise worked out in a House-Senate conference committee and called for the House to come up with a tax bill that would provide tax credits for low and middle-income taxpayers and sharply limit proposals to reduce the capital gains tax.

It termed the economic outlook "discouraging" and struck out at the high interest rate, tight-money policy of the Federal Reserve Board. It noted the rising inflationary threat of the deficit in the balance of trade and devaluation of the dollar abroad and called on the President to protect the nation's industrial base from import erosion.

The council was critical of President Carter's national health insurance principles and said the AFL-CIO would develop and campaign for its own program in consultation with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

An overhaul of state and local tax structures to place greater emphasis on progressive income taxes and to reform property levies was urged along with improving the effectiveness and efficiency of local governments.

The Bakke decision, the council said, calls for reaffirmation of the labor movement's long-standing commitment to affirmative action. The council also voiced its support for the current NAACP membership drive.

The AFL-CIO's strong opposition to labor exchanges with Soviet so-called trade unions was reiterated and continuing violations of the Helsinki agreements in the USSR were cited.

In his press conferences, Meany made these points in reply to questions from reporters:

- The labor movement will cooperate with the Administration in its fight against inflation, but the primary fight must be directed at the major cause of inflation—rising prices. "The record shows that there is no wage-price push, that wages have not been responsible for price increases. . . . Our people are trying to catch up." He said he saw no signs that inflation is going to abate at the present time unless the Administration comes up with an effective program.

- The federation has not reached a decision on leaving the labor-management group but is studying the situation. While he agreed that UAW President Douglas Fraser's statement on leaving the committee was accurate, he said "it would have been much better" if Fraser had consulted with the other labor members to agree on joint action. The business opposition that surfaced in the labor law reform fight and in opposition to other key labor programs and proposals indicates that the big corporations "still toy with the idea that they might find some way to destroy labor unions, and of course, they have had that idea for a long time." But when it comes to their own operations, Meany noted, "they sit down to the bargaining table and try to reach an agreement, and they generally do." He added: "I wouldn't say that labor relations are any worse as far as collective bargaining is concerned with the big corporations than they were in the past."

- President Carter is doing "the best he can" with the inflation problem, and relationships between the AFL-CIO and the White House are better than they were six months ago.

The council adopted a resolution mourning the death of former Vice President C. L. Dennis and hailed his lifetime service to the labor movement and his nine years on the council.

It adopted also a resolution memorializing the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which merged earlier this year with the Railway & Airline Clerks, stressing the contributions of the Porters to the trade union movement and human brotherhood.

The council heard reports from Vice Presidents Sol C. Chaikin and Thomas W. Gleason on their trip to Chile to investigate the trade union situation there; from Vice President Albert Shanker on his trip to Japan to attend the Sohyo convention and from Vice President Martin J. Ward on his trip to Rhodesia on trade union matters.

Contributions were voted to the National Planning Association, Economic Education Foundation for the Clergy, League for Industrial Democracy, American Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the African-American Labor Council, and the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

A request from the Roofers was approved to change its name from the United Association of Slate, Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers to United Association of Roofers, Waterproofers & Allied Workers.

James Johnson Heads South Carolina Labor

Columbia, S.C.—The executive board of the South Carolina AFL-CIO has designated James Johnson to succeed James D. Adler as president of the state federation.

Adler resigned after his union, the Communications Workers, assigned him to the CWA's Atlanta office. Johnson, a vice president of the state body and a member of the Clothing & Textile Workers, will serve out the term that runs to September 1979.

Lucy Manning of the Service Employees, a member of the State AFL-CIO executive board, was named to the vice presidency vacancy. Continuing as one of the two state federation vice presidents is Thomas Gibbons of the Teachers.

AT NEWS CONFERENCE during a break in the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago, President George Meany fields questions from reporters. He said the labor movement will cooperate with efforts to curb inflation but stressed wages didn't touch off the rise in prices and union members are still trying to catch up.

NLRA Changes Studied As Labor Reform Dies

Chicago—AFL-CIO President George Meany said the federation is exploring the possibility of supporting a bill making some administrative and procedural changes in the National Labor Relations Act but that labor law reform "as we presented it to Congress is dead for this session."

Meany told a press conference during the Executive Council sessions here that there "is a possibility" that a bill will emerge from the Senate Human Resources Committee that is not "labor law reform at all . . . is not even a compromise on labor law reform" but which might contain a "plus" from the federation's view.

Replying to a reporter's query as to whether the council had reached a decision during its discussion of labor law reform, Meany said "the bill that we put in is lost. We only had 59 votes and we needed 60. From that point of view, of course, we could say that we had a majority of the Senate" that would have passed it. "We were defeated by the fact that the filibuster prevented the bill from coming to a vote."

He added "we will have to wait for a new Congress if we are going to try to pass labor law reform."

The measure was returned to the Senate committee after six cloture votes failed to break a rightwing-led filibuster. The committee was instructed to hold further hearings and discussions on the measure to try and win sufficient votes to crack the filibuster.

Meany pointed out during the press conference that big business groups joined with rightwing and anti-labor forces to help defeat labor law reform, that they "were opposed to anything for labor, opposed to anything that would help the minorities, opposed to anything that would make life a little better for the people in the inner cities."

He said the resurgence of rightwing feeling that showed itself in the labor law reform battle is present in the tax and ERA fights. "All of these things are tied together and I'm sure that this battle will go on and we will be in there fighting as we have been in the past."

Asked about how a labor law reform measure would be put together for introduction in the next Congress, Meany replied that "we pretty much stand with the House bill which was passed last October and what we will come up with next year depends on circumstances."

Ways & Means Tax Bill Held Grossly Unfair

(Continued from Page 1)

time sale of a taxpayer's principal residence.

Another labor-supported amendment would provide an income tax credit for workers and employers equal to 5 percent of social security taxes paid.

The council expressed the AFL-CIO's opposition to a proposal to "index" future capital gains to offset inflation.

The bill drawn up by the Ways & Means Committee would cut taxes for a family of four with earnings of $15,000 a year by less than $80 but would result in a savings of more than $300 for a family with double that income.

It would for the first time impose a tax on unemployment benefits—if a recipient's income for that tax year exceeded $20,000. There was concern that a breach in the policy of tax-free benefits would be followed by making all unemployment compensation payments subject to taxation.

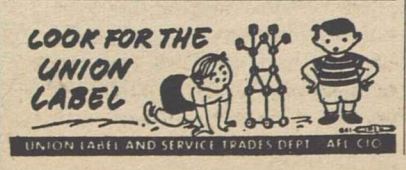
The committee bill would reduce corporation taxes at all brackets and allow companies to offset an even bigger portion of their tax liability with investment tax credits.

Taxes on all investment profits would be substantially reduced, not just on the sale of a home as provided in the Corman-Fisher amendment.

NLRB Establishes New Regional Office

Glenn A. Zipp has been named to head the National Labor Relations Board's new regional office in Peoria, Ill.

Zipp, 40, has been serving as officer in charge of the Peoria subregional office under the Chicago office. The Peoria office was upgraded to NLRB's 33rd regional office to expedite casehandling in the Midwest. It will handle NLRB cases in parts of Illinois and Iowa.



Olympic Body Asked To Shift '80 Games

Chicago — The AFL-CIO called on the U.S. Olympic Committee "to take the lead among nations in moving the 1980 Moscow Games to a country which respects human rights and the true Olympic spirit."

The Executive Council said that neither the committee nor the U.S. government can guarantee the safety, freedom and basic rights of U.S. athletes attending the games and that U.S. journalists covering the games cannot be protected from continued harassment.

The current Kremlin drive against Soviet dissidents, the council said, "is an obvious attempt to deny free speech to its own citizens during the 1980 Olympics," and casts doubt on protections for visiting athletes, journalists and tourists.

Unions Urged To Shun Soviet Labor Fronts

Chicago—The AFL-CIO strongly reiterated its opposition "to any labor exchanges with Soviet labor fronts" and urged its affiliates to refuse to participate in such exchanges.

Pointing to the dramatic evidence of the new workers' movement emerging in the Soviet Union, the Executive Council said that exchanges with official Soviet "trade unions" would "betray the genuine workers' movement now struggling to be born."

Tracing the origins of the new movement, led by a former coal miner, Vladimir Klebanov, who has been thrown into a mental hospital by the government, the statement stressed that Soviet unions "are instruments of the totalitarian Soviet state whose purpose is to enforce labor discipline." The leaders of the new workers' movement have corroborated this with their stories of reprisals for seeking to process grievances, report corruption, seek improved wages or complain of safety violations on the job.

The statement urged again the repeal of the McGovern Amendment which permits agents in the guise of trade union leaders to come to the United States and commended the Senate for its vote to repeal the amendment. It urged the House-Senate Conference Committee "to do likewise."

Choking the Economy

THE GREATEST THREAT to the economy is the tight money, high interest rate policy of the Federal Reserve Board that is choking off economic growth and adding to the inflation problem rather than alleviating it. Rising interest rates threaten disaster for the housing industry and severe problems for small business and local government, thus adding to the dangers of a general recession.

The major price increases of 1978 were not caused by wage increases—rather they were due to specific shortages, Federal Reserve Board actions and profiteering. First-year wage increases negotiated in the first half of 1978, excluding the Mine Workers settlement, have averaged 7.2 percent—less than the increase in consumer prices.

Price increases are the principal economic fact determining the wage increases unions must seek in collective bargaining. Workers and their unions seek wage increases to meet price increases that have already taken place. They want at least to catch up and stay even. Wage increases do not start the inflation cycle, and cost-of-living clauses only partially recover already-imposed price increases.

Thus, many wage increases are tied to consumer price increases—the lower the price increases, the lower the resulting wage increases will be. That is why it is so important that the Administration succeed in convincing American business and the banking community to hold the line on prices and interest rates.

INFLATION PRESSURES are aggravated by devaluation of the dollar on international financial markets. As a result of such devaluation, imports are becoming more expensive and prices of U.S. goods affected by imported parts and raw materials are also going up. A devalued dollar also leads to increased export of items in short supply in the United States, thus accelerating inflationary trends.

The recent actions of the Federal Reserve Board in returning to the discredited policies of tight money and high interest rates threaten the President's anti-inflation efforts. High interest rates push up costs throughout the economy. The AFL-CIO continues to call for an immediate reduction in interest rates, particularly for home mortgages, and the allocation of credit to socially necessary investment.

Unemployment itself is inflationary, since idle workers are not producing goods and services. Increased production, brought about by higher employment levels, will reduce unit costs and the wasteful costs of idle plant and equipment.

In order to further reduce unemployment levels, a tax cut concentrated for low and middle-income taxpayers is needed to provide stimulus to the economy in 1979, and special targeted employment programs need to be continued—such as CETA, public works and special youth programs.

—From an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the national economy, Aug. 7, 1978, Chicago.

AFL-CIO News

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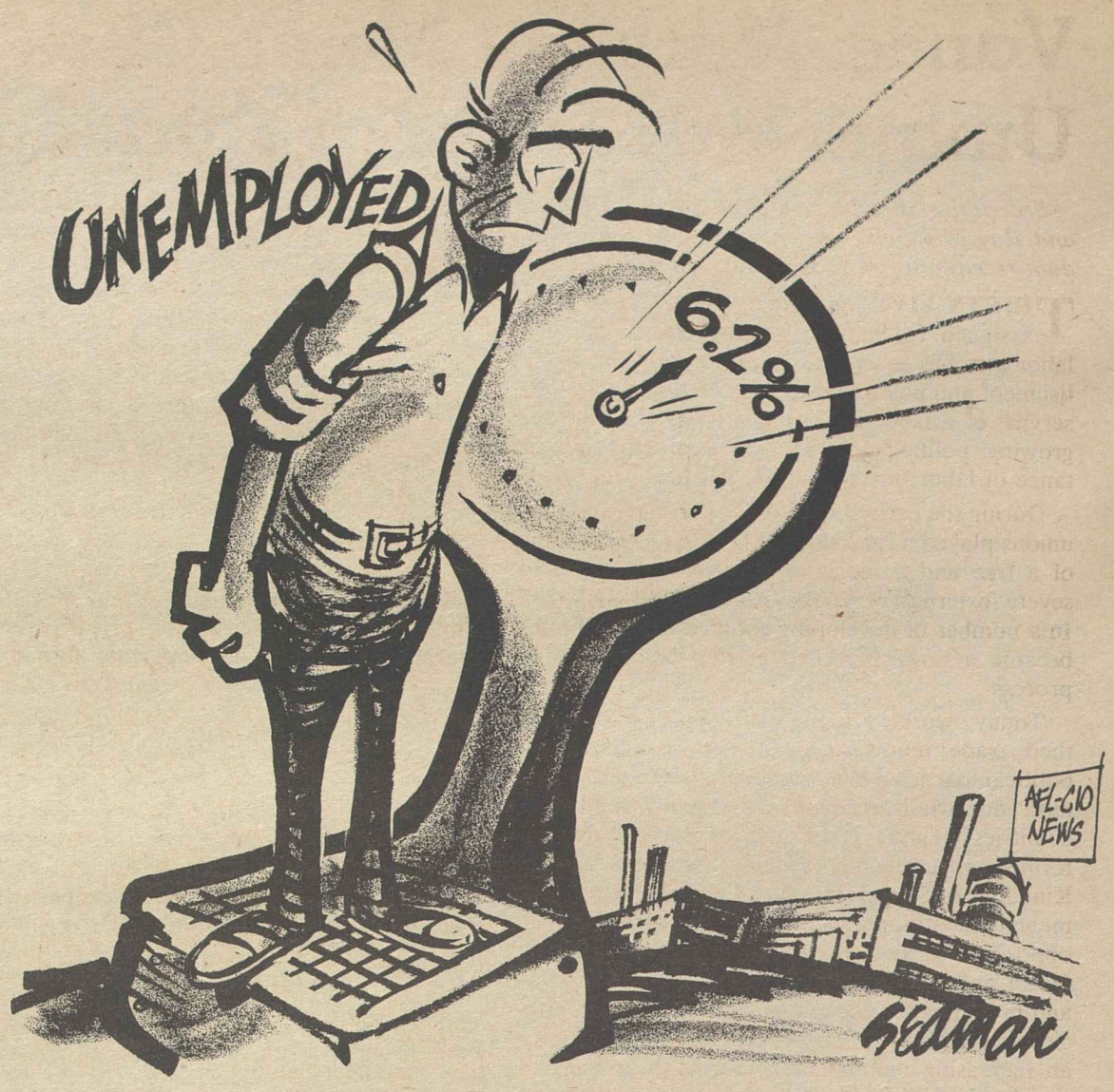

Expectations vs. Realities:

Scramble for Top Jobs Gives New Look to '60s Generation

By Gus Tyler

IN THE WORLD of work, the prime age is 25 to 44. That's when you are supposed to be tops and when you either are on top or about to make it.

But it looks as if our society won't be able to accommodate the traditional ambitions of this age group because in the years ahead there just won't be enough room at the top.

The age bracket—25 to 44—gets denser daily. In 1975, there were 39 million in this country out of a total labor force of 94.8 million—about 41 percent. By 1990, the prime-agers will have risen to more than 60 million and will make up more than half the labor force of 116 million.

The people involved have been part of a generation that has been thrown into all sorts of excitements and upsets from the very day of its puberty. They were born in the postwar baby boom of the late '40s and '50s.

In the mid-'60s, these war babies turned anti-war to become the youthful spearhead of the opposition to our involvement in Vietnam. Many of them turned to myriad other movements: drugs, communes, cults, civil and sexual rights.

They were referred to variously as the "beat," the "me," or the "now" generation. They were denounced as decadent, greeted as the "Greening of America," discussed with disgust and delight. But they could not be ignored because they were so many, so militant and so markedly different from their immediate forebears.

They were also depicted as a generation which looked upon "work" as just another dirty four-letter word and upon unions as the relic of a putrid past.

But each year more of this generation reaches the ages 25 to 44. As they form families, the "me" yields to "us" and the "now" yields to "how"—how to get a job and good pay, how to get a post and promotion.

BUT THIS GENERATION that once made much trouble may find itself mired in trouble, jinxed again. "They will have to jostle and elbow to find room in an increasingly dense labor market," says Arnold Weber of Carnegie-Mellon University.

Their frustrations will be multiplied by the high hopes engendered by many years of schooling. They have invested much in the development of their human capital and they want a handsome return that won't come easily.

They will find themselves loaded up with responsibilities to their parents and grandparents as the numbers on retirement grow more rapidly than the numbers at work.

This generation that exploded in the '60s and early '70s may very well explode again in the next two decades as great expectations collide with greater obstacles.

"The individuals," says Weber, "are likely to view collective action as necessary to stake their claim in the labor market." Which is a scholarly way of saying that they will go union, thereby adding another chapter not only to the colorful career of this generation, but also to the up-and-down history of American labor.

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'A Whispered Hope' On Health Insurance

Jimmy Carter's ringing campaign promise in 1976 to push for mandatory national health insurance has been reduced to a whispered hope. . . .

Ironically, while the President wants to postpone a tax-financed health insurance system because of his fears of what it would do to the cost of living, the present, largely privately financed system continues to be one of the main components of inflation. Last year, for example, consumer prices rose 6.5 percent, but medical care costs rose 9.6 percent and hospital costs 15.6 percent. The point is that we already have serious inflation in health care and there is no evidence that delaying national health insurance is going to make much difference. . . .

It is a disappointing commentary on Mr. Carter's sense of values that national health insurance should now join welfare reform as a casualty of the battle to control inflation. The President has in effect conscripted millions of powerless Americans, Americans who by and large are on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder, to lead the fight against rising prices.

—From an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, July 31, 1978.

In Foreign Service Posts:

Vance, Marshall Memo Cites Unique Role of Labor Attaches

Secretaries of State and Labor, Cyrus Vance and Ray Marshall, sent the following memorandum recently to all U.S. ambassadors.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago, the Dept. of State assigned foreign service officers as the first labor attaches in our missions abroad. The establishment and postwar expansion within the foreign service of a labor attache corps has reflected the growing political, social, and economic importance of labor throughout the world.

During the early post-World War II years, trade unions played a fundamental role in the rebuilding of a free and democratic Europe in the face of severe external pressures from the Soviet bloc. In a number of developing countries, trade unions became a powerful force in the nation-building process.

Today, working men and women — through their trade union organizations or labor-based political parties—exert considerable influence in most industrialized countries and many developing countries. These labor parties have variously formed governments, ranging from the United Kingdom to Singapore, constituted important elements in coalition governments, and served as key opposition parties. Even in countries with totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, workers' views and pressures for social change influence the policies and action of their government. Moreover, in an increasing number of countries the reaffirmation by the U.S. and other democratic societies of support for human rights, including the fundamental right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, is rekindling new hopes for liberalization and in certain cases has inspired the reversal of some of the worst oppressive practices.

The U.S. Congress has repeatedly declared, in the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, that aiding the development of free and democratic trade unions is an objective of U.S. foreign policy. Labor is a key determinant in the economic development process. Reducing unemployment, while at the same time controlling the inflationary spiral, has been a major goal of all countries. In many of them, particularly those in the Third World, development is frequently impeded by shortages of skilled labor or the lack of technical expertise—ranging from labor statistics and dispute settlements to safety programs. U.S. labor assistance programs aimed at providing needed training are an integral part of the development assistance effort.

The U.S. not only shares with other industrialized countries the vital need to resolve the tension between changing employment conditions and economic stability, but also supports the goal of economic development, a major concern of the developing countries. Moreover, from those countries which have pioneered in programs of social innovation, a number of our own domestic agencies such as the Dept. of Labor and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare seek examples which might be employed in resolving some of our own presssing domestic social and economic problems. The growing impact of imports on American employment has focused special attention on the labor standards of foreign workers who produce the goods exported to the U.S.

IN A CLOSELY interdependent world, where political and economic issues are inextricably linked, it is essential that our missions be served by qualified personnel who by reason of their training and experience can properly observe, interpret, and assess developments abroad in the fields of labor and employment.

The labor attache is, in effect the specialized instrument through which the State Department and the Foreign Service assure that the labor aspects of our foreign policies are adequately taken into account. In addition to reporting foreign labor and social developments to the Departments of State, Labor, HEW, and other agencies, the labor attache is responsible for promoting a full and proper understanding of American labor institutions, conditions, and developments, as well as U.S. overall concerns, by foreign labor and other groups. The labor attache thereby seeks to develop understanding of and support for basic U.S. foreign policy goals as they relate to labor matters.

As a member of the country team, the labor attache advises the ambassador and other embassy officials on all significant labor matters and—on behalf of the ambassador—coordinates U.S. technical assistance, information, and cultural exchange programs in the labor field. The attache provides the American trade union officials, businessmen, labor educators, students, journalists, and government officials visiting abroad information and advice on foreign labor matters as well as assistance in meeting appropriate labor contacts.

In fulfilling these responsibilities, our labor diplomats make a unique and valuable contribution to American foreign and domestic policies. The Dept. of State, with the cooperation of the Dept. of Labor and other interested agencies, is focusing on ways in which posts and the labor attaches can respond more effectively to the challenges and opportunities presented to the labor and labor-related communities. In addition to the measures under way in Washington, we recognize that the support of the foreign service posts, from the ambassador on down, is essential to the success of the labor attache's efforts in support of overall U.S. goals and objectives.

Blaylock Cites Double Standard:

Cap on Federal Pay Raises Scored as Unjust, Ineffective

THE PRESIDENT OF the nation's largest union of federal workers scored President Carter's intention to cap the 1978 federal pay raise at 5.5 percent as an unfair and "arbitrary decision" that ignores the needs of federal employees.

The private sector is not responding to the President's call to hold the line on prices, declared President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees. He said the impact of the pay cap will be especially harsh on lower-paid civil servants, whose pay already lags far behind the pace of living cost increases.

The effect of the pay cap, Blaylock charged, will be to "force double jeopardy on federal employees." Blaylock, who is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO and treasurer of the federation's Public Employee Department, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The union president said there is little chance that President Carter will reverse or moderate his pay cap decision so long as "Bob Strauss, Charlie Schultze and Barry Bosworth are over there advising him." He said that federal employees wind up "in the same position that we've been in with other presidents" whose solution to inflation is to "impose arbitrary caps" on federal salaries.

Blaylock predicted that the unions won't rejoin the Federal Pay Council and its studies of private-sector data that are supposed to maintain "pay comparability" between the federal and private sectors until it abandons its "arbitrary decision route." He pointed out that the Administration "made the decision on the 1978 pay line six months in advance" and is "now talking about a 1979 pay cap . . . a year in advance."

"It is an exercise in futility to sit there and massage data when you know what the pay line is going to be" regardless of the facts the data produces, he declared.

Blaylock was questioned by Mary Miller of Government Employee Relations Report, a publication of the Bureau of National Affairs, and Phillip Shandler, federal columnist for the Washington Star. Labor News Conference is produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT WAS ALMOST like being promised a new bike for Christmas and going downstairs to find a note instead. The note says that, at various times through the 1980s, there will be a wheel, then handlebars, then a reflector, then the brakes, then maybe another wheel, if. . . . If it doesn't cost too much, if the roof doesn't leak, if the economy picks up, if all is right with the world.

When candidate Carter addressed the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party on June 16, 1976, he was emphatically clear: "We need a national health insurance program . . . which is universal and mandatory."

Urging preventive medicine and early detection, Carter continued: "Our major cripplers and killers are cancer, heart disease, stroke, respiratory diseases, hypertension and six others of decreasing incidence within the population. Almost every one of these afflictions can be prevented, to a degree, by regular physical examinations and routine medical care."

On the maldistribution of health care, Carter was also clear: "In the county where I live, there is not a doctor, dentist, pharmacist or hospital bed" and there are nearly 300 areas with similar shortages elsewhere in the nation.

On runaway costs, Carter also grasped the facts and trends. In his most famous speech on health policy, candidate Carter in April 1976 pointed out that Americans spent $39 billion on health care in 1965. By 1975, that total had tripled. The total cost would double again in five years and triple in a decade, Carter warned, unless costs were controlled.

Now the letdown.

When the Carter Administration unveiled its long-awaited "principles for a National Health Plan" on July 29, it was like the note under the Christmas tree.

The President still supports "a universal, comprehensive" program that would "contain skyrocketing health costs" and protect all Americans—IF.

If the program supports efforts to control inflation in the economy. If additional expenditures are offset by savings from greater efficiency. If there is no additional federal spending until 1983. If there is no adverse impact on government budgets or the taxpayer. And if the person in need of health care can pick up a moderate share of the cost.

President Carter's "health plan" and all those "ifs" were immediately repudiated by organized labor, the broad coalition of the Committee for National Health Insurance and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), co-sponsor of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill.

IT SEEMS APPARENT that economics and politics were the governing factors in Carter's retreat on health care.

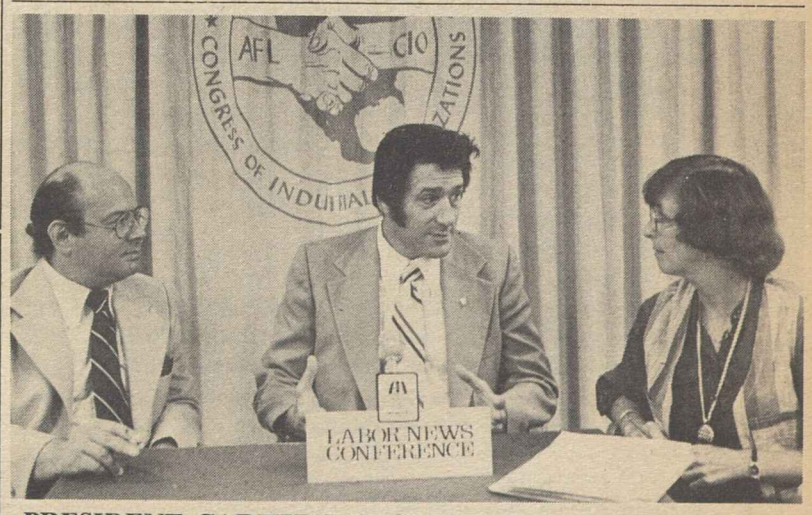
When Carter gave his fireside chat in February 1977, he recognized that "inflation has hit us hardest not in the luxuries but in the essentials—food, energy, health and housing."

Of these factors, health is the one the President could have done most about and most effectively.

The Administration's hospital cost containment bill — which aimed to slow annual increases to 9 percent from the 19 percent and 16 percent of recent years—was recently defeated in the House Commerce Committee, 22 to 21.

Pollster Louis Harris reported in April 1978 that "the public is hurting on the issue of the cost of health care and hospitals. A high 87 percent of the American people feel that health care costs have risen more than prices generally in the past few years."

More to the point, Harris reported that "by 59-25 percent, a better than 2 to 1 majority favors a national health insurance law." And, contrary to the propaganda about distrust, Harris reported that "by a clear and substantial 65-27 percent, a sizable majority of the public does feel "the government should have a greater involvement in the country's medical and health care system."



PRESIDENT CARTER'S DECISION to cap the 1978 federal pay raise at 5.5 percent is both unfair and arbitrary and ignores the needs of federal workers, President Kenneth T. Blaylock, center, of the Government Employees charged on Labor News Conference. Reporters questioning the AFL-CIO vice president were Mary Miller of Government Employee Relations Report and Phillip Shandler of the Washington Star.

SHEET METAL WORKERS President Edward J. Carlough, in his key-note address to the union's convention in St. Louis, emphasized the importance of strong labor political action efforts at a time when big business and right-wing groups are mounting strong resistance to trade-union goals.

Letter Carriers Adopt Increase in Per Capita

Chicago—Delegates to the Letter Carriers' 51st biennial convention approved a 50-cent monthly increase in per capita payments, raising the tax from $36 to $42 a year.

The increase was voted for after delegates rejected a proposal basing per capita on a percentage of pay and tied to rises in the cost of living.

The 4,700 delegates from 663 local unions who poured into Chicago's huge McCormick Center also voted to establish a public relations fund to pay for a program to improve the union's public image. Twenty cents a year, deductible semi-annually, of all per capita taxes will be earmarked for the fund.

The opening session of the five-day convention featured a review and discussion of the union's tentative national agreement with the U.S. Postal Service.

After a heated debate, the convention recommended non-ratification of the pact. The action is not binding, however, and a mail referendum is under way with ballots due to be counted by Aug. 21.

The convention sentiment was that the contract does not offer adequate wage increases and falls short of the improved work rules the union had sought.

In other business, the convention acted on scores of resolutions, including amendments to the union's bylaws; nominated officers, and heard from several speakers.

President J. Joseph Vacca and Assistant Sec.-Treas. Thomas D. Riley, Jr., were the only major officers who had opposition. All others therefore were declared elected by acclamation.

Vacca is opposed by Vincent R. Sombrotto of New York City while Riley will face Ronald Hughes of Boston in a referendum election to be conducted later this year. Unopposed were Sec.-Treas. Gustave J. Johnson, Executive Vice President Tony R. Huerta and Vice President Francis J. Conners.

Comedian Jerry Lewis, who is chairman of the Muscular Dystrophy Association, presented the Letter Carriers an award commemorating the union's 25 years of service to the charity.

Carter Urged to Attack Critical Trade Problems

Chicago—President Carter must act "to restrain trade that is harming U.S. industry, employment and the economy," the AFL-CIO executive Council said.

The council declared that the country's international trade problems "grew much worse in the first half of 1978" and that the devaluation of the U.S. dollar continued to add to inflation.

The outlook is for continued trade deficits and speculative attacks on the dollar adding up to continuing erosion of the U.S. industrial base, all calling for presidential action within the scope of international agreements and U.S. laws, the council said.

Reviewing the six-month developments, the council pointed out that the deficit of $18 billion between imports and exports was triple the trade deficit for the same period in 1977. For manufactured imports the deficit was $5 billion compared to a surplus of $3 billion for the six-month period of 1977.

The combination of these conditions sharply affected the value of the dollar, the council said, as it dropped 40 percent against the Japanese yen and 12 percent against the German mark. The multilateral trade negotiations are moving very slowly and the current impasse may continue until 1979, the statement pointed out, with the talks not likely "to result in solving America's trade problems."

Majority of Families List Two Earners

More than half of the nation's families had two or more wage earners in March of this year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Another 13 percent had no wage earner and 34 percent had only one breadwinner.

BLS said that some 58 percent of all husband-wife families included two or more wage earners. The average annual income of multiple-earner families in March was 54 percent higher than the income of one-earner families.

The median annual income of families with two or more workers was $20,415 in March 1978, compared to $13,218 for single-earner families, and $5,594 for families without a breadwinner, BLS said. The average income of all families was $16,146.

Sheet Metal Asks Checkoff For Politics

St. Louis—The right of members of the Sheet Metal Workers to have a voluntary check-off from their pay for regular contributions to the union's Political Action League was given strong endorsement at the union's quadrennial convention here.

Acting on resolutions from a number of district councils and local unions, the convention unanimously called on all SMWIA affiliates in forthcoming negotiations to incorporate check-off provisions into their next contracts. Members would have the right voluntarily to seek the political action check-off under the proposed contractual arrangements.

The action was strongly supported by President Edward J. Carlough who, with Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner, was re-elected without opposition to a new four-year term.

Carlough in his keynote speech to the convention had emphasized the importance of strong labor political action efforts at a time when big business and rightwing groups have mounted strong resistance to various union-supported legislative objectives.

The delegates gave him authority to negotiate merger agreements with other unions so that in periods of transition in the national economy and in the labor movement, the union leadership would have a measure of flexibility. Merger agreements would be subject to ratification by the executive council and by the union's convention.

The convention approved a proposal to increase payments into the pension fund of SMWIA's paid officials and voted for the first time to include Canadian officials in the international union plan.

With only a handful of dissenting votes, the delegates turned down a proposal that would have limited the ability of the international union to negotiate special agreements covering various aspects of sheet metal work. A number of delegates pointed out that these agreements have been credited with both saving jobs and creating new work for the union's members.

Labor Dept. Issues Pension Brochure

A new Labor Dept. pamphlet tells participants in private pension and welfare plans how to file claims for benefits and what they can do if their claim is denied.

The pamphlet, "How to File a Claim for Your Benefit," can be obtained without charge from the Labor-Management Services Administration, Room N4659, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20216.

Rebound from June:

Jobless Rate Rises To a 6.2% Plateau

(Continued from Page 1)

close for the summer. The result was a statistical aberration that probably made the June rate too low.

In reporting the higher July rate and the 6.2 million unemployed workers over the month, BLS noted that they "were in line with the rates and levels which had prevailed from February through May," when joblessness fluctuated between 6 and 6.2 percent.

But the official jobless figures understate the true extent of unemployment because they do not take into consideration the number of so-called discouraged workers—those who have given up looking for work out of frustration—or those employed part-time because they cannot find full-time work.

The AFL-CIO's method of reckoning unemployment counts such workers and puts the "true" jobless rate in July at 8.7 percent.

The government's report on employment and unemployment last month also contained conflicting data on employment movement. BLS's broadest measure of employment, a survey of households, showed that total employment fell by 394,000 to 94,425,000 in July.

But payroll data reported by employers showed that nonfarm employment rose by 265,000 to 86,031,000 over the month, and government officials, including Janet L. Norwood, the deputy commissioner of labor statistics, regarded this as the more reliable clue to last month's pattern.

While teenagers accounted for much of the rise in unemployment in July, adult women also found difficulty in locating work over the month. The rate for women advanced from 6.1 to 6.5 percent, BLS said, while the rate for teenage workers rose from 14.2 to 16.3 percent.

Other major labor force categories also showed higher jobless rates: adult men, up from 3.9 to 4.1 percent over the month; full-time workers, up from 5.2 to 5.7 percent; white workers, up from 4.9 to 5.3 percent, and black workers, up from 11.9 to 12.5 percent.

The labor force rose 45,000 to 100,618,000 in July, BLS said. Over the year, the labor force has risen by 3.1 million, with adult women accounting for nearly three-fifths of the growth. The percentage of the population at work remained at the all-time high of 63.3 percent attained in June.

By the industry payroll survey, nearly all major industries posted employment increases in July. Two-thirds of the overall monthly gain of 265,000 took place in service-producing industries, BLS said.

Over-the-month increases also were posted in retail trade, 60,000, and finance, insurance, and real estate, 20,000. The only notable decline occurred in transportation and public utilities, where employment dropped by 25,000.

Construction jobs increased by 50,000 in July. Employment in durable goods rose by 45,000, led by machinery and electrical equipment. By contrast, employment in nondurable goods edged down slightly, with the largest decline occurring in apparel and other textile products.

The average workweek for nonfarm workers was unchanged over the month at 36.7 hours. Construction hours rose by 18 minutes to 37.7 hours, however, "the longest workweek for the industry since early 1977," BLS said.

Aid Step-up Asked in Long OCAW Strike

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called upon the labor movement to step up its support of striking workers at the American Cyanamid Co. facility in Fortier, La.

At its midsummer meeting here, the Executive Council said that "despite the fact that the workers have suffered for more than three years, American Cyanamid continues its defiance of NLRB orders, and maintains its heartless policy of refusing to restore the workers to their jobs."

The workers, members of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-447, struck the company over three years ago. In January 1976, the company refused the workers' unconditional offer to return to work, and replaced the union members with strikebreakers.

The National Labor Relations Board found the company guilty of an unfair labor practice in its refusal to bargain with the union and reinstate the workers. The case is pending in the courts.

"The plight of these workers must not be ignored," the council said. It called upon the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and the labor press to publicize the company's "cruel and crude" efforts to break the workers and their union.

Striking Rail Clerks Get New Pledge of Support

Chicago—The AFL-CIO affirmed its complete support for the Railway & Airline Clerks' month-long strike against the Norfolk & Western Railway and urged affiliates to assist the striking workers until they are able to gain a fair and equitable settlement.

"It is clear that this strike was caused solely by the refusal of Norfolk & Western Railway to engage in negotiations with the union," the Executive Council said in a statement at its midsummer meeting here.

"The union and its members have shown great patience in the face of the company's arrogant position."

The strike by some 5,000 BRAC members began on July 10 after the two sides failed to settle problems arising from job classification practices and from changes resulting from new technology in the railroad's operations.

The walkout came only after BRAC had exhausted all attempts at mediation under procedures of the Railway Labor Act, the council observed. N & W sought unsuccessfully to break the strike by seeking a temporary restraining order, but was turned down in federal court here when no grounds could be found for interfering in the dispute.

Nolan Holds No. 2 Post:

Blaylock Re-Elected By AFGE Delegates

Chicago—Top officers of the American Federation of Government Employees won re-election in sharply contested races at the union's 25th biennial convention here.

In weighted balloting, the 1,500 delegates gave AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock 109,414 votes to 107,052 for challenger Royal Sims, a vice president of the union from the Philadelphia area. Sec.-Treas. Nicholas J. Nolan was re-elected over William Nussbaum, a local union president from New Jersey, by a vote of 118,897 to 95,691.

Also returned to office was Louise Smothers, director of the AFGE's Dept. of Women's Affairs, who defeated Esther Johnson, a former secretary-treasurer of the union.

All three contests were decided by runoff votes after other rivals were eliminated on the first ballot. Executive Vice President Joseph D. Gleason was the only national officer returned without opposition.

Earlier in the convention the delegates, who represent federal workers all over the country and at overseas installations, heard AFL-CIO President George Meany assail "the tyranny of the minority" in the U.S. Senate that has thwarted passage of Hatch Act amendments to restore political rights to government employees.

The tactics are the same that were used to block labor law reform, Meany declared. Both bills were passed by the House. Both are opposed by right-wing organizations that have raised huge sums to fight their passage. And by a filibuster in one case and the threat of a filibuster in the other, a minority of the Senate has blocked a vote on the merits.

Labor's head count, Meany told the delegates, shows that "a clear majority of the Senate would vote for Hatch Act reform."

Meany and other convention speakers sharply criticized President Carter's declared intention to put a 5.5 percent cap on "comparability" pay increases for federal employees.

"The Administration isn't going to make a dent in inflation with a policy that seeks to restrict wages alone, while soft-soaping business price hikes and profit-padding," Meany said. The Administration's decision, Meany told the delegates, demonstrates that the government "acts like every other employer."

Convention delegates demonstrated their anger at the president's breaching of the pay comparability principle in a dramatic march through downtown Chicago and in a resolution censuring Carter.

The resolution charged the President with breaking his campaign promises and declared that the AFGE is withdrawing support for the Administration's civil service reorganization program until Carter abandons the pay ceiling and agrees to support a strong collective bargaining bill for federal workers.

Delegates marched from the convention hall with placards and a coffin symbolic of federal pay comparability to the Chicago Federal Center, for an open air rally by 4,000 union members.

Blaylock told the gathering that the principle of pay comparability must be revived.

Earlier, at the convention hall, Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.) told delegates that holding next October's pay raise to 5.5 percent amounts to a pay cut for federal workers since it will fall well short of the rise in the cost-of-living.

Most private firms have record profits this year, Mathias noted, but they have given only "a polite nod" to the President's request for price restraints.

Three key members of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee—Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), William Clay (D-Mo.) and Gladys N. Spellman (D-Md.)—spoke to the delegates about the collective bargaining provisions the committee wrote into its version of the civil service reform bill. The section was considerably strengthened over the Administration's initial proposal.

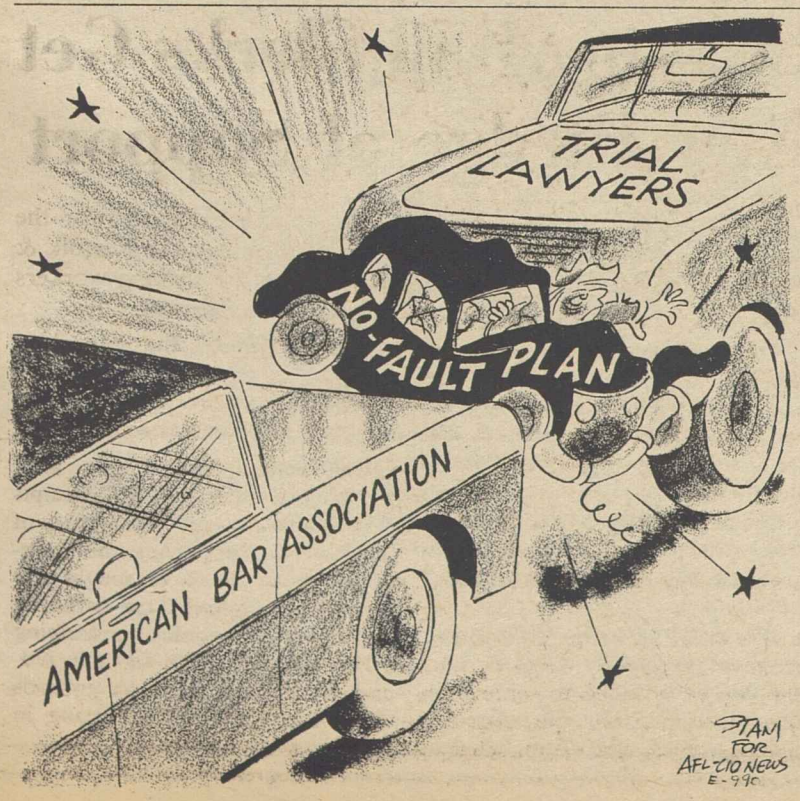
PAY CURBS on federal workers were sharply criticized by AFL-CIO President George Meany in his address to the American Federation of Government Employees convention in Chicago. He said a 5.5 percent cap on federal pay raises won't bring down the price of groceries, but will make it harder for federal workers to pay for them.

More Women On Part Time

A Labor Dept. survey shows that 60 percent of employed married women between the ages of 18 and 49 hold steady jobs that require less than 35 hours of work a week.

The study is based on the work experience of 10,000 women over a six-year period.

Copies of the survey, "Women and Part-Week Work," are available at $9.25 from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.



Merger Plan Explored By Upholsterers

Atlantic City, N.J.—A possible merger with the Woodworkers was a major topic at the Upholsterers' 38th convention here.

Both UIU President Sal B. Hoffmann and IWA President Keith Johnson said that a merger of the two AFL-CIO unions would strengthen their position in regard to management and improve union organizing efforts. They agreed to continue talks on the subject.

During the seven-day convention, the 250 delegates elected officers, voted to raise dues and per capita payments, adopted a series of resolutions, and heard various speakers.

Because of rising inflation, the convention voted to increase the monthly minimum dues of all members from $7 to $8, effective Jan. 1, 1979. Delegates also approved increases in per capita payments.

For locals with full-time paid business agents, monthly per capita payments will rise from the current $2.75 per member to $3 on Jan. 1, 1979, and to $3.25 on Jan. 1, 1981. Members of locals without a full-time agent will have their per capita raised from the present $3 to $3.25 on Jan. 1, 1979 and to $3.50 on Jan. 1, 1981.

Hoffman, who has been president of the union since 1937, was re-elected to another four-year term as were all other incumbent officers, including Treas. Paul W. Heaton.

Salary increases were voted for international officers who serve on UIU's executive board. The first vice president's salary was raised from $4,000 to $7,000 a year while the salary of other vice presidents was increased from $3,500 to $6,000.

The treasurer's pay was increased from $4,000 to $8,000 while the salary of the president, the only full-time paid position, was raised from $600 to $700 a week.

The convention authorized the continuance of its 25-cent per member monthly organizing assessment for another four years, and acted on other constitutional proposals. Among the resolutions adopted were those supporting congressional enactment of National Health Security and labor's boycott of Pet Products and the Charles Mfg. Co.

Delegates also voted to hold the union's next quadrennial convention in the city of its founding. Philadelphia. The 1982 convention will mark the union's 100th anniversary.

Speakers included President Paul Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Regional AFL-CIO Director Michael Mann, and Assistant Labor Sec. Francis X. Burkhardt.

Senate Votes to Reduce Job Safety Coverage

The Senate on August 2 voted 51-42 to cut back coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act by eliminating inspection of small business firms employing an estimated 9.5 million workers. The AFL-CIO strongly opposes the cutback, which was adopted as an amendment to a bill dealing with the Small Business Administration programs.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 33

Bayh (Ind.)	Hatfield, P. (Mont.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Moynihan (N.Y.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Muskie (Me.)
Clark (Iowa)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Culver (Iowa)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Riegle (Mich.)
Ford (Ky.)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)	Sarbanes (Md.)
Glenn (Ohio)	McGovern (S.D.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gravel (Alaska)	Melcher (Mont.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 9

Brooke (Mass.)	Heinz (Pa.)	Percy (Ill.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Chafee (R.I.)	Mathias (Md.)	Stafford (Vt.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 23

Allen (Ala.)	DeConcini (Ariz.)	Morgan (N.C.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Eastland (Miss.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Biden (Del.)	Hart (Colo.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hodges (Ark.)	Sasser (Tenn.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Chiles (Fla.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Church (Ida.)		Zorinsky (Neb.)

Republicans 28

Baker (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Roth (Del.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Schmitt (N.M.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hatch (Utah)	Scott (Va.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hatfield, M. (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Danforth (Mo.)	Hayakawa (Calif.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dole (Kan.)	Helms (N.C.)	Tower (Tex.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Wallop (Wyo.)
Garn (Utah)	Lugar (Ind.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)	Young (N.D.)
	Pearson (Kan.)	

Absent: Abourezk (D-S.D.), Anderson (D-Minn.), Haskell (D-Colo.), Inouye (D-Hawaii), Johnston (D-La.), Packwood (R-Ore.), Stone (D-Fla.).

Paul Montemayor Dies at 60

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Paul Montemayor, former director of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, died Aug. 8 after a long bout with cancer. He was 60 years old.

In a message of condolence to his widow, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said Montemayor had "served his fellow workers, his country, his union and the entire American labor movement with honor and distinction. They said that as a founder and leader of the LCLAA he had left "an enduring monument to all of labor."

A native of Monterey, Mexico, who later became a naturalized U.S. citizen, Montemayor joined the Steelworkers in 1952, and helped organize aluminum plants in the Southwest. He became an international representative in 1958, and served in that capacity until 1968 when he transferred to USWA's civil rights office in Pittsburgh.

Montemayor became national director of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement in 1973. The council embraces 65 organizations in 20 states. He served in that post until April 1977 when his illness caused him to resign.

He is survived by his wife, Hortensia, and three children. Funeral services were held in Corpus Christi.

To Coordinate Union Efforts:

AFL-CIO Sets Up Safety, Health Dept.

Chicago—President George Meany announced the creation of a new AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health to concentrate and coordinate union efforts to protect workers from injury and illness on the job.

The announcement was made at the summer meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

At the same time, Meany announced the federation will hold a national conference on occupational safety and health, Sept. 11-13, in Washington, D.C.

Meany said the new department will be responsible for gathering and disseminating information on the economics of job safety and health, industrial hygiene, toxicology and industrial engineering. It will also utilize the services of occupational physicians and other specialists as needed.

He appointed George H. R. Taylor, long-time executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Safety & Health, as director of the department.

"No issue is more important to unions and union members than the protection of lives and health in America's workplaces," Meany said. "This new department will serve as a focal point of the labor movement's efforts to assure proper enforcement and administration of all laws and regulations relating to job safety and health."

In addition to working with the government agencies responsible for administering these laws, the department will work with the federation's affiliates in development of their own occupational safety and health programs.

At a news conference, Meany lashed out at those—both in and out of government—"who don't believe that workers should be protected if it's going to cost the employer some money."

The trade union movement is concerned about more than wages, Meany stressed. "What good are wages if you are going to lose your health?" he asked. "We have to see that people are protected."

Meany said the AFL-CIO will make every effort to get a House-Senate conference to scrap the Senate amendment to a Small Business Administration bill that would end safety and health inspection of most firms with 10 or fewer workers.

As for enforcement of the job safety law, he stressed that the AFL-CIO has "no quarrel" with OSHA Administrator Eula Bingham. But it does have a real quarrel with the Council on Wage & Price Stability when it looks at measures to protect the health of workers from the viewpoint of the cost to the employer.

Meany said the September conference "will focus on problems in the workplace and ways to solve them" and results from a resolution adopted at the 1977 AFL-CIO convention calling for an "increased concentration of resources on OSHA problems."

Major speakers scheduled for the conference include Meany; Vice President Mondale; Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall; Sec. Joseph Califano of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Dr. Bingham.

JOB SAFETY ISSUES are discussed by AFL-CIO Vice President A. F. Grospiron, left, and George H. R. Taylor, who was named director of the new AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health. Grospiron, who is president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, is chairman of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.

Incumbents Winners In 5 State Primaries

Incumbents seeking re-election generally fared well in primary balloting in five states—Michigan, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri and Tennessee.

In Michigan, Sen. Robert P. Griffin easily won the Republican nomination in his bid for a third term after having changed his mind about retiring. His Democratic opponent will be Carl Levin, former president of the Detroit City Council.

Senate Republican Leader Howard H. Baker routed a field of ultra-conservatives who sought to capitalize on his support for the Panama Canal treaties. His Democratic opponent will be Jane Eskind, a Nashville community activist.

In Georgia, Sen. Sam Nunn won the Democratic nomination for a second term by a wide margin and will face Republican John Stokes, a former U.S. attorney.

In Idaho's primary, both Republican incumbent James A. McClure and Democrat Dwight Jensen, a Boise journalist, were unopposed.

Gubernatorial elections will match incumbent Democrat John Evans in Idaho against state House Speaker Allan Larsen; incumbent Democrat George Busbee in Georgia against Rodney Cook, the state Republican chairman; and Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, who had no Republican primary opposition, against State Sen. William Fitzgerald.

There were contested primaries for House seats in all the states. One incumbent, arch-conservative Rep. Larry McDonald (D) of Georgia, was forced into a runoff.

Also in Georgia, in the Democratic race for the seat vacated by the retirement of Rep. John J. Flynt, Jr. (D), State Sen. Virginia Shapard took 45 percent of the vote, and will be in a runoff with State Sen. Peter Banks, who received 26 percent.

Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.) won renomination to a 13th term by a landslide despite his indictment on charges of misuse of government funds.

Meany Asks Extension of ERA Deadline

Congress can and should extend the time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, the AFL-CIO urged at Senate hearings.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a statement presented by Legislative Rep. Jane O'Grady, said the drive to assure equal rights for women should not be thwarted on the edge of success by right-wing extremists who distort the issues and a heavily financed campaign against ratification.

Assurance that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex"—the wording of the proposed amendment—should be written into the Constitution, Meany said. If this can't be done before Mar. 22, 1979, when the original seven-year period expires, it should be made possible by a seven-year extension of the time limit.

"There is no issue here of changing rules in the middle of the game," Meany said. "The consideration and adoption of a constitutional amendment is not a game. It is a serious business, affecting the basic rights of millions of our citizens."

Adoption of an extension resolution, Meany said, "would signal the continuing concern of the Legislative Branch of the government that the movement for equal rights for all is not to be halted."

House Adopts Blue-Collar Wage Ceiling

(Continued from Page 1)

used if the President didn't intervene.

The Senate recently amended a different appropriations bill to extend the 5.5 percent cap to all of the federal government's blue-collar workers. The House action on the Defense Dept. bill makes it likely the ceiling will be retained in a House-Senate conference.

A motion to delete the 5.5 percent ceiling from the Defense Dept. bill was rejected by voice vote. However, a more far-reaching restriction on blue-collar wages was dropped from the bill after a point of order was raised against it.

That provision would have phased out the present five-step pay schedule for blue-collar workers, dropping the two highest pay steps.

House Cuts Back Bill to Extend Public Service Jobs Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

These safeguards were further reinforced on the House floor.

No attempt was made to cut back on the approximately 225,000 jobs that would be provided under Title II of the bill for "the structurally unemployed"—those who would be unqualified for private industry jobs even if jobs were available. At least half the funds in that section of the bill are earmarked for training or supportive services intended to qualify a worker to move into an unsubsidized job.

The big "counter-cyclical" public service jobs program is Title VI of the new bill, and it contains a formula authorizing funding of jobs for 25 percent of the number unemployed in excess of 4 percent unemployment. Thus, a 6 percent unemployment rate would trigger funding authority for approximately 500,000 jobs.

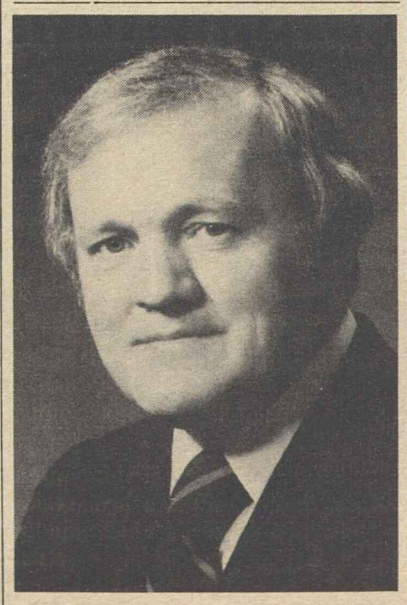
It was this section that was the target of the amendment by Rep. James M. Jeffords (R-Vt.) to cut $1 billion from the authorized level—a figure he said would eliminate 100,000 jobs. His amendment would shift part of the authorization to youth employment programs but supporters of the committee bill made the point that the added funds were unlikely ever to be appropriated or used.

Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.) won 230-175 approval of his labor-opposed amendment that would set the average wage level for CETA public service jobs at $7,000 a year, which is below the present law's target of $7,800. It would retain the present $10,000 ceiling on federally funded wage payments, deleting a provision in the bill that would have allowed up to $12,000 in high-wage communities.

The House rejected a compromise approach and adopted another amendment that flatly bars payment of federal funds to retirement plans in which CETA employees are enrolled. And shortly before adjourning, the House gave voice vote approval to an amendment that would bar the use of CETA funds to help unions engage in collective bargaining or political activity. The amendment's sponsor cited a recent CETA grant to the Farm Workers in urging adoption of his restriction. But he conceded in debate that the grant did not amount to assistance to either bargaining or political action.

Attempts to weaken other parts of the bill were anticipated when the House resumes consideration. The AFL-CIO Executive Council statement urged House members to support provisions in the bill "to fully protect labor standards, to prohibit the substitution of CETA employees for regular workers and to establish a grievance procedure to handle complaints at the prime sponsor level."

It quoted approvingly Labor Sec. Ray Marshall's comment that "cutting CETA is tantamount to saying that 6 percent unemployment is full employment."



WILLIAM H. WYNN

Food & Beverage Dept. Names Wynn President

Chicago—Retail Clerks President William H. Wynn was elected president of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. upon the retirement of Daniel E. Conway.

The department's 14 affiliated unions cast a unanimous ballot for Wynn at the FBTD's executive board meeting here. Wynn becomes the third chief administrative officer of the department.

Conway's stewardship, applauded by the board as a period of extraordinary growth, projects and staff development, began with the death last year of founding President James T. Housewright. Although the department convention named Conway to a full two-year term in December, he said that his recent retirement as head of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers made his FBTD resignation "the sad but appropriate thing to do."

Wynn, an AFL-CIO vice president projected a "dramatically proportioned future" for the department in the areas of organizing, bargaining and legislation.

Born in South Bend, Ind., Wynn joined the RCIU in 1948. After successive local, state and divisional posts, he was elected vice president in 1972 and secretary-treasurer in 1976. He was elected president of the union on Housewright's death last Sept. 8. He is also on the executive board of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a member of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and a member of the Labor Policy Advisory Committee for Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

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Labor Hits Bid to Bypass Federal Wage Standards

'Unfair' Tax Bill Cleared By House

By David L. Perlman

The House passed a tax cut that the AFL-CIO described as "grossly unfair" because it would give the biggest reductions to the wealthiest taxpayers and the most profitable corporations.

On every key vote, the House defeated attempts to restructure the bill so as to channel a larger share of the tax savings to moderate income households. The majority of these votes came from an almost solid lineup of Republicans joined by a substantial share of House Democrats. **(Rollcalls, Page 6.)**

It sent to the Senate intact the bill the House Ways & Means Committee put together after scuttling the modest tax reforms proposed by President Carter last January.

The committee reversed the thrust of the Administration's original bill, which would have channeled 94 percent of the tax savings to households earning less than $30,000 a year.

Instead, it fashioned a bill that would put most of the tax savings in the pockets of higher-income taxpayers. About one-fourth of the benefits go to taxpayers with incomes over $50,000 a year.

The Administration last January had sought to narrow the capital gains tax loophole that taxes investment profits at a lower rate than ordinary income. The opposite happened. The House-passed bill greatly enlarges the loophole to give enormous tax savings to the very wealthy.

For many taxpayers, the income tax reductions in the House-passed bill will be less than the increase in the social security payroll tax that will take place at the same time. Thus a large proportion of workers would have less take-home pay despite a tax cut that is supposed to stimulate the economy and help head off a downturn.

To avoid this, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had urged approval of an amendment allowing an income tax credit equal to 5 percent of social security taxes. But the House, on a 284-130 procedural vote, refused to allow consideration of such an amendment.

The closest vote was the 225-193 rejection of the substitute tax formula co-sponsored by Democrats James C. Corman (Calif.) and Joseph L. Fisher (Va.), which was supported by the AFL-CIO, the Administration and the House leadership.

It would have raised the indi-

(Continued on Page 7)

College Aid Bills Passed By Senate

The Senate rejected tuition tax credits for families sending children to private elementary or secondary schools but passed two bills designed to help ease the costs of college education.

It voted 65-27 approval of a tuition tax credit that would be limited to a portion of charges for college or vocational schools beyond the high school level.

The House earlier this year voted tuition tax credits at the elementary and high school levels as well as for colleges, and a House-Senate conference committee will struggle to reconcile the two bills.

A day after passing the college tuition tax credit bill, the Senate voted 68-28 to approve the Administration's alternative plan to help finance college education. This bill, which the AFL-CIO termed preferable to the tuition tax credit approach, would expand existing programs of grants and loan guarantees for college students.

It would ease income requirements and expand the authorized funding so as to assist a significant number of young people from middle-income as well as lower-income families.

The AFL-CIO, its affiliated teachers and a broad coalition that included civil rights organizations, fought the tuition tax credit for private elementary and secondary schools as a divisive and wasteful move that would divert funds from public education and lessen assistance to those with the greatest need.

At the college level, the AFL-CIO opposed dispersing necessarily limited funds regardless of need

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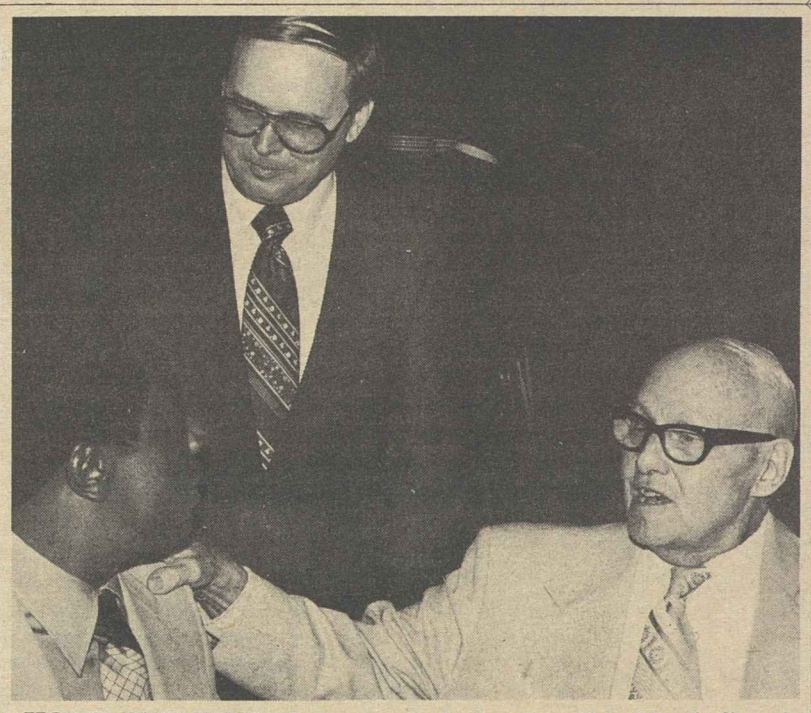


HOME RUN KING Hank Aaron, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and President George Meany share in the No Greater Love celebration of Meany's 84th birthday. The birthday salute was a benefit for No Greater Love, an organization that aids children whose fathers were lost in the Vietnam war. Aaron is its president emeritus. **(Additional pictures, Page 3.)**

Budget Unit Accused of Power Grab

A "power grab" by a little-known federal agency is threatening the wage and benefit standards of workers employed by government contractors, the AFL-CIO and a panel of union witnesses charged at House hearings.

Their target is the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, whose administrator, Lester A. Fettig, is trying to overrule the Secretary of Labor in determining what government contracts must comply with laws intended to protect labor standards.

At immediate issue is a Defense Dept. contract for the overhaul of airplane engines. The Labor Dept. said it is covered by the Service Contract Act, which Congress passed after union complaints that government service contracts were going to the firms with the lowest wages and fewest fringe benefits.

The procurement agency, which is part of the Office of Management & Budget, contends the Labor Dept. is wrong and told the Defense Dept. that it doesn't have to comply with the Service Contract Act.

"This is an administrative grab for power," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testified before a House Labor subcommittee.

"The underlying issue is even more important" than whether a particular contract is covered by the law, Oswald said. It is whether Congress, when it set up the procurement policy office, intended "a super-agency with the power to dismantle the labor standards prescribed by Congress" in the Service Contract Act and in the Davis-Bacon Act, which provides comparable guidelines for federal construction contracts.

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Fight Looms:

House Extends Time For ERA Approval

The House voted to extend the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution—a declaration of women's equality under federal and state laws that has been endorsed by 35 of the required 38 states.

Both the amendment and the no-strings resolution extending the period for ratification were supported by the AFL-CIO. But the extension resolution faces a filibuster hurdle in the Senate, where foes plan to take advantage of the end-of-the-session time squeeze to try to block its passage.

Without an extension, the amendment will die unless three more states ratify it by next Mar. 22. That marks the end of the seven-year ratification period Congress set when it approved the amendment almost unanimously and sent it to the states for ratification.

The House-passed resolution would extend the ratification period somewhat more than three years—to June 30, 1982.

It took three votes to get the extension through the House. First, opponents sought to impose a requirement that the extension resolution must receive a two-thirds vote since the original constitutional amendment required that margin. The House rebuffed that interpretation, 230-183.

The closest test came on a proposal to allow states to rescind their previous ratification of ERA during the extension period. Supporters of ERA feared this would scuttle hopes for ratification by making all 50 states battlegrounds for the issue, instead of just those that have not yet ratified. The rescission amendment was rejected, 227-196.

After the vote against rescission, the House approved the extension resolution, 233-189.

Sen. Jake Garn (R-Utah), one of the leaders of the successful filibuster against labor law reform, said he will use the same tactics against ERA. Thus, ERA supporters face the immediate task of getting commitments from the 60 senators needed to close debate.

Bakery, Tobacco Unions Complete Merger Action

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Tobacco Workers have completed merger of the two unions, creating a single organization with more than 170,000 members. The new union will be known as the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers International Union.

The merger became final Aug. 16 with approval by delegates to the 30th convention of the 140,000-member Bakery & Confectionery Workers here. The 32,000-member Tobacco Workers had enthusiastically approved the action at a specially called convention the previous day.

In his remarks to the convention, Bakery Workers' President John DeConcini said that the merger "is a natural outgrowth of a number of factors." The two organizations, he noted, share a common background, tradition and philosophy, which serves as a strong foundation for the alliance.

The merger developed out of a decision by the Tobacco Workers' 1976 convention, which instructed the union's executive board "to enter into formal merger discussions with other AFL-CIO-CLC international unions."

The impetus for action, DeConcini observed, was the increasing

(Continued on Page 3)

Carter Plan Backed On Pension Agencies

The AFL-CIO endorsed President Carter's proposed reorganization of pension law jurisdiction and testified at Senate hearings in support of legislation that would make even broader changes in the administration of the Employment Retirement Security Act (ERISA).

The reorganization plan sent to Congress would establish clearer lines of demarcation between the sometimes overlapping roles of the Labor Dept. and the Treasury Dept. in pension law enforcement. It also would reduce substantially the paperwork burden on pension plan administrators.

AFL-CIO President George Meany welcomed the reorganization plan as a "short term" solution to dual jurisdiction and other problems unions have encountered since the enactment of the pension law.

But the only "real solution" to overlapping jurisdiction, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman testified at Senate hearings, is a single agency that would consoli-

(Continued on Page 3)

TIMETABLE for proposed merger of the Typographical Union and the Newspaper Guild was reaffirmed at the ITU convention in Springfield, Ill., as ITU President Joe Bingel, right, welcomes Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. ITU Rep. Bernie Davis is in the foreground.

Meany Appoints Panel To Meet with Marshall

AFL-CIO President George Meany has appointed a special committee of the federation's Executive Council to meet with Labor Sec. Ray Marshall "from time to time on economic matters including inflation and its real causes as well as unemployment, trade, etc."

Appointment of the committee was requested by Marshall when he met with the council last week at its summer meeting in Chicago. The council approved the proposal the following day.

Members of the committee are Meany, Sec-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents Paul Hall, Martin Ward, Sol C. Chaikin, William W. Winpisinger, Lloyd McBride and Jerry Wurf.

At Marshall's meeting with council members he informed them that he and four other officials of the Carter Administration will form a special committee to deal with inflation and collective bargaining matters. The committee will consist of Marshall as chairman; Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability; presidential assistant Landon Butler; Robert Strauss, the President's adviser on inflation, and Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Both developments followed a meeting Meany had with President Carter several weeks ago. At a press conference during the Chicago meeting of the Executive Council, Meany reported that he had filed a series of complaints with the President concerning the activities of Bosworth and his agency, including interference in union wage negotiations on the side of employers and in the standard-setting procedure of the government's Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Meany said he was "very happy" with the new arrangement announced by Marshall and predicted that "that problem is going to be diminished."

Marshall subsequently took issue with some of Meany's answers to reporters' questions at his Chicago press conferences to the extent that they criticized Carter's effectiveness in dealing with Congress and expressed disappointment at the size of the postal wage settlement.

Marshall called inflation "the dominant factor" of today's economic and political life and said that "organized labor must face this reality honestly." He said that the federal government has "an obligation to speak out about wage and price developments" and that the Carter Administration had taken steps to make sure that it "speaks in a coordinated manner on these issues."

Meany responded that "All my life I've called it as I saw it." He said he had always answered reporters' questions honestly and had never sought to deceive them. "I don't intend to change," he declared.

"The AFL-CIO is not an agency of government," he continued. "It cannot be used to hold down wages or control workers. It will never be an instrumentality of government or of any administration.

"Recent events have shown that there are surely enough powerful forces in this country arrayed against workers. It is the function of the American trade union movement to protect and advance workers' interests, and we remain committed to those principles.

"Now I think the Administration ought to stop issuing statements and press releases, or leaking views from anonymous spokesmen and go to work trying to solve the nation's economic problems."

As to his response to reporters' questions on the postal settlement, Meany wrote the presidents of the three unions involved—Emmet Andrews of the Postal Workers, J. Joseph Vacca of the Letter Carriers and Angelo Fosco of the Laborers—that it was and is his opinion that the Postal Service did not give the postal workers all they should have gotten and that his remarks had flowed from a discussion of the Administration's interference in collective bargaining, including the postal negotiations.

"My comments were addressed to the money settlement," he said, and the value to postal workers of the total package including retention of the no-layoff clause and other non-wage items "can only be assessed by you and them." He said that the decision on ratification must be made by postal workers themselves.

With Mailers, Guild:

Typographical Convention Weighs Merger Proposals

Springfield, Ill.—Proposals for merger with two other unions in the publishing industry provided a major topic highlighting the Typographical Union's 120th convention here.

Delegates approved and sent to membership referendum, set for Oct. 18, a plan for merger of the unaffiliated International Mailers' Union into the ITU

They also endorsed a timetable that would bring to the 1979 conventions of both the ITU and the Newspaper Guild a full proposal for merger of those two unions.

Earlier the IMU's executive council and convention endorsed and set for referendum the same day the proposal for that 3,000-member union's merger with the ITU. Officers of the ITU and the IMU, which was formed in 1944 largely by former members of the ITU-Mailers, have been working on their merger proposal for the past year and a half.

Guild and ITU leaders launched a program of joint and coordinated bargaining four years ago, and committees of the two unions began meeting last October to draw up a "blueprint" for creation of a new, industrial union from the two. Additional meetings are set to begin in September and will take place "as frequently and for as long as necessary" to meet the timetable, which was endorsed by the Guild's convention in June.

Traditional jurisdictional lines are becoming so blurred that "one union and one contract is the only reasonable solution for both workers and managements" in both the newspaper and commercial printing industries, ITU President Joe Bingel said in his opening address to the convention, his first as head of the union.

"The great strides" that have been made through increasing ITU-Guild co-operation are not enough to meet what appear to be new concerted and concentrated attacks on unions by industry employers, Bingel said.

"Only an industrial union can hope to survive" what has become a "fullblown hurricane" of change, Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said in an address to the delegates.

A similar message came from Joseph Hellman, secretary-treasurer of the Graphic Arts International Union, itself the five-year-old product of mergers of the old Photoengravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders.

The convention also called for "closer relations, liaison and co-operation" with the GAIU and the Printing & Graphic Communications Union (pressmen) to "hasten the goal of one big union in our industry."

Bingel and other ITU officers were elected by membership referendum earlier this year. In the Oct. 18 referendum on merger with the IMU, members will also vote on a proposal to extend the terms of officers from two years to three starting in 1980.

The convention called upon all the ITU's U.S. members to ask President Carter to support a "full national health care program," pointing out that continuing delays are allowing its foes to seek to "strangle" it by "putting a higher price tag on it."

Bingel urged members to "engrave in our minds the names of the 42 senators who refused to let labor law reform be brought to a vote" on its merits during the filibuster against it and "react properly at the polls when these senators come up for re-election."

He pledged an all-out effort by the ITU for labor law reform "so long as there is any possibility of enacting this basic human rights legislation."

Among its other actions, the convention:

- Protested the utilization of electronic equipment by staff members of the House Administration Committee and executive agencies to produce copies of testimony, bills and reports, thus circumventing the Government Printing Office.
- Called for the GPO to adhere to the provisions of the Service Contract Act of 1965 which requires printing to be procured at prevailing wage rates, noting that the bulk of the GPO's contracted printing now goes to nonunion shops.
- Called for enactment of Sen. John Glenn's postal reform bill, aimed at averting threatened additional cutbacks in postal services and cushioning the impact on labor and other nonprofit publications of another round of large postal rate increases.

Contract Issues Aired At Carmen's Convention

San Francisco—The Railway Carmen and three other shopcraft unions are "generally in agreement" with the nation's major railroads but do not see eye to eye with the carriers on the issue of entry pay for new workers, Carmen President O. W. Jacobson told the union's 27th convention here.

The unions, which together form the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., oppose the carriers' insistence on lower rates of pay for workers in their first year on the job, Jacobson said.

Another stumbling block to a final settlement of the current contract talks with the railroads lies in the terms of a moratorium on new proposals during the life of an agreement, he said. Jacobson said his union contends that a moratorium should not bar local issues from being raised.

Jacobson's report on the talks came in a keynote speech in which he cited substantial progress for Carmen members through the years on the economic, legislative, and safety fronts.

To continue such progress and to help meet inflationary cost increases, delegates voted to set minimum dues at an amount equal to two hours of a member's pay. Of this amount, 45 percent will go to the grand lodge as per capita tax.

In other actions, the delegates voted to give union officers the same percentage salary increases that are obtained for members in the current contract negotiations.

The convention also voted to increase the union's strike fund by raising the per capita allocation to the fund from 25 to 35 cents a month and by providing for assessments when the fund falls below $500,000 rather than the present $200,000 level.

Delegates approved a resolution to hold future conventions in Kansas City, where the union's headquarters are located, to hold down expenses.

All major officers were re-elected, including Jacobson and Sec.-Treas. Orville P. Channell.

Among the many speakers were Chairman David Stowe of the National Mediation Board; C. J. Chamberlain, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board; Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Ruben Levin, editor of Labor newspaper; Railway Employes' Dept. President James Yost, and William Lindner, executive vice president of the Transport Workers.

Full Participation Asked In Job Safety Conference

The widest possible participation in the AFL-CIO's national conference on occupational safety and health, scheduled for Washington Sept. 11-13, was urged by Federation President George Meany.

In letters to presidents of national and international unions and officers of state and local central bodies Meany asked that they send elected officials, staff representatives and individuals concerned with job safety and health matters to the three-day conference.

Announcing the conference during the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago, Meany stressed the high priority given to job safety and health among labor's basic concerns. "What good are wages if you are going to lose your health?" he asked. "We have to see that people are protected."

Featured speakers at the conference include Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Sec. Joseph Califano of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and Eula Bingham, administrator of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. Conference workshops will also focus on special safety problems that workers in specialized occupations face on the job, Meany noted.

More information on the conference is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health, 815-16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone 202/637-5175.

No Progress in Talks:

Newspaper Strike Shuts N.Y. Dailies

New York—Top federal mediators continued to seek an agreement to end the strike by Printing & Graphic Communications Union pressmen that, with support from the cities' other newspaper unions, has closed all three major Manhattan newspapers here since Aug. 9.

Little or no progress was reported, however, after three days of talks between the Pressmen and the Publishers Association of New York, joint bargaining agent for the New York Times, the Daily News and the Post. The talks, which were resumed on the strike's fifth day, were being assisted by Kenneth Moffet, deputy director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Meanwhile, leaders of three of the unions supporting the Pressmen's strike—the Graphic Arts, Machinists and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—said their unions, too, might strike the three papers.

The Pressmen's strike is the second newspaper strike here in fewer than two months. The Newspaper Guild struck the Daily News from June 13 to 17. The Guild since, however, has been unable to resolve differences with the News over the meaning of several portions of their tentative, strike-ending agreement.

Contracts of all but one of the unions at the papers expired on Mar. 30. Local 6 of the Typographical Union is in the midst of 11-year agreements. The unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union reached tentative agreement with the News just hours after a Mar. 30 strike deadline but, like the Guild, has not concluded the agreement.

The Pressmen struck the papers minutes after each posted work rules and conditions that the union said would cut employment of its members by up to 50 percent. More than 1,500 pressmen work regularly at the papers.

Managements of the papers have been saying for the past year that their suburban competitors have an edge because they employ fewer pressmen.

A week before the strike, H. J. Kracke, the publishers' chief bargainer, told a New York Times reporter that the papers wanted to "eliminate the manning provisions" of the Pressmen's contract. He called it "a productivity issue."

The strike is the latest in a series of crises in this year's bargaining by the city's newspaper unions. All three publishers have been demanding a series of "give-backs"—shorthand for surrender of previously won benefits—from all the unions.

Earlier, the New York Times Co. reported record after-tax profits for the year's first six months of $15.25 milllion, up 24 percent, and the parent of the Daily News, the Tribune Co., reported after-tax profits for the second quarter of $18 million, also up 24 percent.

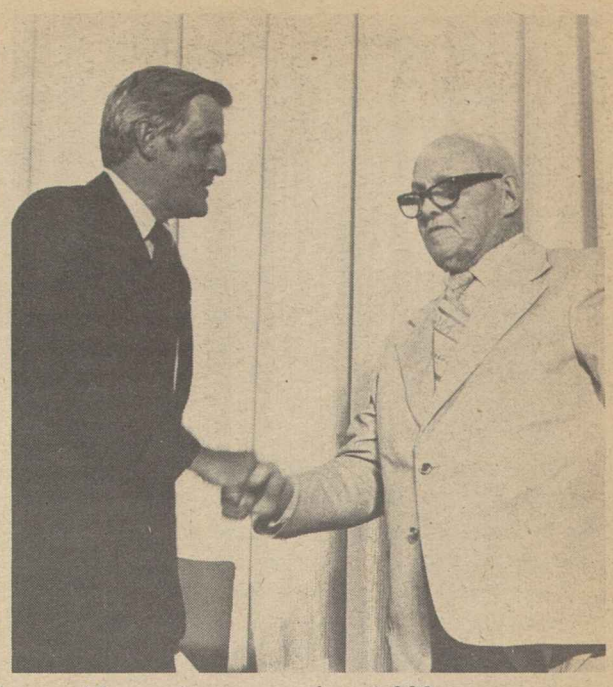
Reuters' News Service, meanwhile, quoted publishers' representatives as saying they were considering publishing their papers outside the city and bringing them into New York by helicopter, a tactic similar to one employed by the Washington Post in the early days of a strike by Pressmen there late in 1975.

Kathleen Nolan on Public TV Board

Kathleen Nolan, president of the Screen Actors, has been nominated by President Carter as a member of the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The nomination, which requires Senate confirmation, is for a six-year term.

She is the first trade unionist named to the board since President Lyndon Johnson named Joseph A. Beirne, late president of the Communications Workers, in 1967. That was the year of creation of the corporation, which provides federal funding for grants and the distribution of programming as an alternative to commercial television.



BIRTHDAY SALUTE to AFL-CIO President George Meany drew more than 1,000 persons to a dinner sponsored by No Greater Love, an organization that provides programs of care and aid to children of servicemen missing or killed in action in the Vietnam war. At right, Meany receives the congratulations of Vice President Walter Mondale. At left, John Anscell, whose father died in the Vietnam conflict, presents him with a plaque citing labor's contributions to No Greater Love. Behind the youngster is Larry Brown, former All-Pro running back with Washington Redskins, who is a vice chairman of the organization.

Pension Law Jurisdiction Plan Backed

(Continued from Page 1)

date the pension law regulatory functions of the Labor Dept., Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., and the Treasury Dept.'s Internal Revenue Service.

Seidman said the AFL-CIO's preference would be to give the Labor Dept. the full jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the separate agency that would be set up under a bill co-sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) would be an acceptable alternative, he said.

The hearings on the pension law proposals are being held jointly by subcommittees of the Senate Human Resources Committee and the Finance Committee. Williams and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) served as co-chairmen.

One provision of the Williams-Javits bill strongly backed by the AFL-CIO would make clear that the Securities & Exchange Commission has no jurisdiction over worker pension plans. A case now pending before the Supreme Court involves the issue of whether the disclosure requirements of securities laws apply or have applied to the private pension field.

Seidman reiterated the labor movement's strong support for pension reform legislation and a regulatory framework to protect workers' interests.

"In our opinion," he said, "ERISA was landmark legislation and four years after its passage still stands as a major achievement." But "like most laws, it is not perfect and does require change."

Seidman said experience under ERISA "has shown that dual administration is not working well. Matters frequently must be redone, often several times, as the Labor and Treasury Depts. attempt to resolve their differences. There is an urgent need to break the logjam in the issuing of both initial and final regulations."

The two departments have made some improvements, Seidman noted, and the reorganization proposal would further improve the situation. But single-agency administration is still needed, he urged.

Engineers Endorse Tie To Independent Council

Honolulu—Delegates to the 60th anniversary convention of the Professional & Technical Engineers (IFPTE) endorsed the union's policy of close cooperation with the Council of Engineers & Scientists Organizations, and continued exploration of possibilities for an eventual merger.

The IFPTE executive board recently voted to join the council which is a loose grouping of independent engineer associations that have bargaining rights at several big West Coast aerospace plants and at some electronic firms elsewhere.

By a decisive 146-69 vote, the convention backed the affiliation and rejected a resolution critical of the link.

The convention re-elected the union's two fulltime officers—Rodney A. Bower to a fourth term as president and John H. Dunne to his sixth term as secretary-treasurer. Four incumbent vice presidents were re-elected—Jack Hansen, Fred D. Bowen, Vincent Cacchiotti and Stephen D. Hage. In addition, Harold G. Renait was elected Canadian vice president, succeeding A. Roy Gilchrist who did not seek another term. In a contest for federal vice president, Leon W. Olsen defeated incumbent Peter J. Matthews.

Delegates approved a 30-cent increase in per capita, to $3 a month, subject to approval in the local union referendum procedure required by the IFPTE constitution.

Also to be submitted to referendum is a proposal to continue to hold conventions every two years instead of the schedule of every three years that was supposed to go into effect starting with the union's next convention. Toronto was chosen for the site, whether the date will be 1980 or 1981.

In an action that does not require a referendum, the convention approved a three-step increase to bring the president's salary to $36,980 by Aug. 1, 1980, and the secretary-treasurer's salary to $35,825 at that date.

The union's 20,000 members are divided approximately 55 percent in the public sector and 45 percent in private employment, and resolutions reflected the concerns of both groups.

Delegates urged tax reform to ease the inflation-boosted property tax burden on homeowners and to avoid the type of "Proposition 13" backlash that in California gave a big windfall to corporations and landlords while compelling drastic reductions of needed public services.

The union took a stand against the Carter Administration's civil service reform plan, opposed the imposition of a 5.5 percent cap on comparability salary increases for federal workers and urged enactment of Hatch Act reform.

The convention also urged a denial of federal contracts to runaway companies that leave unemployment in their wake, strongly urged the need for labor law reform, and supported an extension of time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

In his keynote speech, Bower stressed the interdependence of unions and union members in the public and private sectors and cautioned that neither group can go it alone. He urged IFPTE locals to affiliate with AFL-CIO state and local central bodies and to take part actively in their programs.

Bakery, Tobacco Unions Complete Merger Action

(Continued from Page 1)

tendency for tobacco companies to diversify their holdings and expand their operations into the bakery and confectionery industry.

Noting the trend in the labor movement in recent years for unions of 50,000 members or less to seek merger with larger international unions, DeConcini referred to the text of the merger agreement stating that "the economics of such actions are self-evident; however, not all such movements toward merger are dictated solely by the economics involved, but are also influenced by mutual respect, methods of operations and community of interest." DeConcini stressed that "the primary consideration for this merger is the latter."

Under the merger agreement, the officers of the new union will be the president and secretary-treasurer of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. In addition to the three executive vice presidents under the B&C constitution, one additional executive vice president, two tobacco industry vice presidents and nine tobacco industry general executive board members are added.

The Tobacco Workers' special convention designated President Rene Rondou, as the additional executive vice president of the new organization and Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole and First Vice President Wallace Mergler as the two industry vice presidents. The Tobacco Workers also elected their nine industry general executive board members.

Under the merger agreement, per capita payments by each local to the merged international union will be increased to $3.75 per month, effective Jan. 1, 1979. This represents a $1 increase for Bakery Worker affiliates. Strike benefit coverage increases by $1 per day, providing $5 per day for a maximum of 10 weeks.

Speaking on the convention action, DeConcini declared "this historic action will mean additional strength for our united membership. We will be better able to meet the challenge and increasing threat from the anti-labor and right-wing forces."

Frank Vrataric Dies, Retired Field Staffer

Luzerne, Pa.—Frank D. Vrataric, who retired in 1964 from the AFL-CIO field staff, died here Aug. 5 following a lengthy illness. He was 79.

Vrataric had been an organizer and business agent with the Clothing Workers in the 1930s before joining the CIO organizing staff in 1944. Following merger of the AFL and CIO, he served as a regional respresentative.

Unions Reach Settlement On Store Closings

New York—Three unions have worked out a settlement with United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., for the payment of $1.35 million to the former employees of the defunct Robert Hall clothing store chain.

The agreement was reached by the Clothing & Textile Workers, Retail Clerks and the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which represented the 5,000 Robert Hall employees who lost their jobs when UM&M abruptly closed the 366-store chain in June 1977.

The agreement provides for payment of $650,000 each to the ACTWU and RCIU and $50,000 to the RWDSU. The money will be distributed among the affected Robert Hall workers.

At the time of the shutdown of the nationwide chain, the three unions pledged to "take all the necessary steps to protect the interests of our members."

No Human Rights Trade-Off

IN RECENT MONTHS dramatic evidence of worker discontent has emerged from the Soviet Union. A workers' movement, led by the former coal-miner, Vladimir Klebanov, and attracting workers from various branches of the economy, has begun to take shape and to publicize their criticisms of the fraudulent official Soviet "trade union movement."

In interviews with western correspondents, these courageous workers have told harrowing stories of reprisals when they sought to process grievances, report corruption, seek improved wages, or complain of safety violations on the job. The Soviet authorities have responded by putting Klebanov in a mental hospital and by jailing some of his colleagues.

The statements of these workers fully corroborate the stand the AFL-CIO has taken toward the Soviet "trade unions" since the founding convention. These are not, in any sense, workers' organizations. They do not respond to the needs, nor serve the interests of workers. They are instruments of the totalitarian Soviet state, whose purpose is to enforce labor discipline.

Surely, any lingering doubts about the nature of the official Soviet "trade unions" should have been dispelled by the testimonies of Vladimir Klebanov and his colleagues. They are paying a severe price for their courage in sending their message and in appealing to the free trade unions of the West for support. The AFL-CIO will not turn its back on their appeals.

We urge the Congress to repeal the so-called McGovern amendment which, by permitting Soviet agents to come to this country in the guise of "trade union" representatives, confers trade union legitimacy on the persecutors of Vladimir Klebanov and the Soviet workers' movement. The Executive Council commends the Senate for voting to repeal the McGovern amendment and urges the House-Senate conference committee to do likewise.

In any case, the AFL-CIO strongly reiterates its opposition to any labor exchanges with the Soviet labor fronts. We call upon all of our affiliated unions to refuse to participate in such exchanges. Whatever action the Congress may take, we urge our affiliates—and, indeed, all trade unionists—not to invite, host, or receive any representatives of the official Soviet "trade unions." To break bread with them would be to betray the genuine workers' movement now struggling to be born.

We have always known that discontent among the Soviet people was not confined to intellectuals or to Soviet Jews, although the western media have tended to focus attention on the most articulate voices for freedom.

While we do not know the extent or the degree of development of the new workers' movement, we have no doubt that it represents the tip of an iceberg. Its every existence gives the lie to those apologists of the Soviet system who contend that, whatever violations of political and civil rights may occur in the Soviet Union, they are a necessary sacrifice to secure the economic and social rights of the Soviet working class.

The new workers' voices from behind the Iron Curtain remind us that societies that deny political and civil rights also deny economic and social rights. There are no trade-offs in the field of human rights.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 8, 1978, Chicago.

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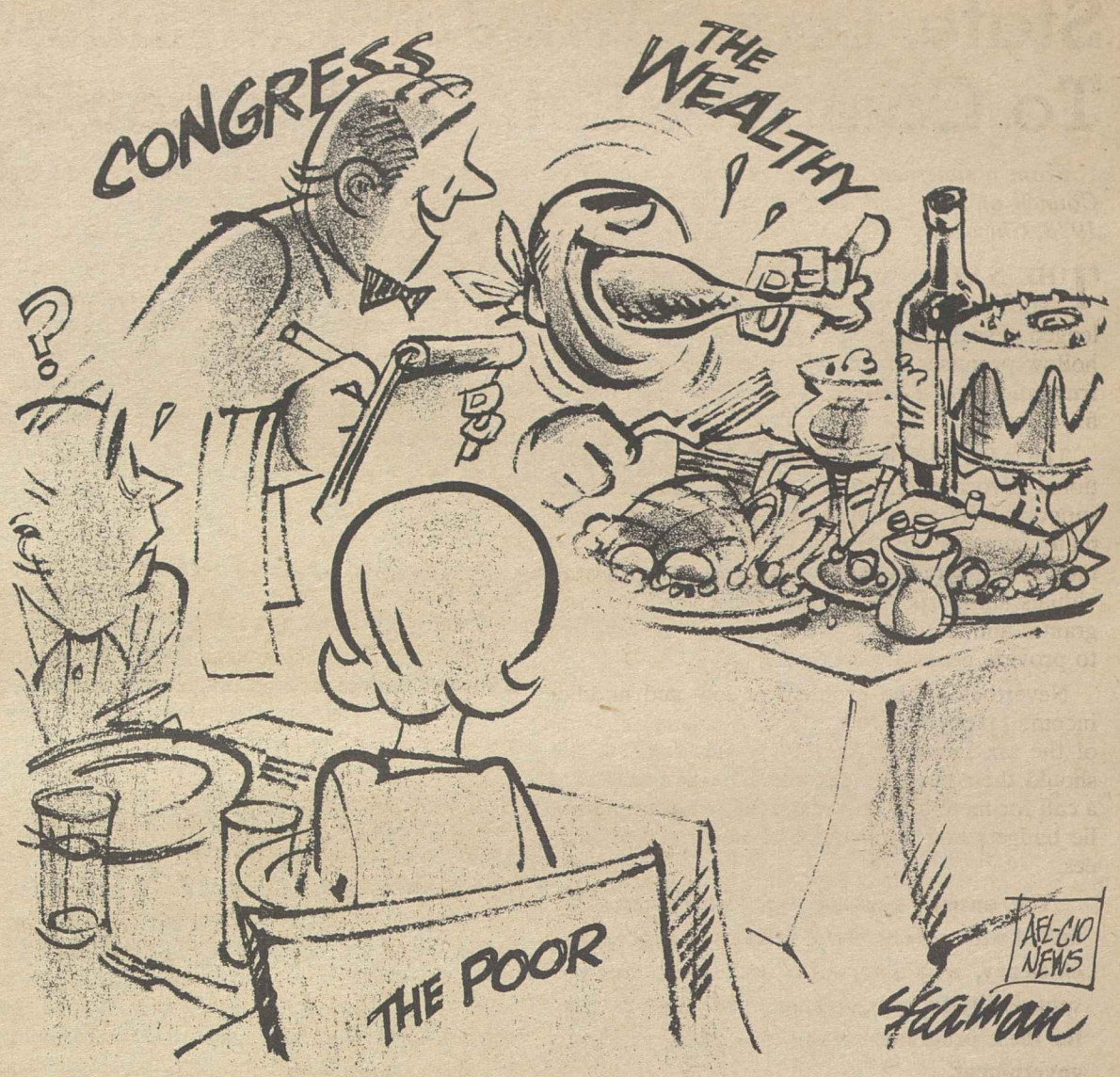

Auto Insurance Raised:

Booming Carnapping Business Costly to All U.S. Motorists

By Gus Tyler

CARNAPPING HAS BECOME a big business in the United States.

It started out as a loner's caper. Some kids who wanted to joyride around town or into the countryside would spot a car, jump the ignition, and cavort away for some fun. Days later the car would be found abandoned somewhere or would be returned to the owner with a "thank you" note.

Then the stealing of vehicles became a small business. The auto would be stolen for sale in either the domestic or overseas market.

Now it is a big business. If you want a car of a given make, a given year, and a given color, you make the right contact and within a reasonable amount of time you get your heart's desire at a marked-down price.

The puzzling part of the last named custom theft is just how the carnappers are able to locate the requested car. Obviously, any such an operation must involve a widespread network of suppliers who can be tapped on demand to filch the proper vehicle.

Amidst my puzzlement, I was treated to a true story that may provide just one little clue as to how the stolen cars are picked up.

This young man came to the big city and rented a car to spend the Thanksgiving weekend with family and friends in the metro area. Like others in the central city, he had the usual problem of what to do with the car when it was not in use.

To find a parking space on the street isn't easy. And if you find one you have to keep feeding meters at hourly intervals. To leave the car on a street that is not quite so crowded is downright dangerous. The car will be stripped if not stolen so that the driver may return to a vehicle without tires, wheels, etc.

So the young man did what was logical. He put the car in a highly respectable parking garage.

When he returned to get the car, he turned in his claim check and waited for his vehicle. He waited and waited only to be told finally that there was no such car in the garage.

So he asked for his claim check.

"What claim check?" asked the attendant.

The young man went to the police. There was little they could do. "It's his word against yours. You say you left the car there. He says you didn't. You have no proof."

So there was the young man without a car and without the basis for a credible complaint.

Now multiply that incident by a thousand and the potential is right there for a steal-to-order business. A well organized gang of carnappers with attendants in several hundred parking lots could deliver almost any kind of car on short notice.

The car is spotted; the key is in the car; license plates are switched; and off we go.

The loss is covered by insurance, of course. But it is you who pay the insurance to underwrite this booming business. Your higher car insurance rate is your regular tribute to the carnapper.

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Consumers Losers In Natural Gas Bill

The AFL-CIO urges the Congress to reject the natural gas compromise now under consideration by Senate and House conferees. If enacted, this measure would exert tremendous inflationary pressures and serious damage to the economy.

The compromise puts a heavy burden on residential users and low- and middle-income families . . . about a 50 percent increase above the current price.

The natural gas industry is a monopoly that neither needs nor merits the estimated $32 billion it would receive in additional income from consumers during the next seven years. Such a massive shift of money from low- and middle-income families to some of the wealthiest companies is not only unwise, it is bad economics.

Congress should direct its attention to developing a wide-ranging program to increase energy supplies and diminish the nation's reliance on energy imports. We support all legitimate efforts . . . whether oil or natural gas or the alternatives such as nuclear, coal, solar, geothermal, biomass, wind or any other potential sources.

—From AFL-CIO Executive Council statement, Aug. 7, 1978, Chicago.

Proposition 13 'An Illusion':

State, Local Tax Justice Linked To Common Reform Elements

From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on state and local tax problems, Aug. 8, 1978, Chicago.

THE NATION'S TAX STRUCTURES—federal, state and local—are being seriously challenged. Escalating costs, inadequate services and hollow promises of reform have generated anger, frustration and a search for scapegoats and quick-fix solutions.

The AFL-CIO is deeply concerned. The traditional advocates of bargain-basement government, supported by regressive taxes, are using legitimate taxpayer discontent as a smokescreen for measures to reduce the taxes of wealthy individuals and corporations, dismantle essential programs, and hamstring the ability of government to provide necessary services.

Nevertheless, the problem of low and middle-income taxpayers, who now bear an unfair share of the tax burden, must not be ignored. Neither should their need for tax relief be interpreted as a call for meat-axe tax reductions, shoestring public budgets and unfair attacks on public employees.

The answer must be tax justice, carefully linked with governmental reforms that promote efficiency, eliminate waste and divide the responsibility for programs and the ability to pay for these programs among the various levels of government.

Slashing taxes in the manner of California's Proposition 13 will prove an illusion. The inevitable result for working families will be a loss of public services essential to their health and well being, while the corporations and the wealthy benefit unfairly, shifting the costs of government even more onto the shoulders of workers. Moreover, cutting the amount of money available to government does nothing to promote efficiency or government responsiveness. Public officials must be judged on their success in meeting citizen needs, not on their commitment to dismantle essential programs to meet arbitrary statutory or constitutional limitations.

Though each state has different needs, resources and laws which affect taxing, spending and governmental responsibilities, there are key elements of reform common to all parts of the nation.

● The fundamental need is to increase reliance upon progressive income taxes. Presently six states do not have an individual income tax and four states do not tax corporate profits. Income taxes account for only one-fifth of total state and local tax revenue, and few states take full advantage of the potential of the income tax for generating revenues in a fashion more equitable than other tax sources.

Most state income taxes are riddled with loopholes for high-income individuals, wealthy speculators and corporations.

● Sales taxes can be made more equitable through exempting necessities such as food and prescription drugs or through compensatory rebates and credits against the state income tax. Sales taxes are the most inequitable of all major tax sources and account for one-third of state tax receipts and one-fifth of combined state and local tax revenues.

● While some states have been responding to the need for property tax reform, much remains to be done.

The property tax is the single most important local tax source, accounting for over 80 percent of local government tax revenue.

Since the costs of housing take a large part of a low or middle-income budget, the property tax burden is heaviest on those least able to pay. If earnings drop because of unemployment, death of the wage earner, disability or retirement, there is generally no change in the amount of property tax that must be paid. And when assessments rise as a result of inflated selling prices, the burden can be oppressive.

DESPITE THE INEQUITIES of the property tax, arbitrary, across-the-board cutbacks are not the answer. Such cuts decimate the city revenue and bestow huge benefits on wealthy real estate owners without solving any of the basic inequities.

Relief from unfair property taxes can result from expanded use of "circuit breakers"—state-financed property tax relief based on the taxpayer's income. "Circuit breakers" have been enacted in 29 states, providing varying amounts of relief to lower-income homeowners, renters and senior citizens.

Other methods of promoting equity include:

1—State and federal assumption of a greater share of certain local expenditures—particularly education, welfare, health and hospitals.

2—Effective modernization of state and local governments, including elimination of obsolete or restrictive constitutional constraints and consolidation of inefficient local units of government. In all efforts to modernize state and local governments, the job rights, employment conditions and other benefits of affected workers must be protected.

3—A greater commitment by both the federal government and the states to the solution of local government financial and public investment problems.

The AFL-CIO will aid state and local central bodies in achieving equitable reforms in taxation and financing of government programs. Education programs of the AFL-CIO will emphasize tax reform proposals and new education materials will be developed for use by COPE and other departments.

'Coordinated, Orchestrated':

Newspaper Industry Mounting Strong Attack Against Unions

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS have mounted a "coordinated and orchestrated attack" aimed at shattering the structure of newspaper unions and the fabric of collective bargaining agreements negotiated by their employees, President Charles A. Perlik of the Newspaper Guild charged on Labor News Conference.

Perlik said that newspaper managements throughout the country are coming to the bargaining table with "takeaway demands" that often force the unions into "defensive strikes—job action to protect what we have—to maintain the contract—not to achieve new gains."

He said publisher demands for retrogressive features are the most serious obstacles that Guild negotiators now face at the bargaining table in the newspaper industry, and were particularly sticky points in reaching settlements recently in New York City and Baltimore. He also cited the current bargaining at a Newhouse newspaper in New Jersey, where the management has made demands "that are so extreme that they are hard to define and, certainly, impossible to defend."

The New Jersey publisher has demanded that "in the new agreement, all wages be set by agreement between the employees and the employer, without recourse to the union," including the wage levels of new-hires and the wage rates of employees who are promoted. "That just destroys the very fabric of a contract, the very purpose of a union," Perlik asserted.

Perlik said that the new publisher tactics are motivated more by a determination to weaken or break the newspaper unions than by economics. He said that "publishers are doing fairly well profitwise and are not desperate to survive."

But, he added, they are "part of the business community that feels chesty and upbeat about its ability to influence Congress," as it did on Labor Law Reform and other labor-backed measures this year, and have also maximized the "ravishing impact of new technology" on workers in the industry.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN A TIME WHEN victories are scarce for the less privileged groups in American society, three cheers are in order for the new National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

Getting the co-op bank through Congress was not easy. Despite the strong and broadbased support of 220 organizations—unions, minority and neighborhood groups and consumer co-ops of every kind from all over the nation—the co-op bank squeaked through the House last year by only one vote, 199-198, in the fare of opposition by bankers, retailers and small business organizations.

Full credit should be given to President Carter for reversing the Administration's position and backing the legislation.

Why is a co-op bank needed?

The Cooperative League of the USA, which led the fight for the co-op bank, surveyed 87 co-op leaders in 25 states a few years ago. Two-thirds of them said they lacked financing resources and reported 52 loan refusals, even though they had nearly 1 million members and claimed retail sales of $352 million.

The common complaint of co-ops was the the average commercial bank director doesn't understand the nature of operation of cooperatives.

This is so despite the fact that cooperatives have a long and honorable history in America, dating back to colonial times. And every president since Theodore Roosevelt, regardless of party, signed legislation promoting credit and production and marketing cooperatives which have helped make U.S. farmers the most productive and prosperous in the world.

But the desperate need today is for financing and technical aid for co-ops to help rural and urban low-income groups deal with runaway prices in food, health care, housing and child care.

The defeats and horror stories are endless.

● William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens told of the frustrations in the new housing-for-the-elderly program even though the government guarantees the loans. Each project must come up with $20,000 to $30,000 for soil tests, lawyers, land options and so on, and yet in only one out of nine projects across the nation did a bank offer funds, he said.

● Emile Curry of the Fort Greene Consumers Cooperative Society in Brooklyn, N.Y., said his co-op was turned down for a loan by every bank it tried. Finally, a friend intervened and Chase Manhattan agreed on condition the loan was 100 percent guaranteed.

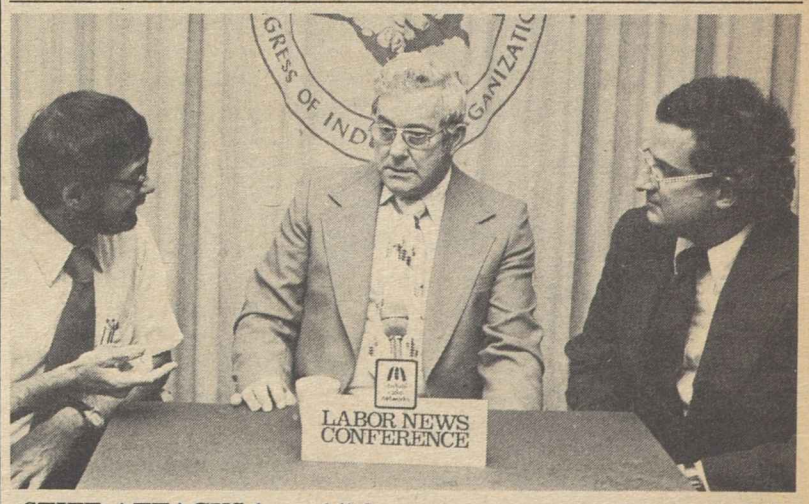
● The Group Health Cooperative of Seattle said it was unable to get commercial financing for 20 years either in hard times or to expand. It got under way initially only because co-op members mortgaged their homes to raise funds.

● Sister Sheila Buhse of Network, Brooklyn, N.Y., testified that a successful cooperative nursery school in Mission Viejo (Calif.) cannot get financing for its own facility and has to move from one church-rented facility to another. She said this was typical of co-op nurseries.

So the National Consumer Cooperative Bank has its work cut out. It will be capitalized over a five-year period by repayable, interest-bearing government investments totaling $300 million. Congress authorized the bank to obtain additional loan funds by selling ten times its paid-in capital in debentures offered on the open market.

An additional $75 million will be provided over three years for the bank's Office of Self-Help Development & Technical Assistance to provide help for low-income cooperative borrowers, plus counseling.

Jacob Clayman, head of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said he was confident that custodians of union funds will look on the securities of the co-op bank as sound and reasonable investments.



STIFF ATTACKS by publishers on newspaper unions and their contracts have forced a series of defensive strikes just to maintain current conditions without achieving new gains, President Charles A. Perlik, center, of the Newspaper Guild said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Drew Von Bergen of United Press International. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

House Votes on Public Jobs, Tax Cut

The House voted against labor's position during key votes on two major bills—extension of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) and tax cut legislation.

Column I *shows the 230-175 vote to lower the pay levels for public service jobs financed through CETA. Right votes against the cutback were cast by 152 Democrats and 23 Republicans. Voting wrong were 114 Democrats and 116 Republicans.*

Colmun II *shows the 284-130 procedural vote that barred an AFL-CIO-supported amendment granting a 5 percent social security tax credit from being offered to the tax bill. Voting right were 122 Democrats and 8 Republicans. Wrong were 148 Democrats, 136 Republicans.*

Column III *shows the 249-167 passage of an amendment that would lower capital gains taxes even more in future years through an inflation index. Right votes against the giveaway amendment were cast by 166 Democrats and 1 Republican. Voting wrong were 107 Democrats and 142 Republicans.*

Column IV *shows the 225-193 rejection of an amendment backed by the AFL-CIO and the Administration that would have shifted a bigger share of tax savings to moderate-income taxpayers. Voting right were 185 Democrats and 8 Republicans. Wrong votes against the amendment were cast by 91 Democrats and 134 Republicans.*

Symbols: *R—voted right; W—voted wrong; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired; P—present but not voting. Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.*

	I	II	III	IV
ALABAMA				
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Flippo (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Flowers (D)	A	A	W	W
ALASKA				
AL Young (R)	R	A	W	W
ARIZONA				
1. Rhodes (R)	A	W	W	W
2. Udall (D)	W	R	R	R
3. Stump (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Rudd (R)	W	W	W	PW
ARKANSAS				
1. Alexander (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Tucker (D)	R	R	W	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	A	W	W	W
CALIFORNIA				
1. Johnson (D)	R	W	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Moss (D)	A	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	A	R	A	R
5. Burton, John L. (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Miller (D)	A	PR	PR	PR
8. Dellums (D)	R	PR	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	PR	PR	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	W	W	R
12. McCloskey (R)	W	W	W	W
13. Mineta (D)	R	W	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	W	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	A	PW	A	A
16. Panetta (D)	W	R	R	R
17. Krebs (D)	W	R	R	R
18. Vacancy				
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	A	W	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	W	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	W
23. Beilenson (D)	R	R	R	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	W	W	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W
27. Dornan (R)	W	W	W	W
28. Burke (D)	R	P	R	PR
29. Hawkins (D)	R	W	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	W	R	R
31. Wilson C. H. (D)	R	W	R	R
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	A	W	W	W
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R	W	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R	R
36. Brown (D)	R	W	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	W	W	W	W
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W	W
40. Badham (R)	W	W	W	W
41. Wilson, B. (R)	W	W	W	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	W	R	R
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	W
COLORADO				
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	W	R	R	R
3. Evans (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT				
1. Cotter (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	W	W	R	W
4. McKinney (R)	R	W	W	W
5. Sarasin (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Moffett (D)	W	R	R	R
DELAWARE				
AL Evans (R)	W	W	W	W

	I	II	III	IV
FLORIDA				
1. Sikes (D)	W	W	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Ireland (D)	W	W	W	W
9. Frey (R)	A	A	W	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	W	W	R	R
12. Burke (R)	W	W	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	W	R	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	W	W	R	R
GEORGIA				
1. Ginn (D)	W	W	W	W
2. Mathis (D)	A	W	A	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Levitas (D)	R	R	W	R
5. Fowler (D)	W	R	R	W
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	W	W
7. McDonald (D)	A	PW	PW	PW
8. Evans (D)	W	W	W	W
9. Jenkins (D)	A	W	R	W
10. Barnard (D)	W	W	W	W
HAWAII				
1. Heftel (D)	R	W	W	W
2. Akaka (D)	R	W	R	W
IDAHO				
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	A	W	PW	W
ILLINOIS				
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	W	W	R	R
3. Russo (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Fary (D)	R	W	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	W	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	W	W	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	W	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	W	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	W
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W
17. O'Brien (R)	R	W	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W	R	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	W	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	A	W	R	W
23. Price (D)	R	W	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R	R
INDIANA				
1. Benjamin (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	W	W	R	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	W	R	R
4. Quayle (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Hillis (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Evans (D)	R	W	R	R
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Cornwell (D)	W	W	R	W
9. Hamilton (D)	W	W	R	R
10. Sharp (D)	R	W	R	R
11. Jacobs (D)	W	R	R	R
IOWA				
1. Leach (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Blouin (D)	R	W	W	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Smith (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Harkin (D)	W	R	W	R
6. Bedell (D)	W	R	R	R
KANSAS				
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Keys (D)	W	R	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W	W

	I	II	III	IV
4. Glickman (D)	W	R	W	R
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY				
1. Hubbard (D)	R	W	W	R
2. Natcher (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Mazzoli (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	W	W	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	W	W	W
LOUISIANA				
1. Livingston (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	W	W	W
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Huckaby (D)	R	W	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W	W	W
8. Long (D)	R	W	W	W
MAINE				
1. Emery (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Cohen (R)	W	W	W	W
MARYLAND				
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Steers (R)	R	R	W	R
MASSACHUSETTS				
1. Conte (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Boland (D)	R	W	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	A	A	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Markey (D)	R	R	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)		Speaker		
9. Moakley (D)	R	W	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R	W	R
11. Burke (D)	PR	R	W	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R
MICHIGAN				
1. Conyers (D)	R	PR	R	R
2. Pursell (R)	R	W	W	W
3. Brown (R)	R	W	W	W
4. Stockman (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Sawyer (R)	W	W	PW	A
6. Carr (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Kildee (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	R	W	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	R	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W	W	W
12. Bonior (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	A	PR	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W
MINNESOTA				
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Vento (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	W	A
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R	R
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI				
1. Whitten (D)	W	W	W	R
2. Bowen (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Lott (R)	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI				
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Young (D)	R	R	W	R
3. Gephardt (D)	R	R	R	R
4. Skelton (D)	R	R	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	A	R	R	R
6. Coleman (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W	W
9. Volkmer (D)	R	R	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	W	W	R	R
MONTANA				
1. Baucus (D)	W	R	W	R
2. Marlenee (R)	W	R	W	W
NEBRASKA				
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Cavanaugh (D)	R	R	W	R
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W
NEVADA				
AL Santini (D)	W	R	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY				
1. Florio (D)	W	W	W	R
2. Hughes (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Howard (D)	R	W	R	R

	I	II	III	IV
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R	W	R
9. Hollenbeck (R)	R	R	W	R
10. Rodino (D)	PR	PR	PR	PR
11. Minish (D)	W	R	W	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	W	R
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R	R
14. LeFante (D)	A	A	A	PR
15. Patten (D)	R	W	R	R
NEW MEXICO				
1. Lujan (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	W	W	W	W
NEW YORK				
1. Pike (D)	W	W	W	W
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	W	W	W	R
4. Lent (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Wolff (D)	W	W	W	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	W	W	W	R
10. Biaggi (D)	W	W	W	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	W	W	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	W	W	R	R
18. Green	R	W	W	W
19. Rangel (D)	R	W	R	R
20. Weiss (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Garcia (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R
23. Caputo (R)	R	W	W	R
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R
25. Fish (R)	W	W	W	W
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	W	R
27. McHugh (D)	R	R	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	W	W	W
29. Pattison (D)	R	R	W	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	R	W	W	W
32. Hanley (D)	W	W	W	R
33. Walsh (R)	W	W	W	W
34. Horton (R)	R	W	W	W
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R	W	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	W	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	W	W
39. Lundine (D)	R	R	W	R
NORTH CAROLINA				
1. Jones (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Whitley (D)	W	W	R	W
4. Andrews (D)	R	W	R	W
5. Neal (D)	W	R	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	R	R
7. Rose (D)	W	R	R	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	W	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Gudger (D)	W	R	R	W
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Andrews (R)	R	W	W	W
OHIO				
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Luken (D)	R	R	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	W	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	R	W	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	W	W	PR	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	W	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	PW
13. Pease (D)	R	R	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	R	W	W	W
16. Regula (R)	W	W	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W
18. Applegate (D)	W	W	W	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R
20. Oakar (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	A	R	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	W	W	W	R
OKLAHOMA				
1. Jones (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Risenhoover (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Watkins (D)	W	W	W	W
4. Steed (D)	W	W	R	W
5. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W	W	W
OREGON				
1. AuCoin (D)	R	W	R	W
2. Ullman (D)	W	W	R	W
3. Duncan (D)	R	W	R	W
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA				
1. Myers, M. (D)	R	W	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	W	R	R
3. Lederer (D)	R	W	R	W
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	R	W	PW	A

	I	II	III	IV
6. Yatron (D)	R	W	W	R
7. Edgar (D)	R	R	R	R
8. Kostmayer (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	W	W	W	W
11. Flood (D)	R	W	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	W	R	W
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W	W	W
14. Moorhead (D)	W	W	W	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	W	R
16. Walker (R)	W	W	W	W
17. Ertel (D)	W	A	W	R
18. Walgren (D)	R	R	W	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	W	W	R
21. Dent (D)	W	W	W	R
22. Murphy (D)	R	W	W	R
23. Ammerman (D)	W	R	R	R
24. Marks (R)	R	W	W	R
25. Myers, G. (R)	W	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND				
1. St Germain (D)	W	R	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA				
1. Davis (D)	R	W	W	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	R	W	W	R
4. Mann (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Holland (D)	R	W	W	W
6. Jenrette (D)	W	W	R	PR
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1. Pressler (R)	R	W	W	W
2. Abdnor (R)	A	W	W	W
TENNESSEE				
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	A	PW	PW	PW
4. Gore (D)	R	R	R	R
5. Vacancy				
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	W	R	W
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R
TEXAS				
1. Hall (D)	W	W	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	W	W	W	W
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W	W	W
5. Mattox (D)	W	R	W	R
6. Teague (D)	PW	PW	PW	PW
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	W	W	W	W
10. Pickle (D)	W	W	W	W
11. Poage (D)	W	W	W	W
12. Wright (D)	W	W	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	W	W	W	W
14. Young (D)	A	W	W	W
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R	W	W
16. White (D)	W	W	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	W	W	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	W	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	A	PW	W	W
22. Gammage (D)	W	W	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	W	W	W	W
24. Milford (D)	W	W	W	W
UTAH				
1. McKay (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Marriott (R)	W	W	W	W
VERMONT				
AL Jeffords (R)	W	R	W	W
VIRGINIA				
1. Trible (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	R	W
4. Daniel, R. (R)	W	W	W	W
5. Daniel, D. (D)	W	W	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	R	W	R	R
WASHINGTON				
1. Pritchard (R)	W	W	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	R	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	W	R	W
5. Foley (D)	R	W	R	R
6. Dicks (D)	R	R	W	R
7. Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	W
WEST VIRGINIA				
1. Mollohan (D)	W	W	R	W
2. Staggers (D)	W	W	PR	R
3. Slack (D)	W	W	R	W
4. Rahall (D)	R	W	R	W
WISCONSIN				
1. Aspin (D)	W	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	W	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	W	W	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W
7. Obey (D)	W	R	R	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	A	W	W	W
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio (D)	R	W	R	R

Modest Reforms Rejected:

House Tax Slashes Favor High Incomes

(Continued from Page 1)

vidual tax credit, now $35 a person, to $100 and made additional rate cuts in the lower and middle-income brackets. The capital gains tax would be modified to benefit homeowners, but the windfall to wealthy investors would have been less than in the committee bill.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., who normally does not participate in debate, took the floor to urge support of the Corman-Fisher substitute.

But while 185 Democrats supported the alternative, 91 voted against it. Republicans voted 134-8 against Corman-Fisher.

The other setback was the 249-167 approval of a committee proposal for indexing future capital gains profits to offset the effect of inflation. This would be in addition to the substantially lower tax rate for the portion of the profit subject to taxes.

Arguing against the concept, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) told the House:

"It applies only to capital gains —not wages, not salaries, not pensions, not savings or any other type of income earned by the average American. It is inconceivable that we can choose to totally insulate from inflation the one type of income which is already cushioned from inflation—capital gains—while at the same time ignore the eroding effect of inflation on savings, wages and salaries."

But it proved to be conceivable to 107 Democrats and 142 Republicans who voted for the indexing. Opposed were 166 Democrats and one Republican.

By 1983, according to an estimate by the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation, the indexing provision would cost the nation $4 billion in revenue with close to 50 percent of the tax savings going to persons with incomes over $100,000 a year.

Only in rejection of the original Republican tax plan—a "proposition 13" type of proposal for a one-third cut in taxes—did the big Democratic majority in the House stay reasonably in line.

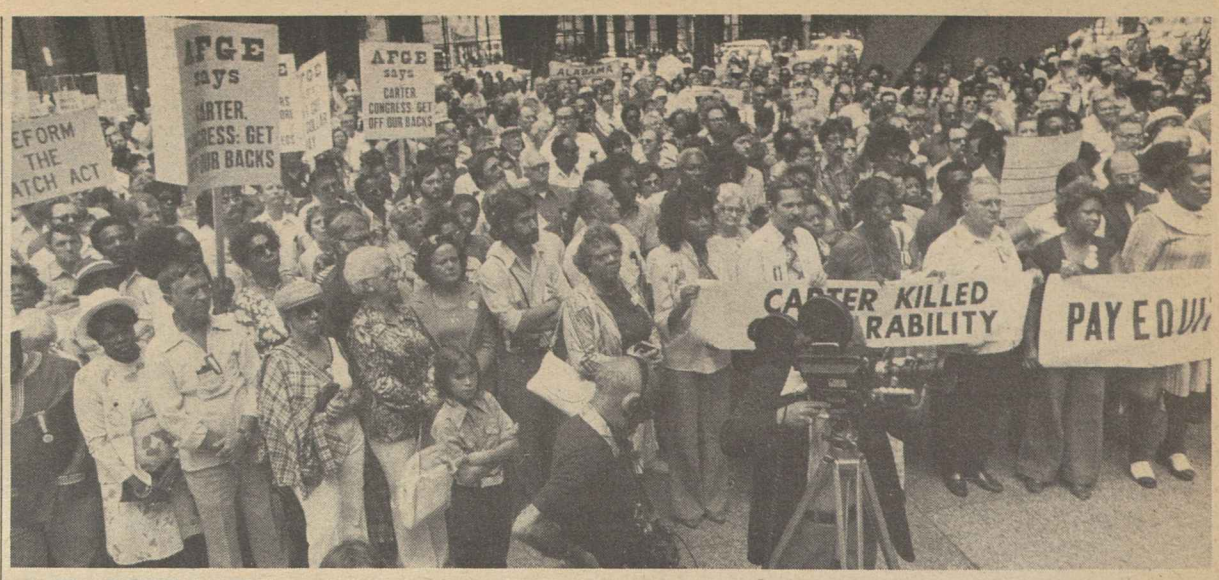
The GOP plan sponsored by Rep. Jack Kemp (N.Y.) and Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. (Del.) was beaten on a 240-177 vote.

The bill the House sent to the Senate provides an estimated $10.4 billion in personal income tax reductions plus $3.8 billion in corporation tax cuts and a $1.9 billion reduction in capital gains taxes.

It would raise the personal exemption for each taxpayer and dependent from the present $750 to $1,000. This would amount to a bigger dollar gain for persons in higher income brackets who are taxed at a higher rate. But the benefit would be offset for a large portion of taxpayers by abolition of the present $35-a-person tax credit.

The standard deduction would be increased and tax brackets would be widened somewhat to partially offset the effect of inflation. But some existing deductions would no longer be allowed, including state gasoline taxes.

After the defeat of the amendments, the House voted 362-49 to pass the bill and send it to the Senate.



1,500 DELEGATES to the Government Employees convention were joined by an additional 2,500 AFGE members in a demonstration at the Federal Center in Chicago to protest the Carter Administration's plan to lmiit federal workers' comparability pay increases this year to 5.5 percent.

AFGE Sets Priorities on Legislation

Chicago—The American Federation of Government Employees 26th convention completed action on hundreds of resolutions setting the union's legislative goals for the next two years, made changes in the AFGE constitution, and established policy in such areas as federal pay and working conditions.

The nearly 1,500 delegates voted after heated debate to increase the per capita dues paid to the union by 40 cents in 1979 and 30 cents in 1980, totalling $4.10 per month after the increases take effect.

Five cents of the first year increase is earmarked for additional services in the field and the same amount will be devoted to additional women's programs.

Other major constitutional changes enacted by the delegates include recognition of national bargaining councils within AFGE, a reaffirmed policy to seek merger or consolidation of existing locals into larger and stronger units, and full membership rights for District of Columbia workers that were heretofore implied.

In the legislative area, the convention pledged to continue to fight for reform of the Hatch Act; to win a federal labor management bill that includes binding arbitration; to seek 100 percent coverage on health, life, and dental insurance; and to win the right for federal workers to strike. The delegates also directed the union to seek full collective bargaining rights for District of Columbia workers and full congressional representation rights for D.C. residents.

Responding to moves by President Carter and Congress to cap this year's federal pay comparability increase, the delegates initiated a step-by-step contingency plan to seek support for a full pay increase as required by the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970.

Shipbuilders' Accord Boosts Wages, Benefits

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers negotiated a new three-year agreement with the Shipbuilding Division of Bethlehem Steel Corp. that will boost wages about 31 percent for 5,100 workers at four East Coast shipyards.

The new contract was ratified by a 6 to 1 margin in local balloting at East Boston, Mass.; Hoboken, N.J.; Baltimore, and Sparrows, Point, Md., MSWA President Frank Derwin reported.

In addition to the basic wage and cost-of-living package, the agreement provides for improvements in pension benefits, major medical and dental coverage, sickness and accident payments and life insurance coverage.

A 12th paid holiday—the day after Thanksgiving Day — was added to the contract along with vision care coverage and attendance bonuses. The new contract went into effect Aug. 14, the day after the old agreement expired.

A similar agreement negotiated with Todd Shipbuilding Corp. in Brooklyn, N.Y., covering another 400 MSWA members was also approved overwhelmingly, Derwin said.

Derwin and Sec.-Treas. Arthur Batson, Jr., said wages and cost of living adjustments over the next three years would increase the hourly wage scale at the four Bethlehem yards a total of $2.20. On the opening day of the new contract, the hourly rate for first class mechanics was $7.73.

The COLA provision, based on an anticipated rise in the government's consumer price index of 6 percent in each of the next three years, has a cap of 28 cents the first year, 30 cents in the second year and 32 cents in the third year.

Company-paid pension benefits were increased from $10 to $12 per month for each of the first 15 years of service, from $11 to $13 for the second 15 years and to $14 per month for years exceeding 30.

The contract also provides for a 5 percent boost in pension benefits and a $300 increase in life insurance for present retirees. For future retirees, health and medical insurance coverage will be paid by the company.

Rails' Aid Pact Blamed For Prolonging Strike

Efforts by the Railway & Airline Clerks to work out a settlement in the Norfolk & Western strike are being undermined by the railroad industry's mutual aid pact, BRAC President Fred Kroll charged.

At a Washington news conference, Kroll said the major cause of lack of progress in the union's negotiations is the financial assistance the struck carrier receives from competing railroads to protect the N&W against losses during the dispute.

More than 5,000 BRAC members struck the railroad on July 10 after failing to reach an agreement with the N&W on threatened job losses resulting from automation.

Kroll also accused the N&W of operating train runs with unqualified crews that continually ignore federal and state safety regulations. He said numerous safety violations by strikebreakers have resulted in at least 45 derailments and accidents since the strike began even though the N&W has been able to operate only 10 percent of normally scheduled runs.

Despite the increasing number of accidents, Kroll charged that the Dept. of Transportation and the Federal Railroad Administration are ignoring the N&W safety violations. "We are digging in and prepared for a long strike," he said, "unfortunately, the U.S. government appears to be turning its back on unsafe operations."

Kroll said the union had earlier asked the DOT and FRA to look into the safety violations, but the agencies responded that no investigation would be conducted until the strike is settled. He said that the FRA contended that an investigation now would give the appearance of interfering with the strike.

Kroll also urged that Congress investigate the possibility that federal assistance funds to CONRAIL are being channeled into the railroad industry's mutual aid pact.

A representative of the N&W acknowledged that the railroad had received payments through the mutual aid program from other carriers, but denied that any funds came from CONRAIL.

House Bill Sets Precedent On Taxing Social Benefits

It's not quite correct to say that the House scuttled all of the tax reforms proposed by President Carter last January.

It kept in the bill one proposed change the AFL-CIO had vigorously opposed. This would for the first time tax unemployment compensation benefits as income. While the bill would impose a tax only when a taxpayer's income exceeds $20,000, or $25,000 for a couple, the precedent for taxing social benefits would have been established

The House bill also would end deduction of state gasoline taxes for persons who itemize deductions, as proposed by the Administration. The AFL-CIO said then it wouldn't oppose the change if it were part of a comprehensive plan to make the tax system "fairer and simpler."

Under the House bill the tax system would be less fair but the gasoline tax deduction would nevertheless be eliminated.

Northwest Pilots End Strike, Achieve Gains

Minneapolis—The Air Line Pilots ended a 109-day strike against Northwest Airlines with the signing of a new three-year agreement providing for annual pay increases averaging about 7 percent, along with improved benefits and working conditions—key issues in the long dispute.

The new contract is retroactive to July 1, 1977. The more than 1,500 ALPA members at Northwest had been working without a contract nearly 10 months before they struck Apr. 29.

The seven-member ALPA master executive council at Northwest, which negotiated and signed the agreement, estimated that the pay package increase will range from $500 to $7,000 a year, depending on a pilot's status.

Under the new contract, which expires July 1, 1980, pilots who had been flight engineers with Northwest will now receive $15 a month for each year of prior service toward their pensions. They had received no credit under the old agreement.

Another pension plan improvement calls for a more liberal application of a rule for computing pensions which is based on a pilot's earnings during the last five years of employment before retirement.

The new agreement also provides for full pay for a pilot who must "deadhead" a flight—for example, flying from a home base several hundred miles away to another base before picking up an assigned flight. Under the old agreement pilots received half-pay for "deadheading."

The agreement also assures that pilots will have a "guaranteed line of flying," which means that they will be paid for a monthly flight schedule once they are assigned even if the company cancels flights.

The contract also preserves ALPA's agency shop status.

The ALPA attributed the delay in settlement of the long strike to Northwest's reluctance to bargain seriously because of the income the company received from the industry's mutual aid pact financed by competing airlines.

During the 109-day strike, Northwest collected $108.6 million in payments ranging from $1.3 million a day during the first two weeks to at least $920,000 a day until the new agreement was signed.

Even though Northwest was shut down for two months during the second quarter of the year, the company showed a net profit of $20.5 million for the period, the ALPA pointed out.

'Power Grab' Charged:

Labor Scores Attack On Wage Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

"We think it did not," he said.

Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) vigorously concurred and said that Senate Human Resources Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) took the same position.

A former congressman, James O'Hara of Michigan, who was the chief sponsor of the Service Contract Act, said the law clearly gave exclusive jurisdiction to the Labor Dept. He said the procurement agency seeks to usurp legislative power by claiming final authority.

Oswald and other union witnesses warned that no law would be safe from budget-motivated distortion if the agency were allowed to get away with its maneuver.

Machinists Vice President George J. Poulin, whose union represents a large portion of the aerospace workers directly affected by the dispute, asked Congress to block "this arrogant attempt to sabotage the wage and union protections" of workers.

Otherwise, he warned, federal contracts will go primarily "to the most exploitive corporations employing the hungriest workers."

Thomas X. Dunn, counsel for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., said the issue is whether "an agency whose main concern is cutting costs in government procurement" has the power to overrule a government department to which Congress "delegated the responsibility to administer and enforce labor standards requirements."

If the procurement agency's position prevails, Dunn warned, whenever it considers that compliance with a labor standards law would cost the government some extra money, the law would be disregarded. The effect would be the "administrative repeal" of the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act.

Steve Schlossberg, public affairs director for the UAW, told the subcommittee that the procurement agency's position, if allowed to stand, would allow "a sharp-pencilled bookkeeper" to become "an arbiter of social policy."

Oswald noted that in a directly applicable case involving an Air Force contract with Curtiss-Wright Corp., a federal court ruled in 1973 that the Secretary of Labor has the ultimate say on whether a contract is covered by the Service Contract Act.

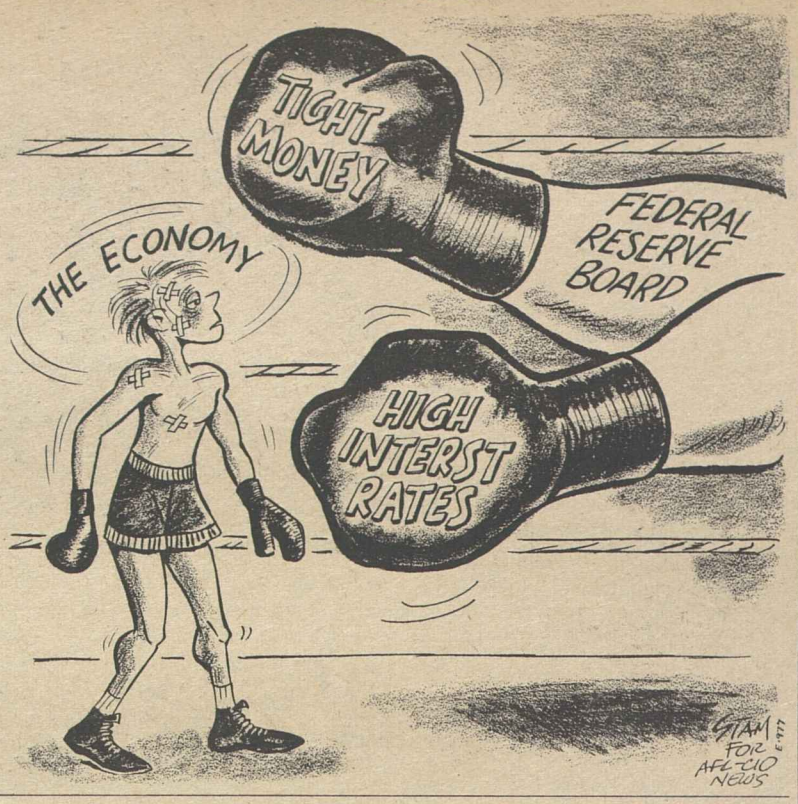
On the same basis that it asserts authority over the Service Contract Act, Oswald said, the procurement agency could challenge the administration of civil rights, occupational health and environmental standards rulings.

Davis-Bacon Act Next Target?

The government agency that is trying to overrule the Labor Dept. on the Service Contracts Act is also preparing to tinker with the Davis-Bacon Act which protects labor standards on construction contracts, according to an industry publication.

An article in the Aug. 10 issue of Engineering News Report quoted a letter from presidential assistant Robert S. Strauss to an official of the Associated General Contractors promising that the Office of Federal Procurement Policy will conduct a "major review" of the Davis-Bacon Act. The letter promises to keep the employers' group "apprised of its progress."

No Contest



Senate Passes Two Bills To Ease College Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

and said the Administration proposal to expand student assistance would be the most help to working families.

The key Senate vote, to drop tuition tax credits for elementary and secondary schools, was 56-41.

The college tax break in the bill would allow parents to claim a credit of half of tuition and fee costs to a maximum of $250 for each college student, with the ceiling doubling to $500 in fiscal 1981.

Unlike the Senate, the House has not acted on the Administration proposal to expand the college student grant and loan program. If sent both bills, President Carter presumably would veto the tuition tax credit.

The House, meanwhile, struggled with a budget ceiling resolution and a host of amendments to cut government spending levels.

In the end, the worst of the budget-slashing resolutions were beaten.

By a 206-201 vote, the House rejected the $10 billion cut proposed by Rep. Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.) The cutback motion was supported by all but one Republican and by 61 Democrats. In addition to reducing budget outlays, the Holt amendment would have changed the anticipated revenue totals to reflect a tax cut much larger than the measure the House passed just a week earlier.

Another labor-opposed amendment was defeated on a 241-155 vote. As introduced by Rep. Joseph L. Fisher (D-Va.), it would have reduced the budget ceilings for all government programs by 1 percent.

The House did adopt, 271-134, a cutback of $673 million in spending authority for the public service jobs program and counter-cyclical aid to cities. The reduction reflected cuts imposed by the House the previous week when it acted on the CETA bill and a compromise worked out with key senators on the counter-cyclical program.

Congress set tentative budget targets last May. This second budget resolution, a more detailed document, will have the effect of setting a ceiling on money that Congress can appropriate or obligate for various programs for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

The Senate Budget Committee has approved a resolution calling for outlays very close to the $489.8 billion figure adopted by the House. The Senate is expected to take up its resolution immediately after Labor Day.

Wholesale Food Prices Show Drop

Wholesale prices moved up another five-tenths of 1 percent in July, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported lower farm and packaged food prices after months of sharp increases.

At the farm level, prices plunged 2.5 percent, but the wholesale prices to supermarkets dipped a more modest three-tenths of 1 percent. That was a sharp contrast to the previous month's rise of 1.1 percent and to an unbroken series of increases since last October.

Wholesale food prices had risen an average of 1.3 percent a month in the first half of this year.

Government analysts don't anticipate that consumers will pay less at the checkout counter in the next few months. But they read the wholesale index as indicating that food price rises will be more moderate.

Overall, a rise in non-food wholesale prices kept the index from dropping further below the seven-tenths of 1 percent increase posted in both June and May.

Non-food items rose eight-tenths of 1 percent in July, up from six-tenths of 1 percent the previous month but the same as for May.

The wholesale index for finished goods was 195.9, meaning that products costing $100 at the 1967 starting point cost $195.90 in July.

Over the past year, July to July, the wholesale index for finished goods rose 8.1 percent. Within that figure, the consumer food component increased 9.7 percent in the 12 months.

On the month-to-month change, the biggest increase from June was in the consumer durable index. It rose 1.8 percent during July. There was an especially sharp increase in jewelry prices, presumably reflecting in part the increased cost of gold.

Network Broadcasts Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO leaders will appear on a number of radio programs on Labor Day. The schedule:

Seafarers President Paul Hall on Mutual radio, 12:15 p.m. EDT.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland on NBC radio, 12:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. EDT.

President George Meany on CBS radio, 7:35 p.m. EDT.

Local stations may alter program schedules and should be checked for exact broadcast times.

Unions Ask Stronger Program Against Grain Elevator Hazards

The AFL-CIO and affiliates whose members are exposed to the multiple hazards of grain dust pressed at House hearings for a continuing, high-priority program to make grain elevators safer and healthier places of employment.

Grain elevator explosions and fires that kill and maim workers each year can be prevented by effective safety standards and enforcement, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. F. Howard McGuigan testified. So can the occupational diseases that workers risk by inhaling excessive concentrations of grain dust that McGuigan noted are often made even more deadly by toxic fumigants and pesticides.

Joining in presenting labor's proposals to a House Labor subcommittee were Grain Millers Sec.-Treas. Joseph T. Smisek and Sam Agostino of the union's Duluth, Minn., local; Safety Directors Joseph Leonard of the Longshoremen and John Albertson of the Government Employees, and Margaret Seminario, an industrial hygienist on the AFL-CIO staff.

McGuigan noted the high proportion of "serious violations" of safety standards that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has found in its inspections of grain elevators—far greater than the ratio in other industries.

To improve enforcement, he and other union witnesses proposed:

- Permanent assignment of specialized grain safety inspectors in cities where export elevators, regional terminals and highly mechanized processing mills are located. These are where "the movement of grain is most intense and the explosion risks and other job hazards are greatest."

The AFL-CIO statement noted that most grain terminals and mills are located in clusters, making assignment of specially-trained inspectors feasible.

- A thorough inspection of each high-hazard elevator at least three or four times a year, and spot checks of smaller elevators and mills.

- Hazard identification training given by OSHA to workers and supervisors and training on filing complaints and walk-around procedures to worker representatives. "Safety committees with elected worker representation should be required even in non-union elevators."

- Training of "a sizable cadre of OSHA inspectors" to recognize grain industry hazards and appropriations by Congress to carry out an effective program.

McGuigan noted that a number of the states where grain elevator explosions have taken place have state occupational safety and health plans, rather than federal inspection.

"To assure protection of grain elevator workers in states not under federal jurisdiction," he urged, "OSHA must require that all states adopt any regulations, rules and program directives pertaining to grain elevator health and safety issued by federal OSHA. The same training requirements recommended for federal inspectors should be mandatory for state inspectors."

If states can't or don't meet these requirements, McGuigan urged, "jurisdiction should be returned to the federal government."

Memphis Mayor Urged To Accept Arbitration

AFL-CIO President George Meany endorsed a proposal to resolve the Memphis police and fire fighter dispute through binding arbitration and urged the city's mayor to agree to it.

The arbitration suggestion was made by Tennessee Gov. Ray Blanton in an effort to end a work stoppage by most Memphis police officers and fire fighters after they had voted to reject "final" contract offers and negotiations had broken down.

Mayor Wyeth Chandler said the city would not agree to arbitration and took the position that the strikers had quit their jobs.

The city's labor movement has given strong support to the strikers, members of Local 1784 of the Fire Fighters and of the unaffiliated Memphis Police Association.

Meany wired Gov. Blanton that the AFL-CIO "fully supports" his arbitration proposal and considers it "a reasonable and sensible method of resolving the matter in a manner just to all the parties."

His telegram to Chandler urged the mayor "to reconsider your rejection and to accept arbitration by a neutral and knowledgeable arbitrator or panel of arbitrators."

There is "no legitimate reason for refusing to present the city's case to an impartial umpire," Meany declared.

8/19/78

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Labor Spurs Drive to Ratify D.C. Vote

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Meany Cites Key Issue of Civil Rights

State labor federations have been asked to commit their full resources to the campaign to ratify a constitutional amendment giving voting representation in Congress to the people of the District of Columbia.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed adoption of the constitutional amendment by Congress "a civil rights victory which the AFL-CIO has actively sought for many years."

It must still be ratified by 38 of the 50 states, and Meany called on AFL-CIO state central bodies and their affiliates to do everything possible toward this goal.

Meany termed the right of residents of the nation's capital to elect members of the House and Senate "a major domestic human rights issue."

It would be "contrary to the fundamental principles of democracy," he said, to condemn 750,000 Americans to "second-class citizenship." The capital's population, Meany noted, is greater than that of seven states.

"In this campaign," Meany stressed, "we will be joined by longtime allies like the civil rights and women's groups and the religious and consumer organizations. I urge you now to build such a coalition in your state," he wrote the principal officers of each federation.

The constitutional amendment would give the nation's capital two senators and at least one representative in the House—all with full voting rights. Washington, D.C., now elects only a non-voting delegate to the House and has no representation in the Senate.

Most D.C. residents are black and the capital has voted overwhelmingly Democratic in every election. The district was given three electoral votes for President in a 1961 constitutional amendment and obtained a non-voting delegate under a 1970 law.

Yet in both the House and Senate, a sizable group of Republicans and southern Democrats voted for the amendment. Without their votes, the needed two-thirds majority could not have been achieved.

Just two years ago, the House fell 45 short of passing a more limited amendment that would have given voting rights in the House but not the Senate.

This time around, full congressional representation was approved by the House last March by a 289-127 vote.

The Senate was seen as the key

(Continued on Page 7)

Coalition Pushes Passage Of Full Employment Bill

COALITION LEADERS in the campaign for the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill were assured of Administration support at a White House meeting with President Carter. Flanking Carter and AFL-CIO President George Meany are the co-leaders of the Full Employment Action Council, Coretta Scott King and Murray H. Finley, president of the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Carter Aids Campaign In Senate

By David L. Perlman

A labor-backed full employment coalition won a promise of active presidential support for an effort to write the Humphrey-Hawkins bill into law before Congress adjourns in October.

The bill, which the House passed last March, would commit the Administration and Congress to shape a program designed to reduce the unemployment rate to 4 percent or less within five years. The target for adult unemployment would be 3 percent.

Its foes are trying to keep it from the Senate floor by the threat of a filibuster, and will seek to gut it with amendments if it is called up.

Leaders of the Full Employment Action Council—the coalition of Humphrey-Hawkins supporters—made clear at meetings with President Carter and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd that they will not settle for a lip-service bill cluttered with competing priorities and conflicting policy directives.

The coalition co-leaders, Coretta Scott King and Murray H. Finley, told reporters that the White House meeting had brought a promise from Carter that the Administration will "do everything we can to insure passage of the bill without crippling amendments."

Mrs. King, who is head of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change, and Finley, the president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, termed full employment

(Continued on Page 8)

Fair Substitute Sought:

Senate Urged to Kill Inequitable Tax Bill

The AFL-CIO pressed the Senate to scrap the "grossly inequitable" tax bill that the House passed and substitute a "simple, straightforward tax cut" to help working families cope with inflation and higher social security payroll taxes.

Under the House bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified, the big gainers would be taxpayers with incomes over $50,000. But some 2.6 million persons—most with earnings below $15,000—would pay more taxes than they would owe under present law.

Biemiller told the Senate Finance Committee that any description of the House bill as middle-income tax relief would "obviously flunk" a truth-in-labeling test.

He asked the committee to consider as an alternative to the House bill the AFL-CIO proposal for:

- An increase in the present $35-a-person tax credit to $150, and
- A 5 percent income tax credit for social security payments, which could be claimed by both workers and their employers.

The AFL-CIO plan would provide $21 billion in tax relief, compared with $16.3 billion in the House-passed bill, but the distribution would be vastly different. Most working families would receive a tax cut of at least $450 under the AFL-CIO proposal, he noted. But the House bill would provide tax relief averaging less than $100 for the middle 60 percent of America's families excluding the 20 percent with the lowest incomes and the 20 percent with the highest.

For a family of four, labor's proposal would result in a $475 reduction at a $15,000 income compared with $77 in the House bill, a $481 savings at $20,000 compared with $146 in the House bill, and a $490 reduction at $25,000 income compared with $232 in the House bill.

Only one provision of the controversial capital gains windfall

(Continued on Page 2)

2nd Quarter GNP Growth Pegged at 8%

A revised Commerce Dept. report shows that the nation's economy expanded at an annual rate of 8 percent during the second quarter, up from the 7.4 percent rate that was initially reported last month.

At the same time, updated figures on the gross national product for the April-June period show inflation growing at an annual rate of 10.7 percent while after-tax corporate profits surged ahead 14.9 percent for the quarter.

The seasonally adjusted rise of 8 percent in the real GNP follows a one-tenth of 1 percent drop in the first quarter of the year and a

(Continued on Page 3)

Czech Resistance Hailed 10 Years After Invasion

America's workers haven't forgotten the "heroic resistance" of the people of Czechoslovakia to the Soviet invasion 10 years ago, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Czechoslovakia's move toward greater freedoms was "crushed by brutal force" when the country was invaded by Soviet-led Warsaw Pact armies. But the resistance put up by Czechoslovakia's people, Meany said, "forever exploded the false and hypocritical claims of the Kremlin's rulers that the people of Eastern Europe consent to the chains of Soviet imperialism."

Meany's anniversary statement predicted that "those chains will someday be broken, because the spirit of freedom will not die."

Major Victory Scored In Winn-Dixie Boycott

The consumer boycott of Winn-Dixie food stores has produced a major victory for organized labor by helping to drive the notoriously anti-union chain out of New Mexico.

Winn-Dixie is still the largest food retailer in the South, and the boycott voted by the last AFL-CIO convention remains fully in effect in the 14 states where the firm still operates. The company's list of continuing labor law violations puts it in the same class as J. P. Stevens.

But Winn-Dixie gave up in New Mexico, where members of the Retail Clerks and the Meat Cutters have been on strike at 16 stores for more than a year.

It signed a settlement agreement covering payments that the National Labor Relations Board ruled it owed the strikers and sold virtually its entire operation in the state—23 stores and a warehouse—to Smith's Food King Supermarkets, described by the two unions as "an employer who respects the rights of our members and our unions." Strikers are being returned to their old jobs under an agreement with the new owners.

(Continued on Page 8)

MERGER IS CELEBRATED by officers of the new Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers. From left, Homer Cole, John DeConcini, Rene Rondou and Gregory Oskoian. DeConcini and Oskoian will be president and secretary-treasurer, the offices they held in the bakers union. Rondou, who headed the Tobacco Workers, will be an executive vice president and Cole, former TWIU secretary-treasurer, will be a vice president.

Convention Delegates Nail Down Bakery, Tobacco Union Merger

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers convention here set up the operating machinery for their newly merged international union as they elected top officers and adopted a series of policy and structural resolutions.

The merger of the two AFL-CIO affiliates, whose combined membership totals 170,000, became final Aug. 16 upon its approval by Bakery Workers' delegates on the opening day of that union's 30th convention. The Tobacco Workers' delegates, who had ratified the action on the previous day, then marched into the convention hall in a body and were greeted with a standing ovation from the B&C members.

The convention unanimously elected John DeConcini as president and Gregory Oskoian as secretary-treasurer, posts they had previously held with the B&C.

Under the merger agreement, a third executive vice president was added from the tobacco sector, and former TWIU President Rene Rondou was chosen for this office.

B&C Executive Vice Presidents Joseph G. Kane and Graydon E. Tetrick were also unanimously re-elected.

The merger agreement calls for two vice presidents and nine executive board members from the tobacco sector. Former TWIU Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole and First Vice President Wallace Mergler were elected as the two industry vice presidents. The delegates also chose 10 vice presidents and 15 executive board members from the bakery sector.

Early in the proceedings, Bakery Workers President-Emeritus Daniel E. Conway was presented with a gift in recognition of his 42 years of service, as were other retirees.

The common theme of the convention, stressed by speaker after speaker, was the increasing strength of anti-union elements in big business and the right wing and the need to combat this threat.

In a move to counter the anti-labor political climate, the convention approved resolutions establishing a BC&T Political Action Committee and directing locals to negotiate voluntary checkoff of PAC contributions.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in a major address to the delegates, commended both internationals for the merger, stressing its importance, particularly in light of "the rush of companies to merge and combine into gigantic conglomerates."

He noted that "management has been uniting, on a national and global scale, much more rapidly than labor. Mergers and takeovers have transformed America's economic structure" and have created an "unprecedented concentration of economic power." This, he said, is being exerted as never before "to control public opinion, to influence the legislative process, and to change the social, economic and political structure" of the country.

Kirkland cited the recent corporate assault on labor law reform as evidence that the trade union movement is a primary target of these forces.

He made it clear, however, that "the labor movement is not going to disappear or retreat. We will be back on Capitol Hill as often as necessary, as long as it takes, to persuade Congress to make it clear that the law must be fair and it must be respected."

On internal matters, the convention voted to increase the salaries of officers from $55,000 to $75,000 for the president; from $47,000 to $67,000 for the secretary-treasurer; from $36,000 to $55,000 for the executive vice presidents; $26,000 to $42,000 for vice presidents and from $1,000 to $1,500 annually for members of the executive board.

Resolutions established a labor education program and a women's committee on the international union level and called for formation of BC&T retirees into groups affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens.

In accordance with the merger agreement, per capita payments by each local will increase to $3.75 per month, effective Jan. 1, 1979, representing a $1 increase for Bakery Worker affiliates.

Senate Urged to Scrap Tax Bill as 'Inequitable'

(Continued from Page 1)

voted by the House is justified in terms of broad benefits, Biemiller said. That is the proposed one-time exemption of profits from sale of a taxpayer's principal residence.

Otherwise, he noted, 77 percent of the tax benefits would go to those with incomes over $100,000 and the average tax reduction would be almost $12,000.

As for the cuts in corporate taxes provided in the House bill, the AFL-CIO commented: "Over the last 10 years, the share of the tax load borne by business has gone down dramatically. . . . We are completely opposed to making the situation even more inequitable."

Under the AFL-CIO proposal, business firms like individuals would receive a 5 percent tax credit on their share of the social security payroll tax. But there would be no other cuts in corporation taxes.

President Carter served notice that he may veto the tax bill unless the final verision corrects "some of the basic errors" in the House bill. Carter told a news conference that the House-passed bill doesn't meet the test of "fairness . . . equity . . . simplicity . . . progressivity."

Treasury Sec. W. Michael Blumenthal voiced similar complaints in his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee. But he urged that the distribution of tax cuts be changed to give a larger share to persons with incomes under $50,000.

Along with the capital gains bonanza, Blumenthal said, the House bill is "tilted far too heavily away from American wage earners."

Business groups testifying at the Senate hearings expressed delight with the House bill and some suggested that the Senate be even more generous in reducing taxes for corporations and wealthy investors.

They found Committee Chairman Russsell Long (D-La.) not unsympathetic to their desires, but he cautioned them that he wasn't sure he could speak for the majority of the Senate on that issue.

Interference Scored:

Postal Workers Hit White House Actions

Denver—Delegates to the American Postal Workers Union convention differed on the merits of the proposed contract with the U.S. Postal Service but agreed that the Carter Administration had made negotiations more difficult by pressing to hold down the wage settlement.

Members of three AFL-CIO unions are currently holding ratification ballots on the three-year agreement, and APWU delegates voted by a margin of more than 5-1 to recommend its rejection.

Earlier, APWU President Emmet Andrews had cautioned the delegates that the arbitration procedure required by law in the event of a contract deadlock would be "a gamble with lousy odds" that could cost workers the no-layoff guarantee won in the tentative agreement.

Continued protection against layoffs, he reminded the delegates, had been mandated as the union's top goal in the contract negotiations.

During the sometimes stormy five-day convention, delegates adopted a series of militant resolutions including a directive that a national strike be called if the pending contract is rejected and a new contract is not promptly negotiated.

The resolution, passed by voice vote, would require a strike if postal management did not agree to return to the bargaining table within five days after a contract rejection vote, or if an improved contract were not negotiated within 15 days.

The convention called for restoration of jobs and pay for union members fired as a result of incidents of wildcat strikes and picketing. The resolution directed an initial $50,000 from the union's contingency fund "to provide interim relief on a basis of need," and the 2,700 delegates augmented the amount with a cash collection and pledge from locals and councils.

Another resolution charged that President Carter had broken his campaign pledge to support "a first-class mail system" and declared that the union would not support him for a second term. The withdrawal of support, the resolution said, would stand unless both the APWU president and the union's executive board "concur that President Carter's attitude on postal workers and federal employees has changed."

On internal union matters, delegates voted to:

- Bar future retirees from running for state, regional or national union office. The constitutional change applies to union members who retire from the U.S. Postal Service after Jan. 1, 1979.
- Took a step towards reducing the large number of elected national offices created by merger agreements many years ago by voting to eliminate the office of "administrator of finance and records." But it rejected a committee recommendation that the president with executive board concurrence be authorized to eliminate other offices that become vacant.
- Changed the automatic pay structure for the union's national officers, which currently assures them of the same percentage increase received by postal workers. The new provision would limit them to the dollar amount of the increase received by bargaining unit members.
- On a rollcall vote, picked Detroit for the 1980 convention over Los Angeles and Honolulu.

General policy resolutions adopted included support for the Equal Rights Amendment, endorsement of the goals of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and backing for current trade union boycotts.

Speakers included Tom Jackson, the general secretary of the British Postal Workers Union, and key members of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee—James Hanley (D-N.Y.), William Clay (D-Mo.) and Charles H. Wilson (D-Calif.).

IUD Conference Set On Radical Right

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is sponsoring a two-day conference in Washington to explore "The Threat of the Radical Right Wing in America." IUD President Jacob Clayman said that the Aug. 29-30 conference is expected to draw more than 500 delegates from the 58 department affiliates and other trade unions.

Scheduled conference speakers include Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Prof. John Roche of Tufts University and National COPE Director Al Barkan.

In announcing the conference, Clayman said that the IUD has grown deeply concerned over the activities of right-wing extremists who seek to weaken trade unions and to reverse the social progress made by workers over the years.

AT POSTAL WORKERS convention in Denver, President Emmet Andrews reports to the delegates on the postal agreement that was submitted to a ratification vote, and the alternatives. The APWU is the largest of the postal unions.

In Shanker Report to AFT:

Tuition Tax Credit Assailed As Threat to Public Schools

By John R. Oravec

Three major challenges face America's educators as a result of the threatened impact of tuition tax credit legislation, cutbacks stemming from a mounting wave of Proposition 13-type schemes, and the Senate's inability to pass labor law reform, the American Federation of Teachers convention was told.

AFT President Albert Shanker, in his state of the union message to the 2,100 convention delegates, warned that the AFT would have to grow in strength and numbers to deal with negative developments in Washington and throughout the country.

To help meet that objective, Shanker said the AFT executive council has allocated an additional $1 million for organizing in an effort to maintain a surge in membership that boosted the union's rolls over the half-million mark in the past year. He reported that the union has added 10 organizers to its staff during the past week.

Shanker said that teachers have waged their greatest national battle over tuition tax credits because "we recognize that if it passes, it will be the end of public education as we know it."

A prime concern of the AFT is over the use of tuition tax credits for families with children in private elementary and secondary schools. Both the Senate and the House approved tax credits for college and vocational schools beyond the high school level. But the House also voted tax credits for lower level schools. The two versions of the bill are now before a House-Senate conference committee.

Shanker warned that if the tuition tax credits for lower level private schools are approved by the conferees, public schools would be left to teach students rejected by private schools, which, he said, are not bound by federal desegregation mandates or requirements to educate handicapped students.

In effect, Shanker said, public schools would become "the charity ward, the poorhouse of education."

He urged delegates to adopt a convention resolution calling for nonsupport of any member of Congress who voted for the legislation. He said he expected considerable debate on the resolution when it comes to the floor later in the convention.

Shanker also charged that many of the right-wing forces among supporters of the tuition tax credit campaign are behind the Proposition 13 schemes. "The same people and the same strategies" were used to block passage of labor law reform, he added.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention that state and local governments face disaster if the "Proposition 13 mentality" that began in California spreads throughout the country.

Meany said that mentality is being fed by "demagogues who try to convince the public it can get all the government services it wants and needs without paying for them. Of course that's absolute nonsense, but it worked in the California election."

He warned that "the small homeowners will find that it is the corporations and the big land owners who are getting the tax break and that the little guy will, once again, be paying the bills."

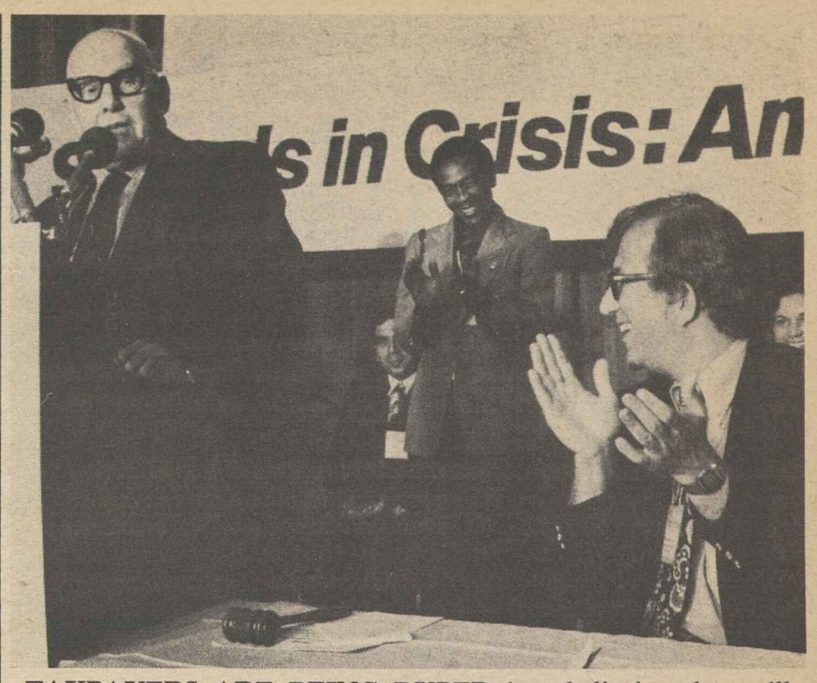
But Meany pointed out that people are justified in their criticism of high and inequitable tax structures —just as in California, where residential property taxes were excessive and out of proportion to other revenue sources.

"Not only in California, but all across the land workers and consumers have been victimized by tax structures that are unfair and regressive to start with, and that have ballooned to the breaking point by inflation," Meany stressed.

He said California voters had been led to believe that Proposition 13 would reduce the welfare payments burden on homeowners even though the welfare program is not financed by property taxes.

"Everybody wants to see welfare expenditures reduced," Meany said. "But the only sensible, workable alternative is to create more jobs"—through such programs as the labor-backed Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill which was passed by the House and awaits Senate action.

Meany also expressed concern that tax legislation coming out of Congress would take a toll in teaching jobs or make teachers' jobs tougher.



TAXPAYERS ARE BEING DUPED into believing they will benefit from Proposition 13 schemes, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the American Federation of Teachers convention, and he warned that corporations and big land owners will be prime benefiiciaries. AFT President Albert Shanker is at right.

Mondale Cites Progress In Cutting Jobless Rolls

Dearborn, Mich. — President Carter is keeping his campaign pledge to "put America back to work," Vice President Walter Mondale told delegates to the Michigan State AFL-CIO's 11th convention.

Mondale reminded the 800 delegates that the Carter Administration has added 6.4-million jobs in 20 months since taking office—the highest increase ever for such a period. "We have doubled public service jobs, cut taxes, and established the first youth employment program," Mondale declared.

He contrasted this with the situation just before Carter took office when the national unemployment rate was at 8 percent and one in 10 Michigan workers and up to 50 percent of the building tradesmen were out of work.

"There are 215,000 more people at work in Michigan than the day Carter-Mondale were sworn in," the Vice President said.

In addition, he said, the Carter program has reduced the cost of unemployment benefits from a projected $24 billion for 1978 to about $11 billion, making the saving to Michigan's unemployment fund alone $1 billion in a year and a half.

In his keynote address, Michigan AFL-CIO President William C. Marshall lashed out at the "right-wing machine" that he said has launched "a propaganda campaign in this country which would put Nazi Germany to shame."

Marshall warned that the right wing is aiming its propaganda at "the average worker who has become frustrated watching the rich get richer through tax policies which never seem to change and the ever-growing burden of welfare recipients our economic system cannot put back to work."

Marshall and Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) called for the defeat this year of the state's Republican senator, Robert Griffin, who was labelled an enemy of majority rule for his consistent support of the filibuster against labor law reform legislation.

Riegle was also critical of Congress and the Executive branch for the failure so far "to move the program we got elected on in 1976." He said congressional leaders are not pressing enough and the Carter Administration is bogged down with an inexperienced staff.

The delegates gave major attention to several tax proposals, including one patterned after California's Proposition 13, which could be on the state's November ballot. The delegates voted to send the proposals and others which could face Michigan voters in the general election to a special subcommittee of the federation's executive board. It will report its findings for action at the state COPE meeting Sept. 9, which will also consider endorsements in state-wide congressional and legislative races.

Runoffs Set For Top Posts In Oklahoma

Primary elections set up runoffs in both statewide Oklahoma races and produced Alaska governor races so close they will have to await a count of absentee ballots for a decision in both parties.

In Oklahoma, Gov. David Boren will face former Rep. Ed Edmondson in the Sept. 19 runoff for the Democratic Senate nomination and Lt. Gov. George Nigh will face Atty. Gen. Larry Derryberry for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Oklahoma Republicans nominated Robert Kamm, former president of Oklahoma State University, for the Senate and Ron Shotts, a former Oklahoma University football player, for governor. The Senate race is for the seat held by Republican Sen. Dewey Bartlett, who is retiring because of bad health.

In Alaska, both parties' races for governor will await the counting of 8,000 absentee ballots later in the week. Former U.S. Interior Sec. Walter Hickel led incumbent Jay Hammond by about 900 votes for the GOP nomination, and the Democratic race was even closer—a 30-vote edge for State Sen. Leland Croft over Fairbanks lawyer Edward Merdes. For the Senate, Republican incumbent Ted Stevens had no opposition and Democrats nominated Don Hobbs.

Oklahoma Rep. Ted Risenhoover was beaten in the Democratic primary by Muskogee rancher Mike Synar. Risenhoover, in his second term, was endorsed by COPE, as was Edmondson in the Senate primary.

Edmondson, who gave up his House seat to run unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1972, got about 30 percent of the primary vote to 46 percent for Boren. In the governor's race Nigh barely missed the 50 percent needed to avoid a runoff. Derryberry had 37.8 percent.

2nd Quarter GNP Gain Revised Upward to 8%

(Continued from Page 1)

3.2 percent increase in the last quarter of 1977.

In commenting on the revised figures, William Cox, the Commerce Dept.'s assistant chief economist, said that the improved second quarter performance "certainly improves the chances" of the economy reaching the Carter Administration's targeted rise of about 4 percent for the year.

In current dollars, the GNP rose at an annual rate of 19.6 percent to $2.08 trillion during the quarter. But when adjusted for the 10.7 percent rise in the prices, the real GNP annual rate works out to 8 percent.

The 10.7 percent inflation rate, the highest since the first quarter of 1975, follows a 7.2 percent pace in the first quarter and 5.5 percent in the last quarter of 1977. The Administration had set an overall inflation rate for the year of 7.2 percent.

Corporate profits after tax payments climbed $15.2 billion during the quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $117 billion, the report noted. Profits before taxes rose 17.1 percent in the second period to an annual adjusted rate of $201.6 billion.

The Commerce Dept. said that profit increases were "widespread" among all domestic industries. Corporate profits had dipped slightly in the last quarter of 1977 and the first quarter of 1978, the report noted.

The government also reported that the nation's industrial production rose by five-tenths of 1 percent in July, the same as in May and June.

The Federal Reserve Board said that the output of consumer goods increased three-tenths of 1 percent in July as auto production rose slightly to an annual rate of 9.4 million units. The output of durable goods rose 1 percent last month, reflecting production gains in steel and equipment parts.

In another report, the Commerce Dept. said personal income rose $24.2 billion in July, up sharply from the $12.9 billion gain in June and $12.7 billion in May. Wages and salaries increased $11.2 billion in July.

U.S. Review Panel Sees 'Positive Trend' in ILO

A tripartite committee headed by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall is encouraged by the "positive trend" in the International Labor Organization since the United States withdrew last November.

The withdrawal came about after a Communist-Arab voting bloc increasingly took over ILO forums for propaganda attacks, distorting the world organization's concept of worker-employer-government participation in establishing international labor standards and rights.

There are still some problems, Marshall indicated. But with the help of ILO members "who share our concerns," there is hope that the organization will again become a vehicle "to improve the well-being of workers throughout the world."

The committee, which includes top officers of the AFL-CIO and employer representatives as well as Cabinet-level government officials, has been monitoring developments at the ILO. AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Irving Brown, the U.S. worker representative to the ILO before disaffiliation, were among those participating in the review.

When the U.S. withdrawal became effective last fall, after expiration of a two-year notice, President Carter and Meany both expressed the hope that the ILO would return to its original principles so that reaffiliation would be possible.

Meanwhile, Meany noted at the time, the AFL-CIO intended to use other channels to advance the "high ideals and principles" the ILO once represented.

Marshall said that at the ILO conference last June, "some important issues were addressed in a manner which gives the United States encouragement. Other ILO issues of basic interest to the United States are not yet resolved and require further review."

He expressed the hope that "a positive trend will continue" so that reaffiliation will be possible.

Proposition 13 Demagogues

THERE ARE OTHER legislative battles. But it seems to me the toughest at the moment results from the so-called Proposition 13 mentality—from the demagogues who try to convince the public that it can get all the government services it wants and needs without paying for them. Of course that's absolute nonsense—but it worked in the California election.

Unless the court rules that vote null and void—and I hope it does—I see nothing but disaster ahead in that state.

The small homeowners will find that it is the corporations and the big land owners who are getting the tax break and that the little guy will, once again, be paying the bills.

I think it is in order to talk a bit about why the California voters fell for the Proposition 13 line.

CBS and the New York Times took a survey after the vote and found that many Californians believed that Proposition 13 would reduce the welfare burden on homeowners. But welfare isn't financed by the property tax, and Proposition 13 can really put more people on welfare. Many of those who have administered those programs could be forced to join their clients on the receiving end.

Everybody wants to see welfare expenditures reduced. But the only sensible, workable alternative is to create more jobs. The only practical program for moving people off the welfare rolls and on to payrolls is the one the labor movement has been pressing as hard as we know how: the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, which has been passed by the House and is awaiting action in the Senate.

It would be foolish to pretend that the anger and frustration on which the Pied Pipers of Proposition 13 played so skillfully were not real and justified.

Residential property taxes were unreasonably high and out of proportion to other revenue sources. State and local officials were remiss in failing to keep the tax structure in balance. Past administrations and past Congresses were wrong to permit welfare costs to fall so heavily on state and local governments rather than to provide relief through a rational, uniform federal welfare structure.

NOT ONLY in California but all across the land workers and consumers have been victimized by tax structures that are unfair and regressive to start with, and that have ballooned to the breaking point by inflation.

The clearest example of tax inequity is the federal tax system. The loopholes and escape hatches and tax shelters make a mockery of the concept of taxation based on ability to pay. The burden of taxes has been shifted on to the shoulders of workers while the corporations and the rich pay far less than their fair share.

There is an ever-growing number of major American corporations—exploiting an ever-increasing variety of tax "incentives" or subsidies—who are paying an ever-lower share of the federal income tax.

And what did the House of Representatives do when the tax bill was before it recently? It made it worse, giving the wealthy and the corporations every break they wanted—and the Senate, most observers believe, will make it even worse.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's address to the American Federation of Teachers convention.

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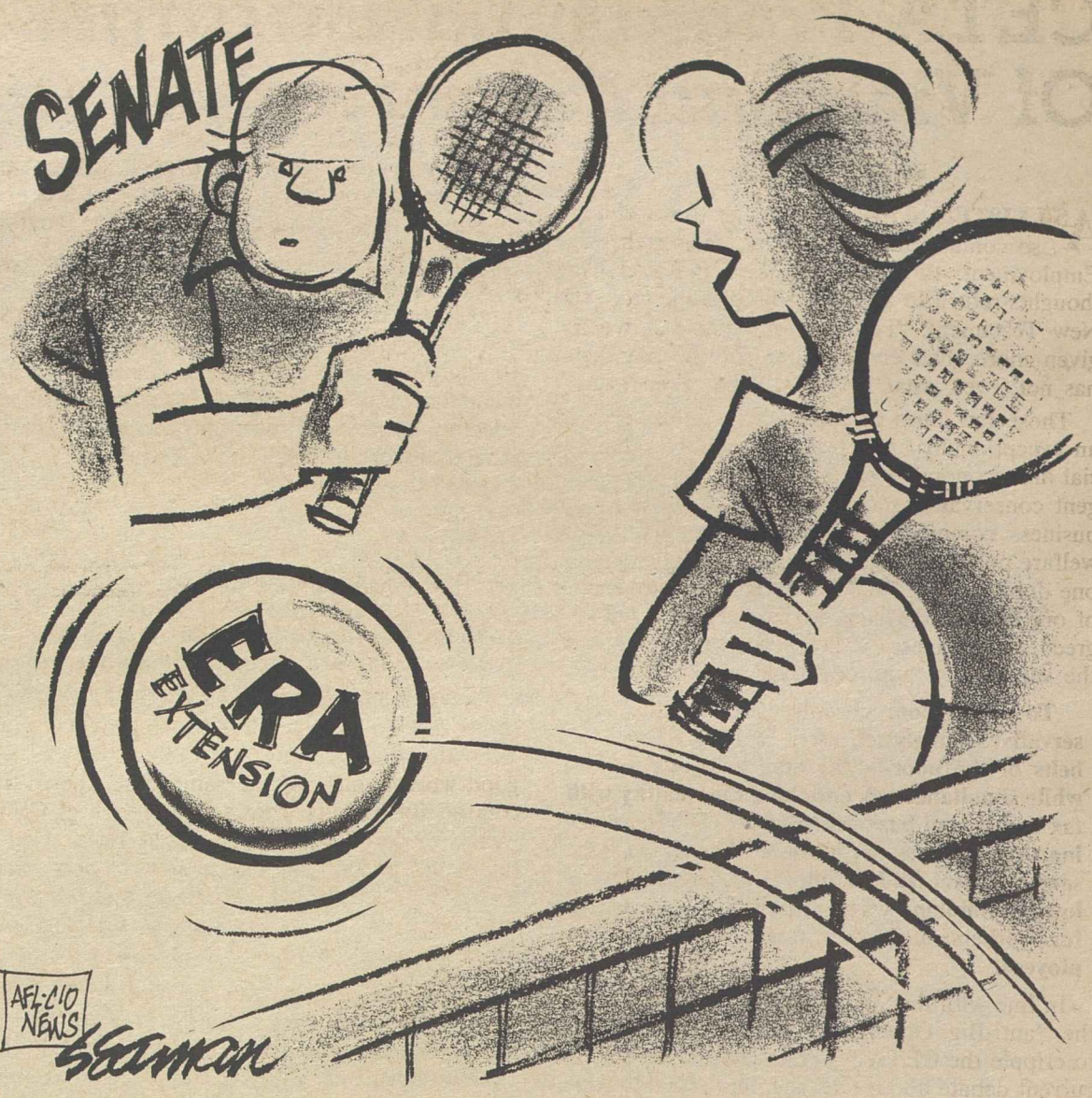

Another Tax Dodge:

'Captive' Insurance Companies Seek to Skirt IRS Crackdown

By Gus Tyler

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT is cracking down on a mammoth insurance scheme. To beat the rap, the insurance companies are changing their makeup to look respectable.

The companies involved are so-called "captive" insurance outfits. They were set up by giant corporations who use these "captives" to insure the parents. The reasons are multiple:

First, the captives provide an easy tax haven. An oil company, for instance, sets up a "captive" insurance company in Bermuda. The parent corporation pays out premiums that it claims as a business deduction. And so the parent corporation pays that much less of a corporate income tax to Uncle Sam.

The "captive" insurance company shows profits in Bermuda that go untaxed because Bermuda is a tax haven.

Second, this arrangement allows the mother corporation to have a good cash reserve on hand. If the oil company bought insurance from a truly independent outfit, then the insurance company would have control of the money in the reservoir. But when the oil company puts the money into the hands of its own captive, then the parent still controls the funds for whatever purpose it has in mind.

Third, by this arrangement, the parent saves on many pesky costs, like commissions, management fees, advertising—a savings of some 35 percent in premiums.

As a consquence, the number of captive insurance firms has risen from 333 in Bermuda four years ago to more than 700 this year.

This booming balloon of a business has been pricked by the Internal Revenue Service by a ruling that disallows deductions for premiums and for management costs. The captives, the IRS holds, are not bona fide insurance companies.

As Richard Shagrin, an official of Chase Manhattan's insurance department put it, the transaction between parent corporation and child insurer amounts to "taking money out of the right pocket and putting it in the left."

So now the captives are looking to go legit—not by severing the umbilical cord with Mama but by forming new attachments to other persons or institutions looking for insurance. The special kind of insurance on which they are concentrating is "reinsurance," that is, insuring other insurers.

Now whom are they reinsuring? They are ready to take on almost any good risk. But they seem to be drawn to one another.

"The whole reinsurance business market is very incestuous," says Robert Baker, president of the Security Reinsurance Co., in a New York Times report. "We all reinsure each other."

And if this fails to persuade the IRS that these companies are "independent," what is to prevent Corporation A from placing its insurance with the captive of Corporation B, while Corporation B returns the favor with the captive of Corporation A?

It's a profitable ploy with Uncle Sam picking up the costs of the caper.

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'We Will Be Back—As Long as It Takes'

Time after time, all across the land, workers do join unions, no matter what the boss threatens, and they will continue to do so, with or without the protection of law. Workers have the courage that America's decent employers seem to lack today, and that is why trade unionism endures and will thrive in the presence of its enemies.

The labor movement is not going to disappear or even retreat. We will be back on Capitol Hill as often as necessary, as long as it takes, to persuade the Congress to make it clear that the law must be fair and respected.

And in the meantime we will go about our business of organizing and representing and bringing justice to workers. We will go on with the business of collective bargaining to secure for workers a fair share of the wealth created by their work. . . .

To that end we must unify and build our strength and our resources. We'll not shirk; we'll not quit; and, if we do our job, we will surely prevail in the fullness of time over every passing adversity.

—From a speech by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the convention of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, Aug. 21, 1978.

'Trickle-Down' Theorists:

CETA Program Latest Target Of Victorian Conservatives

By Bayard Rustin

AS I LISTEN to the arguments of those who are so committed to gutting the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), my thoughts return to a memorable passage from the New Testament: "For everyone who has will be given more than enough; but for the man who has not, even what he has will be taken away."

Those few lines of Scripture, I think serve as an exceptionally appropriate epigram for the social and economic policies espoused by the resurgent conservative movement and its allies in the business community. Whether it be tax policy, welfare policy, educational policy, or labor policy, one dominant idea reigns supreme—every failure of our economic system is blamed on the alleged greed and laziness of the poor, the young, and the supposedly "unproductive" public sector.

To remedy our chronic economic ills, conservatives smugly tell us to forcibly tighten the belts of the poor—"the man who has not"—while simultaneously enriching the wealthy with tax breaks and business subsidies. While asserting that business needs more "incentives," the same political leaders and economists call for a lower minimum wage, lower living standards for workers, and lower wages for public employees.

In line with this Victorian economic reasoning, the "anti-Big Government" forces have set out to cripple the CETA program. As they see it, the current debate about CETA offers a highly lucrative opportunity to attack and threaten other social welfare and employment programs as well.

The steady attacks and distortions have taken their toll. CETA is, I believe, perhaps one of the most unpopular and misunderstood federal programs in existence. However, a careful look at the facts can quickly dispel some of the more troublesome anti-CETA arguments.

For one thing, CETA is hardly the gargantuan monster as portrayed by its opponents. Compared to other federal programs, CETA is relatively small. During fiscal year 1978, CETA received only $9.6 billion. By contrast, tax loopholes that benefit business—and only business—cost the U.S. Treasury $31.8 billion, three times the cost of CETA. In overall terms, only about 2 cents of every tax dollar went to CETA.

Despite CETA's small size, many critics contend that even this stingy expenditure for training and public service employment should be drastically curtailed. CETA programs, they argue, have outlived their usefulness because we have now supposedly achieved "full employment." Such an argument is persuasive only for those who consider 6.2 percent unemployment as "full employment." I, for one, soundly reject such reasoning.

While it is certainly true that unemployment has decreased during the last year and a half (President Carter deserves some credit here), the moderate decline hardly justifies scrapping or reducing CETA. In fact, the scandalously high joblessness rates among blacks, teenagers, women and unskilled workers strongly suggest that we need to expand rather than trim the CETA program.

Some CETA opponents, especially those concerned with persistent unemployment, suggest that it would be far more efficient to subsidize low-paying jobs in the private sector. While such an approach seems attractive, it ignores some fundamental economic realities, including the highly selective impact of unemployment on specific groups of workers, such as minorities, young people, and the unskilled.

Unlike the "trickle down" strategies which emphasize investment tax credits and lower tax rates for corporations, CETA provides effective and immediate relief to special "target groups," which, in all probability, would gain little even if the overall economy experienced a sudden upturn.

IN ADDITION TO OFFERING JOBS and sorely needed income, CETA also provides workers with useful training, solid job experience and good work habits. At the same time, the overall community benefits from a wide range of CETA public works projects, such as the restoration of municipal parks, the construction of new roads, expanded recreational activities, and scores of other services. And all this is accomplished at a relatively small cost to the taxpayer.

Moreover, CETA jobs are not "dead end" careers as some critics charge. Nor are they a form of economic opium designed to lull the unemployed into political complacency. Labor Sec. Ray Marshall recently pointed out that the program "is not a short-term band-aid to cover up serious unemployment." Instead, he emphasized that CETA "is designed to be a transitional program for the unemployed and the disadvantaged rather than a permanent government subsidy."

Marshall's point is convincingly demonstrated by concrete evidence. For example, according to one recent study, about 60 percent of all CETA workers receive regular jobs within three months of leaving the program, and a substantial number of others enter military service or return to school.

There are, of course, some disturbing flaws. Like most federal programs, CETA has some wasteful features and questionable procedures. But minor imperfections are not an adequate cause for killing or crippling the program. To eliminate the more serious abuses Sec. Marshall and the Labor Dept. have assembled a package of far-reaching and well designed reforms.

Although the Carter Administration is firmly committed to the reauthorization of CETA at the end of this year, the program's survival is by no means assured. Congressional conservatives—who just enacted a horrendous tax program despite President Carter's opposition—are more confident than ever in their drive to slash social welfare and public employment programs. Only a concerted legislative effort by minority groups and their allies in the labor and liberal communities will avert dangerous cutbacks in CETA.

Seidman Cites Shortcomings:

Carter Health Insurance Plan Won't Meet Nation's Needs

THE NATIONAL health insurance plan shaped by President Carter is so vague and uncertain that it can't produce the kind of comprehensive and universal program that the vast majority of Americans want and need, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman warned on Labor News Conference.

Seidman said the White House statement of principles on national health insurance falls short of "the pledge that the President made as a candidate during the 1976 campaign." He said that the labor movement and other long-time major backers of national health insurance will send to Congress a detailed proposal that will correct the basic flaws of the Carter plan.

The Administration proposal fails to "spell out a definite timetable for introduction of the various phases of national health insurance, and without that, it can't form a solid basis for a universal and comprehensive program," Seidman stressed.

He pointed out that the plan outlined by the Carter Administration has been "hailed by the very groups that have fought tooth-and-nail against a genuine program of national health insurance—the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Hospital Association and the health insurance industry.

He said that a proposal is now being drafted by a coalition of congressional leaders, labor organizations and other public interest groups for health insurance hearings that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) expected to conduct this fall.

While the coalition proposal may not carry "every last comma and every last clause" of the National Health Security bill, Seidman said it will "be aimed at achieving exactly the same principles that were in the Kennedy-Corman bill."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE LOSS OF A JOB can be devastating to a worker, but under normal circumstances there's reasonable hope of eventually finding new employment.

But what if the job loss comes because an entire plant closes or transfers a major part of its operations to a new location? Hundreds or even thousands of workers can find themselves in the street at the same time, greatly reducing the chances of any one person finding new work in a suddenly glutted local labor market. An entire community can be crippled overnight as workers lose spendable income and their community loses what may be the cornerstone of its economy.

Forty-four members of the House and Senate believe they have an answer to this form of man-made disaster. The answer, they believe, is legislation known as the National Employment Priorities Act (NEPA).

NEPA, first introduced in 1973 by then-Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.), would establish ground rules on plant closings or major production transfers to new locations. The first and foremost goal of NEPA would be to try to prevent the job losses; if the job transfers or plant shutdown cannot be avoided, NEPA would guarantee economic aid to the stricken community and economic and job-training aid to the displaced workers.

Under NEPA, an employer would be required to notify the Secretary of Labor if he was considering a plant closing or an operations transfer that would cause a cut of at least 15 percent of his workforce. The notification would have to come not less than two years in advance of the anticipated closing or transfer.

If the closing or major cutback in operations is seen to be unavoidable, workers would get income maintenance payments, continuation of pension and health benefits, job placement and retraining benefits, emergency mortgage and rent payments and other aid—including, if necessary, relocation allowances.

The income maintenance payments would have to be sufficient to allow the workers the Bureau of Labor Statistics' moderate living standard budget, or 85 percent of the employees' prior average weekly wage, reduced by 50 percent of any earned income as well as the amount of any other source of income maintenance.

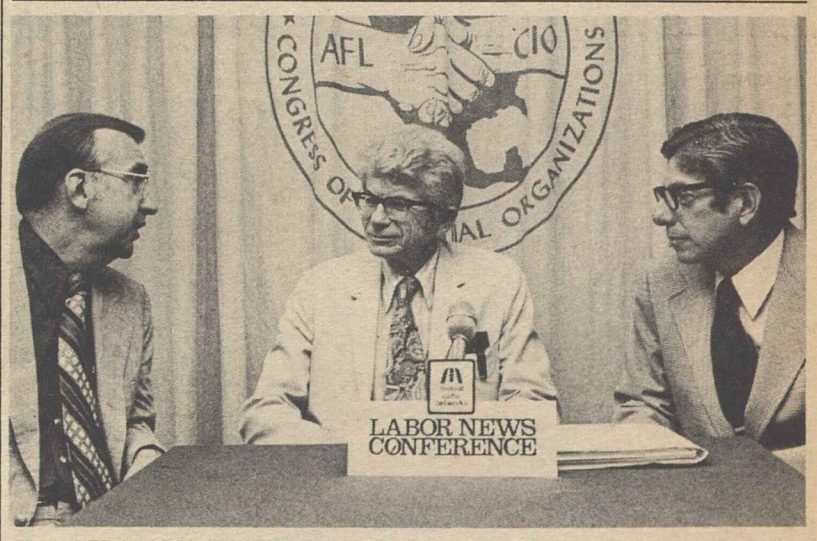
THE COMMUNITY, meanwhile, would get special aid if the closing or job losses resulted in an area unemployment rate exceeding 8 percent. The aid would be up to 85 percent of the revenue loss resulting from a closing or mass job transfer.

The legislation is, in large part, a response to the growing number of large employers who have decided they can make more money by moving operations from one area of the country to another—or out of the U.S. altogether.

An example would be the textile industry. In 1939, University of Michigan Prof. Louis A. Ferman told Rep. Dent's Labor Standards subcommittee there were 197 textile plants in the town of Fall River, Mass. By 1954, only five mills were still operating. "These plants for the most part relocated to southern states," Ferman said.

The same thing is happening in other industries as well—electronics, auto parts, chemicals and others. These jobs, traditionally in the industrialized Northeast, have been flowing to the sunbelt states of the United States, to Puerto Rico, to Mexico, Latin America and Asia.

America today has enough ghost towns, one-time mining communities, spread across the West and Southwest. In those cases, the ore simply gave out. Today, the resource that is drying up is the resource of business commitment to the communities—and in some cases the nation—that helped those businesses develop and flourish for decades. The proposed legislation—NEPA—could bring a necessary reaffirmation of that commitment.



VAGUE AND UNCERTAIN proposals in the national health insurance plan shaped by President Carter can't produce the comprehensive and universal system that Americans want and need, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Votes on ERA Extension, Budget Cut

The House supported the AFL-CIO position on votes extending the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and on adoption of a federal budget ceiling.

Column I *shows the 227-196 vote against allowing states that have already ratified the ERA to rescind their approval. Casting right votes (R) against rescission were 191 Democrats and 36 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) were cast by 88 Democrats and 108 Republicans.*

Column II *is the 233-189 vote to extend the ratification deadline an additional 39 months. Voting right were 192 Democrats and 41 Republicans. Voting wrong were 86 Democrats and 103 Republicans.*

Column III *is the 206-201 vote rejecting a severe $10 billion budget slash. Right votes against the cutback came from 205 Democrats and 1 Republican. Voting wrong were 61 Democrats and 140 Republicans.*

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA			
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	W	R
5. Flippo (D)	W	W	R
6. Buchanan (R)	W	R	W
7. Flowers (D)	W	W	A
ALASKA			
AL Young (R)	A	A	PW
ARIZONA			
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R
3. Stump (D)	W	W	W
4. Rudd (R)	W	W	W
ARKANSAS			
1. Alexander (D)	R	W	R
2. Tucker (D)	R	W	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R	W	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	W	R	R
CALIFORNIA			
1. Johnson (D)	R	W	R
2. Clausen (R)	R	R	W
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R
5. Burton John L. (D)	R	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R	PR
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	PR
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R
12. McCloskey (R)	R	R	W
13. Mineta (D)	R	R	R
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R
15. Sisk (D)	A	A	A
16. Panetta (D)	R	R	W
17. Krebs (D)	R	R	W
18. Vacancy			
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W
23. Beilenson (D)	R	R	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W
27. Dornan (R)	W	W	W
28. Burke (D)	R	R	PR
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	W	R	A
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R
33. Clawson (R)	W	W	W
34. Hannaford (D)	R	R	R
35. Lloyd (D)	R	R	R
36. Brown (D)	R	R	R
37. Pettis (R)	W	R	W
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R
39. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W
40. Badham (R)	R	W	W
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	R	R	W
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	W	R
43. Burgener (R)	R	W	W
COLORADO			
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	R	R	R
3. Evans (D)	R	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	R	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT			
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	R	R	W
5. Sarasin (R)	R	R	W
6. Moffett (D)	R	R	R
DELAWARE			
AL Evans (R)	W	W	W
FLORIDA			
1. Sikes (D)	W	W	R
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W	R
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	W	W	W
8. Ireland (D)	W	W	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W	PW
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	R	R	R
12. Burke (R)	W	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R
GEORGIA			
1. Ginn (D)	R	W	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	W
4. Levitas (D)	W	R	W
5. Fowler (D)	R	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	PW
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	PW
8. Evans (D)	W	W	W
9. Jenkins (D)	W	W	W
10. Barnard (D)	W	W	W
HAWAII			
1. Heftel (D)	R	R	R
2. Akaka (D)	R	R	R
IDAHO			
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W
ILLINOIS			
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	W	R	R
3. Russo (D)	R	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	W
5. Fary (D)	W	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	W	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R
10. Mikva (D)	R	R	R
11. Annunzio (D)	W	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W	PW
13. McClory (R)	R	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	R	R	W
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W	W
20. Findley (R)	W	R	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	PR	PR	PR
23. Price (D)	R	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R
INDIANA			
1. Benjamin (D)	R	R	R
2. Fithian (D)	R	W	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R
4. Quayle (R)	W	W	W
5. Hillis (R)	W	W	W
6. Evans (D)	W	R	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W
8. Cornwell (D)	R	R	W
9. Hamilton (D)	W	W	R
10. Sharp (D)	R	R	R
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R	W
IOWA			
1. Leach (R)	R	R	W
2. Blouin (D)	R	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R
5. Harkin (D)	R	R	R
6. Bedell (D)	W	R	R
KANSAS			
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W
2. Keys (D)	R	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W
4. Glickman (D)	R	R	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	PW
KENTUCKY			
1. Hubbard (D)	W	W	R
2. Natcher (D)	W	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	W	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	R	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	W	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	W	R	R
LOUISIANA			
1. Livingston (R)	W	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	W
5. Huckaby (D)	R	W	PW
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W	W
8. Long (D)	R	R	R
MAINE			
1. Emery (R)	R	R	W
2. Cohen (R)	R	R	W
MARYLAND			
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	A	R
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	R	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R	R
6. Byron (D)	W	R	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R
8. Steers (R)	R	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS			
1. Conte (R)	R	R	W
2. Boland (D)	W	R	R
3. Early (D)	R	R	W
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R
5. Tsongas (D)	R	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R
7. Markey (D)	R	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	Speaker		
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R	W
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R
MICHIGAN			
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	A
2. Pursell (R)	R	R	W
3. Brown (R)	W	W	W
4. Stockman (R)	W	R	W
5. Sawyer (R)	R	R	W
6. Carr (D)	R	R	W
7. Kildee (D)	R	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	R	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	R	R	W
12. Bonior (D)	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	W	W	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	W	W	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	R	W
MINNESOTA			
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	R	R	W
4. Vento (D)	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W	W
8. Oberstar (D)	W	R	R
MISSISSIPPI			
1. Whitten (D)	R	W	R
2. Bowen (D)	W	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	W
5. Lott (R)	W	W	W
MISSOURI			
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R
2. Young (D)	R	W	R
3. Gephardt (D)	R	W	R
4. Skelton (D)	R	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R
6. Coleman (R)	W	W	W
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W
9. Volkmer (D)	R	W	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	W	R
MONTANA			
1. Baucus (D)	R	R	R
2. Marlenee (R)	W	W	W
NEBRASKA			
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W
2. Cavanaugh (D)	R	R	W
3. Smith (R)	W	R	W
NEVADA			
AL Santini (D)	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY			
1. D'Amours (D)	W	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W
NEW MEXICO			
1. Florio (D)	R	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	R	R	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	PR
5. Fenwick (R)	R	R	W
6. Forsythe (R)	R	R	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R
9. Hollenbeck (R)	R	R	W
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	W
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R
14. LeFante (D)	PR	PR	PR
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO			
1. Lujan (R)	W	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	W	W	W
NEW YORK			
1. Pike (D)	W	W	W
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	W	R	W
4. Lent (R)	W	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	W	W	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	W	W	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	W	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R	R
18. Green (R)	R	R	W
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R
20. Weiss (D)	R	R	R
21. Garcia (D)	R	R	PR
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R
23. Caputo (R)	A	A	W
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R
25. Fish (R)	R	R	W
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	W
27. McHugh (D)	R	W	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	R	R
29. Pattison (D)	R	R	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	W	W	W
32. Hanley (D)	R	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	W	W	W
34. Horton (R)	R	W	W
35. Conable (R)	R	R	W
36. LaFalce (D)	R	W	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	W
39. Lundine (D)	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA			
1. Jones (D)	W	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W
3. Whitley (D)	W	W	W
4. Andrews (D)	W	W	W
5. Neal (D)	W	R	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	R
7. Rose (D)	R	R	R
8. Hefner (D)	W	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W
11. Gudger (D)	W	R	W
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Andrews (R)	W	W	W
OHIO			
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	W
2. Luken (D)	W	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W
7. Brown (R)	R	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W
13. Pease (D)	R	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W
16. Regula (R)	R	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W
18. Applegate (D)	W	W	W
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R
20. Oakar (D)	R	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	PR
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA			
1. Jones (D)	R	W	R
2. Risenhoover (D)	A	A	A
3. Watkins (D)	R	W	R
4. Steed (D)	W	W	R
5. Edwards (R)	W	W	W
6. English (D)	W	W	W
OREGON			
1. AuCoin (D)	R	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	W	R	R
3. Duncan (D)	W	W	R
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA			
1. Myers, M. (D)	R	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R
3. Lederer (D)	R	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	W
7. Edgar (D)	R	R	R
8. Kostmayer (D)	R	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	W	W
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	W	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	R	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R
16. Walker (R)	W	W	W
17. Ertel (D)	W	R	R
18. Walgren (D)	R	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	R	W
20. Gaydos (D)	W	R	R
21. Dent (D)	W	R	PR
22. Murphy (D)	R	R	W
23. Ammerman (D)	R	R	R
24. Marks (R)	R	R	W
25. Myers, G. (R)	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND			
1. St Germain (D)	W	W	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA			
1. Davis (D)	W	W	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	R	R	R
4. Mann (D)	W	W	R
5. Holland (D)	R	W	R
6. Jenrette (D)	W	R	A
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1. Pressler (R)	R	R	W
2. Abdnor (R)	R	W	W
TENNESSEE			
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W
3. Lloyd (D)	PW	PW	PW
4. Gore (D)	R	W	R
5. Vacancy			
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W
7. Jones (D)	W	W	W
8. Ford (D)	R	R	W
TEXAS			
1. Hall (D)	W	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	R	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W	W
5. Mattox (D)	R	R	R
6. Teague (D)	PW	PW	A
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	W	W	R
9. Brooks (D)	W	W	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	W	R
11. Poage (D)	W	W	R
12. Wright (D)	W	R	R
13. Hightower (D)	R	W	W
14. Young (D)	R	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	W	W
16. White (D)	W	R	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	W	R
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R
21. Krueger (D)	R	R	R
22. Gammage (D)	R	R	W
23. Kazen (D)	W	W	W
24. Milford (D)	W	R	W
UTAH			
1. McKay (D)	W	W	R
2. Marriott (R)	W	W	W
VERMONT			
AL Jeffords (R)	W	R	W
VIRGINIA			
1. Trible (R)	W	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	A	A	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W
10. Fisher (D)	R	R	R
WASHINGTON			
1. Pritchard (R)	R	R	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R
3. Bonker (D)	R	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R
6. Dicks (D)	R	R	R
7. Cunningham (R)	W	W	W
WEST VIRGINIA			
1. Mollohan (D)	W	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	W	R
3. Slack (D)	W	W	R
4. Rahall (D)	R	R	R
WISCONSIN			
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	W	W	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	W
7. Obey (D)	R	W	R
8. Cornell (D)	R	R	R
9. Kasten (R)	W	W	PW
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R	R

Angry Convention Mood:

Fire Fighters Cite 'Shabby' Treatment

Las Vegas, Nev. — The Fire Fighters marked the union's 60th anniversary here in a mood of anger over the refusal of many communities to negotiate "fair" contracts and over President Carter's recent veto of a bill to reduce the hours of fire fighters employed by the federal government.

President William H. McClennan, addressing the 1,200 delegates to the union's biennial convention, cited the "unrest among government employees who are being treated shabbily when they attempt to bargain with their government employers."

McClennan, who also heads the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., told the convention: "All too often, we are told we must take lower pay, less job security and harsher working conditions than we deserve—or lump it. This short-sighted and unfair attitude seems to spread through all levels of government."

The convention's mood was reflected sharply in a unanimously approved convention resolution that expressed "outrage and indignation" over Carter's veto of legislation to cut federal fire fighters' hours from 72 to 56 a week on grounds that the cut would be "inflationary."

Recalling its first endorsement of a presidential candidate in 1976, the IAFF statement pointed out that the union had supported Carter on the basis of his expressions of friendship and understanding of firefighters' problems. The 1978 resolution called for the "endorsement and support of Jimmy Carter to be withdrawn until he is proven to be a friend of the fire fighters."

Another convention statement praised local unions in a number of areas for waging successful strikes when faced with challenges to the ability of the union to function in the future.

At the same time, the 175,000-member union continued to support strongly its policy of working for arbitration to avert walkouts by members of the uniformed services.

"If Tennessee had a law (for fire fighters and police officers) providing for fair, binding and final arbitration, there would be no strikes, and no turmoil, and no need for the National Guard in Memphis," McClennan said as he expressed support for fire fighters then on strike in that city.

Nearly 20 states have such laws, which have provided a successful alternative to strikes in bargaining deadlocks involving police and fire fighters, and the union is pushing for such statutes in other states, as well as for a national collective bargaining law covering state and local governmental employees.

The convention noted that many municipalities "in the name of economy" have been reducing personnel in fire departments and cutting out safety programs. It charged that the process has resulted in less efficient fire fighting services and higher injury rates.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a recorded message to the convention banquet, hailed the union's progress during its 60 years of affiliation and called upon fire fighters to continue fighting for their union rights.

The convention voted a rise in per capita tax of 31 cents a month, to a total of $2.07, with the funds alloted to the general fund, the emergency defense fund, and specific programs authorized by the delegates.

The salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer were raised by $10,000 to offset inflationary erosion during the past four years. An annual cost-of-living increase, to start in 1980, was also provided.

McClennan was elected without opposition to his sixth two-year term as head of the union. Frank A. Palumbo was re-elected to a fourth term as secretary-treasurer over two opponents.

Ten of the IAFF's 16 vice presidents were re-elected, seven of them without opposition, and six new vice presidents were chosen, two of them defeating incumbents.

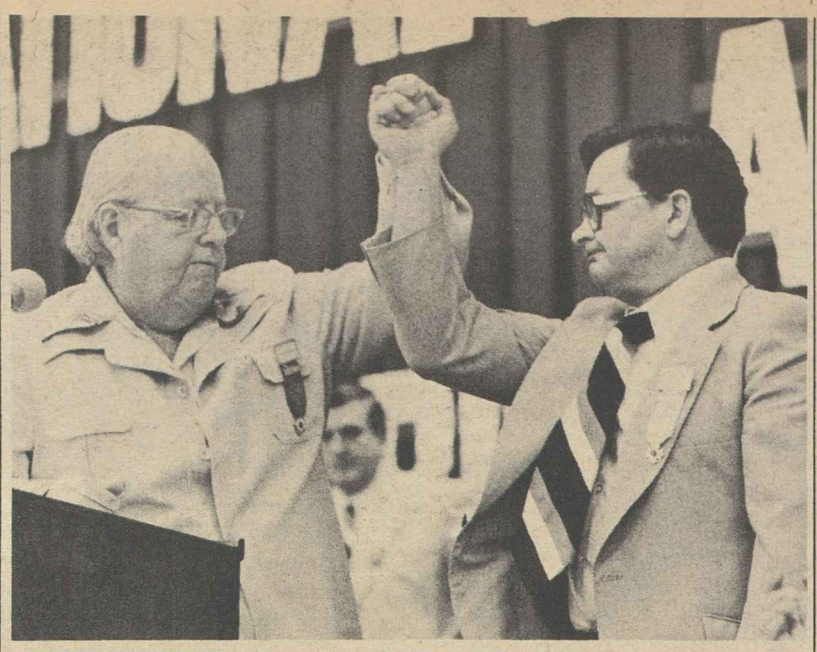
In a series of intense debates, the delegates voted to reject a proposal for mandatory affiliation of local unions with state fire fighter associations, decided not to establish a western regional branch of the national headquarters, and declined to undertake an elaborate study of the union's organization with a view to possible major changes in the IAFF structure.

The union's 1980 convention will be in Toronto and the 1982 parley in Chicago.

CONVENTIONS

The Wyoming State AFL-CIO convention will be held Sept. 23-24, 1978, in Cheyenne.

The New Hampshire State AFL-CIO convention will be held Oct. 27-29, 1978, in North Conway.



FIRE FIGHTERS President William H. McClennan commends Andrew Stewart, president of the Public Service Alliance of Canada, after he spelled out for IAFF convention delegates in Las Vegas, Nev., the efforts of Canadian unionists to combat anti-labor, and anti-public employee legislation now before the Canadian Parliament.

Court Ruling Upholds J. P. Stevens Boycott

Atlanta—The U.S. District Court for northern Georgia threw out a suit by J. P. Stevens & Co. that challenged the legality of a city of Atlanta boycott of Stevens products.

Stevens brought the suit against Atlanta Mayor Maynard H. Jackson and the Clothing & Textile Workers shortly after Jackson issued an order in June 1977 barring the company from city contracts until it stopped violating labor law and illegal discriminatory practices.

The city order signed by Jackson cited Stevens's long history of unfair labor practices and declared that it was not "in the best economic, business and social interests of the City of Atlanta and its citizens to support financially, institutions which deny fundamental human employment rights to employees and applicants for employment."

ACTWU has been conducting organizing campaigns at Stevens plants for 15 years. A union boycott of Stevens products, which has the full support of the AFL-CIO, has become international in scope.

In the suit, Stevens charged that Jackson's order violated its due process and equal protection rights by depriving it from bidding on city contracts. It also claimed that the mayor and ACTWU "illegally and individually conspired" to deprive Stevens of its constitutional rights.

The city order had been in effect for three days. Jackson publicly withdrew the order after the court heard requests by the company for injunctive relief.

In dismissing the case, Judge Richard C. Freeman rejected all the company's arguments. He also ruled that ACTWU and Jackson could recover their litigation costs in the case from Stevens.

The decision also stressed that "the conduct ascribed to the union advocating and canvassing support for a consumer boycott was legal."

Further, the court agreed with ACTWU and Jackson that the content and purpose of the city boycott order is a reasonable justification for the special classification it creates.

"Government contracting has been characterized as a public trust in which the citizenry is the beneficiary, and a failure to draw public protection classifications has been identified as a possible breach of that the trust," the court held.

In responding to Stevens's charge that its rights to pursue a lawful business were violated, Freeman said that Jackson's order "at worst, tainted the plaintiff's business reputation."

For years, ACTWU officials have described J. P. Stevens as the nation's "number one labor law violator."

Tupper Named to Head Safety Council Unit

Chicago—Richard M. Tupper has been appointed manager of the National Safety Council's labor department. Tupper will also serve as secretary of the NSC Labor Conference.

Forsythe Render, who had been serving as acting secretary of the conference, has been named administrative coordinator of the labor department.

Labor Spurs Ratification of Vote for D.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

battleground, and as recently as a few weeks ago the possibility of achieving a two-thirds majority seemed remote.

But just about every black leader of national stature took part in an intensive lobbying campaign, as did the labor, church and liberal components of the traditional civil rights coalition.

Advertisements in Washington papers appealed to senators to support the amendment, including one that carried the signatures of a long list of prominent Americans headed by the two revered elder statesmen of the civil rights movement—the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., and A. Philip Randolph.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was the floor leader for the amendment, and the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders endorsed it. Even Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), the former Dixiecrat presidential candidate, voted for it.

As one civil rights leader remarked, noting that Thurmond is in a hard re-election campaign and that other Deep South senators also backed the amendment, "What we saw was the impact of the Voting Rights Act of 1965," which made it possible for large numbers of southern blacks to register and vote.

In the end, the Senate voted 67-32 for ratification—48 Democrats and 19 Republicans in favor, 13 Democrats and 19 Republicans opposed.

The coalition acknowledged the difficulty of getting the amendment ratified by the needed 38 states, especially without the momentum of a series of quick ratifications. Most state legislatures have adjourned for the year.

But the odds had appeared at least as great when the effort was launched to get House and Senate approval of the amendment.

Energy Progress Seen In TVA-Type Projects

Nashville—Power projects such as the Tennessee Valley Authority that are undertaken by government initiative could alleviate much of the nation's energy problems, which continue to increase, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

"I doubt that any investment in history, public or private, has ever brought such rich returns in so many areas," Kirkland told the 33rd annual valley-wide cooperative committee meeting of the TVA. A wholly owned agency of the U.S. government, TVA operates the country's largest electric power system.

"In human terms, in economic terms, in terms of conservation and development of resources, in terms of right relationships between people and their government, TVA has been a fine example of what America can do when it tries," Kirkland said.

Despite its success, Kirkland noted, the kind of comprehensive planning and unified development that revitalized the blighted Tennessee Valley has not been duplicated elsewhere in the nation.

"The lessons learned here over the last 45 years have not been applied, even though the need for such an approach is at least as great today as it was four decades ago. And in the area of energy production it is much greater," he said.

Energy is the key not only to the nation's progress, but also to its survival, Kirkland noted. Yet the United States is without an energy policy, and has become more dependent on foreign oil, he said.

The AFL-CIO has proposed creation of a $100 billion program to develop the nation's energy resources through a national authority that would provide direct loans, loan guarantees, and other financial assistance to private industry and public bodies unable to secure private capital.

"An important part of this program would be for the government to launch programs of its own, patterned on the TVA concept," Kirkland said.

"One of the major benefits TVA has provided—a benefit bitterly resented by industry—is to establish cost-effectiveness benchmarks that give the American people a true measure of the cost of constructing and operating energy plants and distributing their product," he pointed out.

A comparison of electric bills of consumers of TVA power with those of consumers of power generated for profit is sufficient answer to those who argue that private industry is more efficient and economical than a government enterprise built around public service, Kirkland said.

Union-Made Tablecloths Save Convention Banquet

Las Vegas, Nev.—For a time it looked as though the traditional convention banquet of the Fire Fighters might not be held this year.

The problem: it was found that the catering department of the big MGM Grand Hotel here had only tablecloths and napkins made by the anti-union J. P. Stevens Co., which ranks high on labor's unfair list.

"We won't eat our dinner from dishes placed on J. P. Stevens table linen," the hotel management was told. A suggestion that the dinners be served on bare tables was ruled out because of a city ordinance requiring table covers.

The union was considering flying in an emergency purchase of paper tablecloths and napkins, but at that point the hotel management found a supply of non-Stevens tablecloths in nearby Henderson, Nev.

Because the supply was limited, the table covers came in various colors and sizes—but they had one big thing going for them. They were union made.

Carter Pledges Support:

Coalition Presses Drive for Jobs Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

the "most critical issue" now facing the Senate.

They said the coalition will regard the votes of senators on the bill and on key amendments "as a test of their commitment to civil rights and social justice."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, one of the coalition leaders who met with Carter, told reporters that the President is "going right down the line on this bill."

Others in the delegation were Howard Spragg of the National Council of Churches; National Urban League President Vernon Jordan; NAACP Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks; Clarence Mitchell, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; UAW Vice President Irving Bluestone; Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-Md.), congressional Black Caucus chairman; Leon Shull for Americans for Democratic Action, and Full Employment Action Council Director John Carr.

Administration officials taking part included Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Charles L. Schultze, and the President's domestic affairs assistant, Stuart Eizenstat.

Earlier, Senate Majority Leader Byrd told the coalition leaders that he considers the bill a "high priority" measure in the competition for floor time before the end of Congress.

The shared jurisdiction of two Senate committees has resulted in conflicting recommendations to the full Senate.

The Human Resources Committee has approved a bill similar to the House-passed legislation and to the measure introduced by the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.).

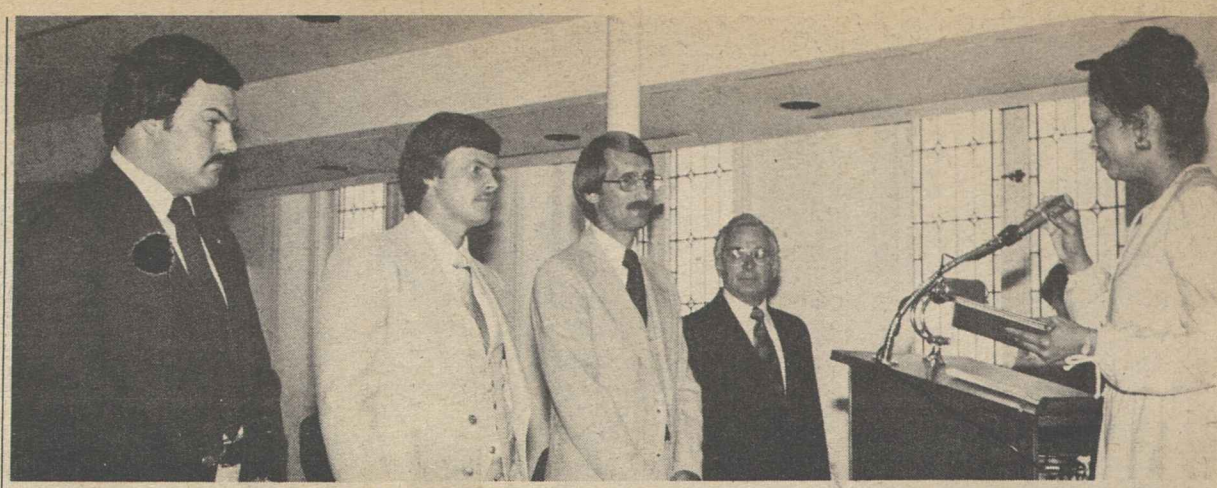
But the Senate Banking Committee adopted a series of amendments that the full employment coalition views as a mockery of the bill's intent.

It would mandate a "zero inflation" goal on the way to full employment, direct policies to achieve a balanced budget, and call for reduction of federal expenditures as a proportion of the nation's gross national product.

The House-passed bill includes a commitment to "reasonably stable prices" en route to full employment, but the House voted down an attempt to link the job goal to a drop in the inflation rate to 3 percent. The House also defeated a balanced budget requirement.

Mrs. King linked the bill's goals to her late husband's "dream" of a better world 15 years ago in the historic civil rights march. And Sen. Muriel Humphrey, who succeeded her husband in the Senate, has made achievement of his full employment bill her personal crusade.

They are pushing for Senate consideration of the bill as soon as possible, and the organizations making up the coalition are seeking to line up the vote commitments that will ensure its passage.



FOUR MORE COLLEGE DEGREES in labor studies were awarded union officials at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring, Md., recently. Bachelor of arts degrees are earned under a study program operated jointly by the center and Antioch University. Amy Lawson, associate dean of academic studies at Antioch East, makes the presentation to, left to right, Edward M. Smith of McClure, Ill., Laborers; Daniel A. Bickford of Glen Burnie, Md., Marine Engineers; Daniel A. Nostheide of Centreville, Va., Retail Clerks, and Jack E. Goodwyn of Vienna, Va., Typographical Union and Government Employees. AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis was the principal speaker at the graduation ceremony. A total of nine degrees have been awarded to date, and more than 70 other union officials are working toward their degrees.

Postal Pact Turned Down By Carriers

Members of the National Association of Letter Carriers have voted 78,288 to 58,832 against ratifying the contract negotiated by three postal unions with the U.S. Postal Service.

The two other unions—the American Postal Workers Union and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers—had not completed tallying ratification ballots when the AFL-CIO News went to press.

NALC President J. Joseph Vacca, who had urged ratification, promptly called on postal management to return to the bargaining table. Postmaster Gen. William F. Bolger rebuffed the union's request, declaring that he would rely on the fact-finding and arbitration procedure provided by law in the event of a contract deadlock.

Meanwhile, however, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Director Wayne L. Horvitz has asked both sides to the dispute to meet with him separately to "discuss what steps should be taken" in the wake of the contract rejection.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said a high-level Administration committee has been reviewing the postal developments, but he told reporters it would be "inappropriate" for him to comment since the mediation service has re-entered the picture.

The three-year contract sent to ratification would continue no-layoff protection for postal workers and provide up to $1,518 in cost-of-living supplements as well as annual pay increases. The total package, including maximum COLA, adds up to about 19.5 percent.

Studies Center Catalog Lists 1978-79 Program

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies has issued its new catalog offering 43 institutes, workshops and programs for trade union leaders during the 1978-79 year.

The core studies offered at the Silver Spring, Md., training center are arbitration, collective bargaining and organizing.

The new catalog advertises five leadership development programs: effective speaking, psychology of union leadership, methods of union administration, new staff and a how-to-workshop that covers effective reading, writing, public speaking and communications.

Special programs scheduled for the new school year include an audio-visual workshop, "grantsmanship" for union leaders, an institute for building trades business agents and courses on effective action on civil rights, applied labor economics, and labor journalism.

There'll even be a three-day session on labor songs and labor lore designed to help union officers "put more pep and more heart" in their education programs.

Enrollment in these and other programs at the center is open to any full-time officer, representative or staff employee of any union affiliated with the AFL-CIO, its departments, state federations and local central bodies.

There is no tuition charge for students, but room and board costs $40 a day, single occupancy; $30 a day double. This includes three meals. The center requires a deposit of $40 of all those registering, which is refundable if advance notice is given of cancellations.

Last year, the first 12-month period in which the campus was fully operational, more than 3,200 trade unionists made use of its facilities. In addition to the center's study courses, AFL-CIO unions and departments ran 55 programs of their own at the Silver Spring campus.

Next year's program also includes six off-campus institutes to be conducted in cooperation with state universities in Illinois, California, Wisconsin and Colorado.

In a foreword to the new catalog, AFL-CIO President George Meany—who is chairman of the center's board of trustees—expresses satisfaction that "so many of our affiliates are making good use of the campus and its staff."

Copies of the new catalog can be obtained by writing the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903.

Major Victory Scored In Winn-Dixie Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

A joint statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany, Retail Clerks President William H. Wynn and Meat Cutters President Harry Poole termed the New Mexico victory further evidence of the effectiveness of consumer boycotts.

The boycott was resorted to only after the company had compiled a flagrant record of illegal anti-union actions dating back to the 1950s, undeterred by a dozen adverse NLRB decisions and seven appellate court rulings.

Winn-Dixie also carries on its anti-union policies in two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Foodway and Buddies, and the continuing boycott applies also to stores under those names.

The statement by the union officials noted also that Winn-Dixie has repeatedly been the target of racial and sex discrimination charges brought before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

It was forced to pay $1 million in back pay penalties in a single case of violations of the wage-hour law. And it has paid substantial fines for violations of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers have also been victims of Winn-Dixie union-busting tactics, and the AFL-CIO Food & Beverages Trades Dept. has had a key role in supporting the boycott, along with the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

High Price Tag

Memphis Fire, Police Forces Win Accord

Memphis—A weeklong strike by police and fire fighters here ended as both groups enthusiastically ratified new two-year agreements.

The contract settlement provides pay increases and assurance of no retaliation against those who took part in the job action.

The settlement was greeted with cheers and shouts of approval at ratification meetings called by Fire Fighters Local 1784 and the unaffiliated Memphis Police Association.

It provides a 6 percent raise that is retroactive to July, an additional $30 a month next April, and a wage reopener in the contract's second year with an arbitration procedure in the event of a deadlock.

Earlier, Mayor Wyeth Chandler had taken the position that the strikers had quit their jobs and had rejected a proposal by Tennessee Gov. Ray Blanton that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. AFL-CIO President George Meany had urged the mayor to accept the governor's proposal.

The city's trade union movement gave strong support to the 1,400 fire fighters and 1,100 police during the contract dispute and job action.

Labor Day Weekend Network Schedule

AFL-CIO leaders will appear on a number of radio and television programs over the Labor Day weekend.

Sunday, Sept. 3

State, County & Municipal Employees President Jerry Wurf on Meet the Press, NBC-TV—12:30 p.m. EDT.

Monday, Sept. 4

President George Meany on the McNeil-Lehrer Report on public television, 7 p.m. EDT. (In Washington, Channel 26 at 7:30 p.m.)

Seafarers President Paul Hall on Mutual radio, 12:15 p.m. EDT.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland on NBC radio, 12:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. EDT.

President George Meany on CBS radio, 7:35 p.m. EDT.

Local stations may alter program schedules and should be checked for exact times.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Union Counterattack Hits Rising Right-Wing Threat

GROWING THREAT of the radical right wing to reverse social progress and to upset the goals of labor were explored during a two-day national conference sponsored by the Industrial Union Dept. IUD President Jacob Clayman addresses the 550 delegates at the opening session.

Consumer Price Pace Moderates

Stable food prices held the July rise in the consumer price index to a seasonally adjusted five-tenths of 1 percent—encouragingly below the nine-tenths of 1 percent pattern of the previous three months.

In real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for inflation—there was little change from the previous month. But the buying power of a typical worker's paycheck was 2.1 percent less than a year ago, despite higher wages.

Before-tax weekly earnings were up 1 percent from a year ago after adjustment for inflation.

Whatever good news could be found in the July price index was overshadowed by a near-record $3 billion U.S. trade deficit for the month, more than one-third of which was tied to trade with Japan. However, the big increases were in European steel products and automobiles, led by deliveries of German-built Ford Fiestas. Oil imports were down for the month, but still totalled $3.1 billion.

News of the trade deficit sent the dollar on another plunge in relation to other world currencies. One effect of a declining dollar is to make imports more expensive.

In the July consumer price index, food prices were unchanged for the month after having risen an average of 1.4 percent in each of the first six months of the year. And apparel and upkeep costs were down six-tenths of 1 percent after having declined slightly the previous month. They had risen sharply last spring, however.

Housing and transportation costs were up substantially in July, although the eight-tenths of 1 percent rise in the housing component was smaller than the 1 percent increase the previous two months. Transportation rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in June.

The biggest rise in the housing category was in the homeownership index, where a 1.2 percent increase reflected higher house prices, mortgage interest rates and home repair services.

Medical care was up six-tenths of 1 percent in July, close to the pattern for the year.

The July rise in the CPI was the smallest since last December, when it advanced four-tenths of 1 percent.

The price index reached 196.7 in July, meaning that goods and services costing $10 in the 1967 base period cost $19.67 in July.

IUD Parley Maps Vote Campaign

America's unions launched a counterattack against the radical right at a two-day national conference that spotlighted the anti-labor thrust of the alliance between ultra-conservative ideologues and the employers who finance their propaganda.

The 550 delegates to the Industrial Union Dept. conference were called on to lead a drive in shops, factories and communities to combat the right-wing threat to labor's goals—and to the survival of unions as a major force in American life.

IUD President Jacob Clayman said the right wing must be stopped before it sweeps the country by feeding "on unhappy times and unhappy people."

The growing power of the radical right was seen in setbacks in Congress on labor law reform, situs picketing, consumer protection, full employment legislation, job safety appropriations and other key measures.

An immediate concern is the off-year congressional elections for which the radical conservatives have raised from $40 million to $50 million, Clayman said. He warned that if the right wing succeeds in electing its candidates, the Republican Party will become reactionary and the Democratic Party will grow more conservative.

National COPE Director Al Barkan viewed a growing conservative political threat as transcending all of labor's bread-and-butter issues, from labor law reform to collective

(Continued on Page 3)

Civil Service Bill Omits Labor Goals

Unions representing government workers are looking to the House to upgrade the collective bargaining and worker protection provisions of a civil service reform bill that the Senate passed, 89-1.

The Senate bill encompasses most of the civil service changes sought by the Carter Administration, although it leaves intact veterans' preference rights that the President wants to curtail.

Its labor relations section is closely patterned on the presidential executive order that now governs collective bargaining procedures in government.

By contrast, a companion bill

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Day Themes:

Union Role, Rights Cited in Messages

America's workers rely on the bargaining table and the voting booth to achieve economic and social justice, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in a Labor Day statement.

Meany contrasted the reality of the trade union movement—a self-help mechanism that enables workers to improve their conditions within the framework of a free enterprise system—with the barrage of "vicious" anti-union propaganda "sponsored and paid for by the business community."

He invited Americans from all walks of life "to take a closer look at the people who make up the American labor movement, their work and their unions." And he asked them also to take a close look at labor's foes.

Meany pointed scornfully at industrialists who break the law to deny workers their rights, and who "pursue cozy trade deals with Communist dictators" while doing everything possible "to weaken the strongest anti-Communist workers' movement in the world."

Organized labor's accomplishments at the bargaining table—breakthroughs in pensions, vacations and insurance as well as higher wages—have rippled through the economy to benefit all Americans, Meany said.

He spoke, too, of the social legislation spawned by the labor movement, and of the AFL-CIO's continuing concerns for unmet needs.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland's Labor Day message picked up that theme, focusing on the need for comprehensive national health insurance legislation.

"No social issue has a higher priority to the labor movement," Kirkland affirmed.

He cited the present "fee-for-service system" that rewards physicians for treating the sick but not for keeping people healthy, along with a "cost-plus" system of reimbursement that "encourages a hospital to fill all the sick beds it can . . . whether the patient actually belongs in the hospital or can best be treated there."

Kirkland welcomed the commit-

(Continued on Page 8)

Mediator Joins Bargaining Effort To Solve Postal Contract Dispute

Postal unions and management agreed on procedures for resolving their contract dispute after members of three AFL-CIO unions rejected a tentative settlement reached in earlier negotiations.

Both sides will meet with a special mediator—Harvard Prof. James J. Healy—for a 15-day effort to negotiate changes in the three-year contract that union members turned down.

If they succeed in that period, a revised contract will be sent to a ratification vote. Otherwise, any issues still unresolved after Sept. 15th will be finally decided by Healy.

The procedural formula was described by Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Director Wayne L. Horvitz as "a continuation of the collective bargaining process." He proposed it after postal management had refused the unions' request to return to the bargaining table and had obtained a federal court order to block a strike.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed the procedure agreed to by the parties "responsible and sensible."

He said Horvitz had come up with "a common sense solution to a difficult problem, and the leaders of the postal unions have done a solid job of representing their members."

The mediation agreement, Meany said, "means the interests of the postal workers will be fully protected, without the necessity of a strike."

In a follow-up action, as the postal unions prepared for the meeting that would start the 15-day clock running, Meany announced that the full services of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research would be made available to the postal unions. Research Director Rudy Oswald and his associates will work with the unions to prepare the workers' case, Meany said, and any additional staff assistance the postal unions requested would be made available.

The postal unions had achieved a key goal of retaining no-layoff job security in the new contract, but members balked at relatively modest wage increases coupled with a "cap" on the cost-of-living formula.

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate Votes To Maintain CETA Jobs

The Senate voted to continue a large-scale public service employment program as part of a four-year extension of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA).

The bill, passed 66-10, would maintain public service employment at about the present 725,000 level, with future job slots keyed to unemployment conditions at the time.

By contrast, the House chopped off an estimated 100,000 public service jobs when it took up a companion bill earlier in August. But it did not complete action on the bill and CETA supporters hope some of the damage can be repaired when the House resumes consideration of the legislation after the Labor Day recess.

(Continued on Page 8)

MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLANS are being threatened from several directions, Robert A. Georgine, right, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., told a joint hearing by Senate Finance and Human Resources subcommittees. At left is Gerald M. Feder, attorney for the National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans, which Georgine heads. Georgine endorsed the thrust of the legislation introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D.-N.J.), but warned that termination insurance requirements and an upholding of the federal court's recent Daniel decision could undercut multiemployer plans.

Rollcall on Amendment For D.C. Voting Rights

The Senate voted 67-32 to approve the constitutional amendment that would give voting representation in both the House and Senate to the District of Columbia. The amendment, earlier approved by the House by the required two-thirds majority, now must be ratified by 38 of the 50 states.

The AFL-CIO supports the amendment and the 67 senators who voted for it were in accord with labor's position.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 48

Abourezk (S.D.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Moynihan (N.Y.)
Anderson (Minn.)	Hart (Colo.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Biden (Del.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Pell (R.I.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Church (Ida.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Clark (Iowa)	Jackson (Wash.)	Riegle (Mich.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Sarbanes (Md.)
Culver (Iowa)	Leahy (Vt.)	Sasser (Tenn.)
DeConcini (Ariz.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Stone (Fla.)
Ford (Ky.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Glenn (Ohio)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 19

Baker (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Case (N.J.)	Hatfield, M. (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)
Chafee (R.I.)	Heinz (Pa.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Danforth (Mo.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dole (Kan.)	Lugar (Ind.)	Weicker (Conn.)
	Mathias (Md.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 13

Allen (Ala.)	Chiles (Fla.)	Melcher (Mont.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hatfield, P. (Mont.)	Morgan (N.C.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	Hodges (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Johnston (La.)	Zorinsky (Neb.)
	Long (La.)	

Republicans 19

Bartlett (Okla.)	Hatch (Utah)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hayakawa (Calif.)	Scott (Va.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Helms (N.C.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Domenici (N.M.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Tower (Tex.)
Garn (Utah)	McClure (Ida.)	Wallop (Wyo.)
Hansen (Wyo.)	Roth (Del.)	Young (N.D.)
	Schmitt (N.M.)	

Absent: Eastland (D.-Miss.)

McDonald Wins Close Georgia Runoff

Two labor-suported congressional candidates suffered narrow losses in Georgia's runoff Democratic primary.

Rep. Lawrence McDonald, a member of the John Birch Society, defeated COPE-endorsed Smith Foster in the 7th District. In the 6th District, Virginia Shapard defeated State Sen. Peter Banks, who was also COPE endorsed. McDonald got 51 percent of the vote and Mrs. Shapard, the only woman in the state senate, got 53 percent.

In November, McDonald will face Republican Ernie Norsworthy and Mrs. Shapard will be opposed by Newt Gingrich, who has lost twice to incumbent Rep. John Flynt, now retiring.

Mediator Aids New Try for Postal Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

The total pay gain over the three years would have been a maximum of about 19.5 percent.

A sharp rise in the consumer price index during the period of the ratification vote and convention opposition in the two biggest unions were seen as important facors.

In the mail balloting, the votes against ratification were 94,400 to 78,487 among members of the American Postal Workers Union, 78,288 to 58,832 in the Letter Carriers, and 8,441 to 7,749 by members of the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers.

Postal strikes are illegal under federal law, which calls for arbitration if contract negotiations fail. But both the APWU and the Letter Carriers had constitutional provisions mandating a strike if management refused to renegotiate a contract that was turned down.

The only large-scale postal strike in the nation's history was the spontaneous walkouts of 200,000 workers in New York and some other large centers in 1970 in protest against congressional stalling on pay raise legislation.

President Nixon sent in federal troops to move the mail, but the dispute was settled with direct negotiations that led to enactment of provisions for collective bargaining under a largely autonomous U.S. Postal Service.

At State, Local Levels:

AFT Keys Goals To Political Action

Teachers must utilize a strong political action policy starting at the local and state levels to repel legislative proposals that would seriously weaken the nation's public education system, the 2,200 delegates to the AFT's 62nd annual convention stressed.

Key convention resolutions pointed up the concerns of AFT members on bills in Congress and tax propositions throughout the county that would adversely affect public school financing. Delegates also endorsed a testing program to assure minimum standards of educational accomplishment.

In addressing the problem of taxation, the convention called for genuine tax reforms that would meet the threat of "simplistic and negative solutions" resulting from the Proposition 13 "phobia." It urged greater reliance on progressive income taxes and restructuring of property taxes while warning that "drastic cuts in revenues do not address the problems of government waste and inefficiency."

Viewing tuition tax credits as a major immediate threat to public education, the convention voted overwhelmingly to establish a new political action policy of withholding endorsement and other support for congressional incumbents who opposed the AFT position.

The resolution stressed that "AFT-COPE give first priority for financial contributions to incumbents who have supported the AFT in its fight to maintain the public school system and opposed tuition tax credits for non-public elementary and secondary education."

Delegates also voiced firm opposition to tuition tax credits for higher education while affirming support for President Carter's efforts to expand federal aid through student assistance programs.

On competence testing, the convention said that "minimum standards for educational accomplishment must be set and met if schools are to fulfill their responsibilities. Test development and test use in relation to these standards are part of what is required to develop an understanding of education's success that the public will respect."

The resolution also condemned the National Education Association's call for a moritorium on standardized norm-referenced tests as "extreme and irresponsible."

AFT President Albert Shanker was re-elected to a new two-year term, as were 28 incumbent vice presidents. Two new vice presidents are Loretta Johnson of Baltimore and Herb Magidson of New York city, who is also secretary-treasurer of the New York State United Teachers. Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Porter was re-elected unanimously by the AFT executive board to a new term.

Delegates voted overwhelmingly to boycott the 15 states that have refused to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, barring the AFT from holding conventions or special conferences in those states.

In other action, the convention endorsed labor's boycotts against J. P. Stevens & Co., Pet Foods and Hussmann refrigeration equipment; assailed violations of human rights and workers' rights in the Soviet Union; reaffirmed the need for tenure protection of teachers and improving the quality of education; renewed the union's position on school desegregation; condemned the repression of non-white citizens by South Africa, and called for a joint effort by the AFT and AFL-CIO to oppose efforts toward mandatory inclusion of public employees under the social security system.

John Hancock Strikers Win Substantial Gains

Some 5,500 John Hancock insurance agents are back on the job after a 26-day strike that gained substantial improvements over a tentative agreement they had rejected by referendum vote July 21.

The agents, members of the Insurance Workers, approved the new terms by a majority of nearly 65 percent. They had turned down the earlier package by 58 percent.

There were three major changes in the new pact:

- A one-time, lump-sum payment to all agents will be 270 percent of a week's pay (based on average earnings the previous year) rather than 125 percent.
- A sharp increase in the potential penalty on agents when clients discontinue their policies—a company demand—was in effect withdrawn.
- A controversial compulsory dental insurance plan, which would have required all agents to contribute to the cost, was abandoned. Many agents protested that they already had dental coverage from other sources.

In money terms the first-year increase in the three-year contract will be $41.16 a week, compared to $37.86 in the pre-strike proposal.

Hancock, the nation's fourth-largest insurance company, flatly refused to meet with the union after the first package was voted down. Bargaining resumed only at the call of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Once the parties were brought together the new terms were formulated in two days; the ratification process took six days more.

The last strike against Hancock was nine years ago.

Brewery Locals Set Up New AFL-CIO Council

Delegates representing nearly 11,000 beverage industry workers who are members of 23 directly affiliated local unions voted to form an AFL-CIO Brewery Workers Council at a three-day conference held at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring, Md.

The formation of the council is the outgrowth of a series of annual conferences in recent years to help coordinate activities and services of the DALUs in the brewery industry.

The council is made up of brewery locals that were chartered by the AFL-CIO as DALUs after rejecting the takeover of the Brewery Workers Union by the Teamsters in 1973.

Conference delegates voted to create three top leadership posts. Elected to one-year terms were President Robert Carpen, president of DALU 266 of Leechburg, Pa.; Sec. Kenneth Mueller, president of DALU 9, Milwaukee, and Vice President Don Sperr, president of DALU 97, St. Paul, Minn.

William E. Roehl, assistant director of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services and chairman of the conference, reported that the council officers will be responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the brewery locals, particularly on contract settlements, grievance cases and arbitration awards and other areas of special interest to council affiliates.

AT IUD Conference:

Unions Press Drive To Repel Right Wing

(Continued from Page 1)

bargaining and grievances.

Barkan warned that political education committees must be extremely careful in making their election endorsements—particularly for incumbents in Congress who had been elected with labor's support, but reneged on key labor legislation.

Just as important, he stressed, are COPE fund drives to offset the millions of dollars raised by the conservatives through employer contributions.

Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride noted that one right-wing fund raiser—Richard Viguerie, who runs a mass mailing operation based in McLean, Va.—grossed $3 million in 1977, a non-congressional election year.

McBride said that one of Viguerie's major successes has been a fund-raising effort for Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), who led the filibuster against labor law reform.

Labor law reform is not the only target of the right wing, nor is the spread of "right-to-work" laws that are now in effect in 20 states, McBride said. The radical right's "hit list" includes such items as the Davis-Bacon Act, national health insurance, minimum wages, occupational safety and health and other key labor-backed measures, he added.

"It is a widespread campaign," McBride said, "that is being waged on many fronts by more and different front groups, but with one common purpose: get rid of unions."

President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers noted that labor law reform was rejected by a minority of senators backed by "a contemptible combination" of anti-union firms and the right wing.

He and McBride pointed out that right-wing attacks on labor have the support of a number of high-level employer groups, including the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable.

"Above all," Pillard stressed, "the fundamental objective of the right wing in this country is to neutralize the labor movement and to destroy it at the workplace."

President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists said that the victims of right-wing attacks are not just union members, but all Americans who work for wages.

The radical right does not place the blame for inflation on the international oil cartels or monopolistic corporations, Winpisinger said, but on workers who are trying to catch up with the cost of living.

Citing the efforts of the radical right to gut the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Winpisinger said that the impact is felt by every worker "who is exposed to the poisons, fumes, gases, chemicals and other hazards and perils of modern industry. It doesn't matter to the radicals of the right if 13,000 workers are killed and 2.2 million are disabled on the job every year."

A similar assault is being waged against ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by the right-wingers who would deny women their economic, social and political equality, he stressed.

Winpisinger said that the radical right has successfully frustrated the drive for social progress by playing on the hate and fears of people. He said social goals cannot be achieved until the entire tax system is totally revamped.

"A little bit of property tax relief won't do it. A little bit of tampering with tax loopholes won't do it. Cutting out services to the poor, the aged, the oppressed and the disadvantaged won't do it."

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) told conference delegates that although the new right calls itself conservative, it is "one of the most radical movements in this country today." He said the movement violently rejects every bit of progress that workers have made since the Franklin D. Roosevelt years.

"Unlike true conservatives, the new right does not appeal to reason or to tradition to make its case," Metzenbaum observed. "Instead, it appeals to emotion, to elementary fears and raw prejudices. It uses the big lie technique . . . without embarrassment or regret."

He said the success of the right's efforts are clearly seen in the record of the 95th Congress, which has rejected numerous labor, social and consumer programs.

John P. Roche, acting dean of law and diplomacy at Tufts University and a syndicated columnist, warned that labor could not rely on others to repel the attacks of the radical right.

The so-called "new left" is widely dispersed on key issues, while the right wing is playing effectively on people's fears and emotions, Roche said. "We have to get our act together," Roche stressed, "we can't depend on liberals in the White House or in Congress."

Panelists and workshop leaders at the two-day conference included President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers, President David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, President Albert Shanker of the Teachers, President Carl W. Studenroth of the Molders, President Keith Johnson of the Woodworkers, Sec.-Treas. Shelley Appleton and Assistant President Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers, Sec.-Treas. William Lucy of the State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis, Ben Albert of COPE, Milton Ellerin and Harry Fleischman of the American Jewish Committee and Wes McCune of Group Research, Inc.

Labor Day Weekend Network Schedule

AFL-CIO leaders will appear on a number of radio and television programs over the Labor Day weekend.

Sunday, Sept. 3

State, County & Municipal Employees President Jerry Wurf on Meet the Press, NBC-TV—12:30 p.m. EDT.

Monday, Sept. 4

President George Meany on the McNeil-Lehrer Report on public television, 7 p.m. EDT. (In Washington, Channel 26 at 7:30 p.m.)

Seafarers President Paul Hall on Mutual radio, 12:15 p.m. EDT.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland on NBC radio, 12:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. EDT.

President George Meany on CBS radio, 7:35 p.m. EDT.

Local stations may alter program schedules and should be checked for exact times.

CONFERENCE AGENDA on the threat of the radical right wing is reviewed by officials of the Industrial Union Dept., seated from left, President Lloyd McBride of the Steelworkers, IUD President Jacob Clayman and President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; standing, President Harry R. Poole of the Meat Cutters and President David Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Senate Civil Service Bill Lacks Key Protections

(Continued from Page 1)

approved by a House committee would enlarge the area of collective bargaining and provide stronger appeal rights for government workers. It is expected to reach the House floor soon after the Labor Day recess.

Both bills implement the President's civil service reorganization plan that went into effect Aug. 11, which was the deadline for either the House or Senate to block it by passing a resolution of disapproval. The reorganization breaks up the Civil Service Commission into a Merit Systems Protection Board and an Office of Personnel Management.

The separation of the Civil Service Commission's management role from its function as watchdog of the merit system was endorsed by the AFL-CIO. Especially welcome, however, was the establishment of a third agency—an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority with functions comparable to those of the NLRB in the private sector.

Both bills also protect "whistleblowers"—employees who expose gross waste, mismanagement or fraud in their agencies—against retaliation.

On union rights, the House bill would enlarge the present area of bargaining by spelling out the right to negotiate on such issues as job classifications, promotions standards, the number and categories of workers assigned to a job, travel expenses and the amount of "on-the-clock" time workers can use when serving as union negotiators. The dues checkoff minimum duration would be extended from six months to one year and unions would no longer have to pay the cost of processing dues checkoffs.

The Senate adopted by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) that would appear to open the way for a supervisor to urge workers under him to vote against union representation. The amendment specifies that the expression of "personal views" about union representation would not be an unfair labor practice or grounds for setting aside an election if no threats or promises were made, and if the statements were not made "under coercive conditions."

Another Hatch amendment would revoke recognition of any union that called a strike or other job action that interfered with the operation of a government agency, or refused to take steps to halt such an action.

The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee added to its bill a section that would repeal Hatch Act restrictions on political action by government workers, while retaining protection against political pressure on the job. The provision is identical to a bill that the House passed last year but the Senate has bottled up.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), floor manager for the civil service reform bill, told the Senate that "under no circumstances" would he agree to any change in the Hatch Act as part of a civil service bill or conference report.

The House measure also would re-enact a bill reducing the 72-hour workweek of fire fighters employed at federal installations. Such a bill passed both the House and Senate but was killed by a presidential veto.

Top Speakers Scheduled for Safety Parley

Dozens of speakers and panelists will explore the need to eliminate job accident and health hazards in all sectors of the economy at the AFL-CIO's national occupational safety and health conference in Washington.

The hundreds of delegates expected to attend the Sept. 11-13 conference sponsored by the federation's Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health will hear from job safety experts with unions, research and health groups, federal agencies and universities, as well as a number of top labor and government officials.

A major address will be delivered by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who will discuss attempts inside and outside government to gut the 1970 federal job safety law. Williams, the chief Senate sponsor of the landmark legislation, will also review the continuing battles in Congress over appropriations for job safety programs and enforcement.

Another key congressional speaker will be Rep. Joseph M. Gaydos (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Compensation, Health & Safety, which has the responsibility to oversee the administration of worker safety laws by government agencies.

Opening day speakers will include Vice President Walter F. Mondale; Labor Sec. Ray Marshall; Sec. Joseph A. Califano of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President A. F. Grospiron, chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. Other top government speakers include Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, director of OSHA; Edward J. Baier, deputy director of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, and Chairman Timothy F. Cleary of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

Meany Asks Reciprocity In Dealing with Soviets

New Orleans—The United States should insist on reciprocity in its dealings with the Soviet Union, AFL-CIO President George Meany urged.

Meany told delegates to the American Legion convention that he's not opposed to negotiating with the Soviet Union or signing agreements that are reached through give-and-take negotiations. But in real bargaining, Meany said, there are mutual concessions. "We concede, the boss concedes. We give, he gives."

By contrast, in U.S. dealings with the Soviet Union, "we give, they take," he charged.

If Americans union leaders "negotiated with employers the way our government has negotiated with the Soviets during the last 10 years," Meany said, "the rank-and-file would throw us out."

Meany's prepared remarks to the Legion were delivered by Louisiana State AFL-CIO President Victor Bussie. The address stressed the labor movement's concern for peace—and the conviction that "the surest force for peace in this world is a strong America."

The labor movement, Meany said, rejects the "immoral" concept that military weapons should be built in order to create jobs. "So far as we are concerned, the only legitimate question to be asked about a particular weapon or weapons system is: do we need it? If we give it up, what will the other side do?"

But foreign policy, he stressed, can't be based on setting a "good example" and hoping that if the United States unilaterally disarms the Soviets will do likewise.

Meany applauded President Carter's statements for human rights, but stressed that America's deeds must match its declarations.

The jailings of Soviet dissidents "not only violate the rights of the individuals involved," Meany said, "they violate a solemn international agreement which the Soviet Union signed with the United States and 33 other countries in Helsinki."

He urged that the United States "for starters" refuse to be a party to the Soviet Union's attempt to create a "dissident-free environment" for the 1980 Olympics and insist on moving the games from Moscow "to a country which respects human rights."

Meany also suggested that President Carter inform the Soviets that the United States no longer feels bound to abide by economic, scientific and trade provisions of the Helsinki agreement beneficial to the USSR in view of the "blatant violations" of the human rights provisions.

Labor and Human Rights

WE START OUT with a vested self-interest, if you want to call it that, which we are not afraid to declare: We have an interest in the development of free trade unions throughout the world —not only on the moral grounds that all workers should have some of the good things in life that we have won in America, but also on the economic grounds that we don't want unfair competition from workers earning 50 cents or 75 cents an hour. We can't compete with those wages and support the American standard of living.

Now, in order to have unions, you have to have a climate in which human rights are respected. Without the freedom to assemble, to associate, to speak, and to strike, workers cannot establish or sustain effective trade union organizations.

Human rights are the life blood of trade unionism.

So, long before President Carter launched his human-rights campaign, the AFL-CIO urged that the promotion of human rights throughout the world be undertaken, not simply as a moral crusade, but as an essential, integral part of our nation's foreign policy.

In the final analysis, what should be the goal of our foreign policy, if not the reversal of the totalitarian tide and the expansion of the democratic world community? Take this away, and what have we left as a worthy object of foreign policy? The protection of private business investment abroad? Is that a goal that can justifiably claim the lives of workers and their sons?

As far as the American labor movement is concerned, the advancement of human rights and material well-being are not only the proper business of American foreign policy but should be its centerpiece. It is our trump-card.

We were, therefore, delighted and encouraged when candidate Jimmy Carter made human rights a theme of his presidential campaign and then, after his election, made a number of dramatic pronouncements that focused world attention on human rights as an international issue and helped to restore meaning to American foreign policy.

For those actions we have repeatedly applauded the President. We have defended him against those in both parties who have criticized him for speaking out too loudly against Soviet violations of human rights, and we have noted that some of those critics would not apply the same "quiet diplomacy" to those of our allies whose human rights records are wanting.

Of course, we believe the President's words and his deeds should match. Otherwise the language of human rights, which has inspired millions, would turn sour and a great opportunity to shift the moral balance of power toward the West would have been lost.

Some would prefer the President to scale down the rhetoric. We prefer to raise our deeds to the level of our democratic commitment —in other words, to do what we say.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's message to the American Legion convention in New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1978.

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In Labor Day Statements:

Social Justice Issues Stressed By Nation's Religious Leaders

REPRESENTATIVES OF America's three major religious faiths have issued Labor Day statements focusing on the nation's unmet needs and on social justice principles.

To Rabbi Saul I. Teplitz, president of the Synagogue Council of America, there is a simple way for the nation to demonstrate its belief in the dignity of labor.

Let Labor Day, he urges, "rally the energies of all Americans to fulfill the hope for full employment of all our people, as represented in the Humphrey-Hawkins bill now before the U.S. Senate."

Workers have built America, Rabbi Teplitz said. "We support their aspirations for a fair share of the fruits of their efforts."

From the National Council of Churches, representing most Protestant denominations, President William P. Thompson and General Sec. Claire Randall call for joint efforts by "labor and other progressive groups" to achieve basic rights, including jobs, housing, food, health and human dignity.

"Labor law reform, full employment action, health insurance, affirmative action, are but some of the things for which we must work together in the year ahead," they declare.

The National Council of Churches stressed the need for continued strong commitment to social justice goals.

"In a time of economic uncertainty, we must speak and act vigorously for those things we believe in," the statement concludes.

From the United States Catholic Conference, Msgr. George G. Higgins notes the Catholic Church's traditional support of the right of workers to organize into unions of their own choice, dating back to the last century.

Thus, the National Labor Relations Act not only "reflects the highest ideals of American democracy" but is "in full accord" with the social teaching of religion.

But despite the supposed protection of the law, Msgr. Higgins stresses, "hundreds of thousands of workers are still struggling against very difficult odds to achieve the protection and benefits of collective bargaining long since enjoyed by their fellow workers in most of the basic industries."

The Labor Day statement expresses surprise that labor law reform "met such fierce opposition even from experienced management negotiators who know firsthand that collective bargaining, far from being a threat to the American enterprise system, is essential to its well being."

The Catholic spokesman voices the hope that "their adamant opposition to extending the benefits of collective bargaining to unorganized workers does not mean that they have opted for class conflict in place of the kind of constructive labor-management cooperation which the National Labor Relations Act was designed to foster."

As for the attitude of church groups to unions, while the labor movement is "far from perfect," it remains the means by which workers can "protect their legitimate economic interests and at the same time play an effective and responsible role . . . in helping to promote the general economic welfare."

Turning Back Time With the New Right

The new right calls itself conservative. But it is not a conservative movement. Rather it is one of the most radical movements in this country today.

It would turn back the clock on every victory we have won to bring equal rights to all Americans.

When the new rightists talk about freedom, they mean freedom for management from any requirement to maintain safe and healthy working conditions.

The attitudes the new right represents are nothing new . . . I believe that what is new and different is the undeniable fact that the right wing today is far better led, far better organized and far better financed than at any time in recent history.

So let us consider our tactics and strategies. And then let us go out into the country, to every state and congressional district in which the new right has a candidate, and give these people the political beating of their lives.

Let us show them what real organization can do. We owe it to the future of our country.

—From a speech by Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. conference, Aug. 29.

How to Buy:

Current Inflation Wave Tries Resources, Wits of Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

YOU NEED TO BE a knowledgeable shopper to cope with the unexpected strength of the latest wave of inflation. It has suddenly wiped out the modest gains the average wage-earner made this year.

The most severe problems are the sharp rise in costs of food, housing, medical care and car operations. Clothing and home furnishings have lagged behind the inflation parade. But now a jump in the price of your family's shoes is in the wings due to a big increase in hide prices because of export demand.

The government's own anti-inflation efforts have been weak and unknowing. Robert Strauss, who's in charge of the Administration's anti-inflation program, advises consumers to cope with price hikes by buying the cheaper cuts. But when meat prices soar the so-called cheaper cuts, which is what moderate-income families have been buying anyway, often go up most.

For example, in several major cities we checked, hamburger went up an average of 46 percent this past year while sirloin went up 35 percent.

Just as serious is the lack of real effort to restrain interest rates, especially mortgage rates, which are running as high as 10 percent in many states. It's revealing that despite the recent change in top leadership of the Federal Reserve Board, it still adheres to the same obsolete high-interest policy, which adds to inflation despite claims it fights it.

Here are cost trends to anticipate and suggestions on coping with them:

MEAT PRICES: This is your big food expense item. While meat and poultry tags will remain well above a year ago, you can expect at least some modest declines from recent peaks on poultry and pork because of larger seasonal supplies.

That's a help because chicken hasn't been a very cheap alternative recently. The whole broiler is your best buy.

With demand for turkey breasts bigger than for legs, perhaps the best buy of all recently has been 10-pound freezer bags of turkey legs at 59 cents a pound and 30-pound bags in some areas at even lower prices.

PRODUCE: The unusually high prices of fruits and vegetables have been a surprise and a new problem this year. Prices will moderate seasonally in September with the harvest of potatoes, apples and citrus fruits.

To get best value you need to weigh some types of produce before buying. Some items, like cabbage, are sold by the pound, and some, like lettuce, by the piece.

Similarly, one store sells Cranshaw melons by the pound but cantaloupes by the piece. Most stores in one area shopped recently sell celery by the bunch. At 79 cents you can get from 16 to 22 ounces. But one store sells it for 75 cents a pound.

Lettuce is perhaps the most confusing item. You not only have to deal with weight differences in the same variety but among varieties. Some soft varieties such as Boston lettuce may sell for 59 cents a head, which seems to be less than the more tightly-packed iceburg or romaine varieties. But the soft varieties may weigh only 6 to 7 ounces. So the cost per pound really is $1.35 or more compared to 69 to 79 for the other varieties when we made these comparisons.

The result is a kind of shopping roulette. In the same stores, researcher Jane Harmon observed some oranges sold in bags and some by the piece. It's hard to compare values. One store offered oranges at six for $1.19, another variety at six for 79 cents, also five for 99 cents and four for 99 cents. That's a range of 13 cents to 25 cents per orange.

In the early 1940s the government required, as part of wartime price control, that all produce be sold by weight. But that requirement disappeared with the end of price controls. Ester Peterson, the President's consumer assistant, for some years has stressed the need for selling by weight, noting such examples as two heads of lettuce at the same price, one 16 ounces and the other almost twice as heavy.

CAR CLEARANCES: This is the month factories and dealers start clearing 1978 models at additional discounts. Should you look for a buy on a '78 or wait for the 1979 models already beginning to be shown?

With the 1979 models the U.S. car manufacturers again will be offering less for more. The new models will be still smaller and lighter, with more aluminum, glass and plastic instead of steel, to reduce weight. Thus they will, on average, use even less gas than the '78s.

But they'll be an estimated 4 percent higher in price, too.

The weakness of the dollar in foreign exchanges has pushed up prices of the small imports sharply, to the point where a fully equipped Toyota can cost as much as $6,000 to $7,000. American manufacturers have hiked their prices as the imports have gone up, with some of the U.S.-made smaller cars raised as much as three and four times this year.

But with the tag on a typical new car having jumped from $4,300 to $6,500 in just six years, in general consumers are turning to smaller cars to save both on initial and operating costs.

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Key Role for Workers:

In-Plant Enforcement Efforts Crucial to Safety Law Success

SUCCESS OR FAILURE of the federal job health and safety law hinges more on the in-plant compliance and enforcement push of workers than statements of intention issued by policymakers, Director George H. R. Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health declared.

Taylor said that the main mission of the newly created staff department he heads is to coordinate various on-the-job union efforts and provide the guidance and data they need to maximize their effectiveness. He said that the first major conference on job health and safety—sponsored by the AFL-CIO and scheduled for Sept. 11-13 in Washington—will draw hundreds of delegates from unions to help shape the stepped-up drive to make the job safety law work as Congress intended.

Questioned on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Taylor said that a "crescendo of right-wing and business attacks" on the law, coupled with shortfalls in both of the two Carter budgets have kept OSHA at a standstill.

"Despite all the words of this Administration, the actions in terms of strengthening the programs to protect workers have not been in tune with the promises that were made," Taylor charged. He said that the strong commitment of OSHA Administrator Eula Bingham alone isn't enough to overcome a "great dearth of adequately trained, scientifically qualified, professionally qualified personnel, safety standards and all the rest."

Taylor scored the President's Council on Wage & Price Stability for its foot-dragging on health and safety standards on the claim they are inflationary. He charged that White House economists "operate on the basis of trading off lives for saving of money" when they urge weaker standards to protect against workplace hazards.

"It is absolutely insane to equate protection of workers with inflation," he declared, pointing out that there is no evidence that "the few standards that OSHA has promulgated have been a financial drain or a cause of unemployment or a push on the inflationary spiral."

Reporters questioning Taylor on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Jean Culler of Press Associates, Inc., and Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The program is aired weekly on Mutual Radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT LEAST ONE EXPERT has referred to cancer as "the plague of the 20th Century," and with good reason. The National Cancer Institute estimates that one of every four Americans will contract the disease during his or her lifetime.

The statistics are impressive and depressing in and of themselves, but it is the misery and suffering behind those figures that make cancer such a dreaded illness. It is an insidious disease whose origins are not completely understood and for which treatment often is painful, costly, and unsuccessful in securing more than a brief delay of the inevitable for its victims.

Now there is general recognition that cancer is more often than not an environmental disease—that from 60 to 90 percent of all cancers are related to factors other than heredity. That means many cancers are preventable.

Controlling workplace carcinogens is a logical approach to combating cancer. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has taken a step in that direction by proposing a policy to provide guidelines for categorizing chemicals and limiting worker exposure to cancer-causing agents.

OSHA's proposal attempts to settle extended debates that arise every time a new standard on a toxic substance is proposed. One of the key principles contained in the proposal is reliance on animal test data, along with other information, to determine whether a substance should be considered a cancer agent in man.

Carefully designed and controlled scientific experiments with animals already have proved to be valid predictors of carcinogenicity in man. In the case of vinyl chloride, for example, animal test data showed evidence of carcinogenicity well before the deaths of exposed workers proved the substance to be a human carcinogen.

There are a number of drawbacks to relying on epidemiologic studies to determine when a substance should be regulated as a carcinogen. The main problem is the "proof" of carcinogenicity often ends up being a body count of the victims.

In addition, because many cancers can take a long time to develop—from 20 to 30 years after initial exposure to the onset of disease—by the time the "proof" is obtained many of the survivors are like walking timebombs with little hope of reversing their fate.

Another issue addressed by OSHA's policy is the limit on exposure. Because there is no scientific evidence of a safe level of exposure to a cancer-causing agent, OSHA would require exposure to be as low as technologically feasible.

WHAT ABOUT other environmental factors? How much cancer is caused by occupational exposure and how much is caused by diet and other factors?

Industry would have it believed that the other factors are more significant. In fact, scientists now believe that cancer is caused by a number of factors, acting in concert and sequentially.

In the case of asbestos and smoking, for example, the risk of getting cancer is greater for an individual exposed to both known cancer-causing agents than it is for someone exposed to only one.

Aware of the impossibility of determining exactly how much cancer is caused by occupational factors, Joseph Odorcich of the Steelworkers challenged the numbers game played by industry.

Testifying on behalf of the AFL-CIO, he said, "Despite the long, documented history of cancer among many groups of workers, some in industry have attempted to belittle the problem, citing 'evidence' that only 1 to 5 percent of all cancer is occupationally induced.

"In fact there are no good estimates of the amount of cancer related to occupation," Odorcich asserted. "The true figure may be much higher. But even if we accept the industry's estimate, between 3,000 and 18,000 workers die each year from occupational cancer—between 10 and 60 of our brothers and sisters each day."

IN-PLANT PUSH by workers for compliance and enforcement will do far more to make the federal job health and safety law succeed than statements of intention issued by policymakers, Director George H. R. Taylor, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jean Culler of Press Associates, Inc., and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Meany on Labor Day:

Unions' Contributions Ignored by Enemies

By George Meany

SINCE AMERICA LAST celebrated Labor Day, the American labor movement has been under concerted attack. Starting with the day President Carter's modest proposals to reform the nation's labor laws were introduced, we have been the target of a vicious, distorted and unfair barrage of propaganda.

Sponsored and paid for by the business community, this attack was spearheaded by a small band of U.S. senators with close ties to some of the most extreme right-wing organizations in the nation. They pictured the trade union movement as something evil, run by evil people, for evil reasons and with evil results.

The truth, of course, is the exact opposite.

The American trade union movement is committed to working within the American political and economic system in order to achieve the social and economic justice promised by the Declaration of Independence and the Constiution.

The 14 million members of the unions of the AFL-CIO differ from other Americans only in one way—they carry a union card. They are active in their church, PTA, boys and girls clubs, scouts; they are involved in the broad range of activities in their communities. They worry about meeting their bills and caring for their children. They hope and dream about the future. They want a better world for their children and their grandchildren. And they work hard for that better world.

On this Labor Day—a holiday dedicated to the working people of this nation—it seems to me appropriate to take a closer look at the people who make up the American labor movement, their work and their unions.

And, it seems to me, just as proper to ask some questions about the role of the captains of American industry—those who pretend to be defenders of free enterprise—in seeking to destroy a labor movment that has always supported and promoted free enterprise.

Why, for example, would American business want to weaken the strongest anti-Communist workers' movement in the world? Why, at the very same time, do they pursue cozy trade deals with Communist dictators—the sworn enemies of capitalism and free enterprise?

Perhaps the answer goes back to the origins of the labor movement—to the desperate methods employers used to prevent workers from forming unions. Unions, those employers decided, constituted a direct threat to their power to make virtually unlimited profit through miserable wages, unsafe working conditions and the use of child labor in sweatshops.

Greed to make the last dollar of profit led those employers to use violence, the courts and blacklists as weapons against unionism. They sought to deny workers their First Amendment rights—to act together and speak freely to encourage others to join their cause. Those rights endangered their profits and they felt—and some still feel—money to be more important than rights.

Then, as now, unions of workers were viewed by many employers as "evil," because they consider anything which reduces maximum profits to be "evil." It is no coincidence that the propaganda used by employers in the 1900s to frustrate and thwart unions bears a remarkable resemblance to today's propaganda. The lies told at the beginning of this century are still being repeated today. The propaganda is slicker, but it is just as false.

In fact, the phrase popular with many editorial writers today—"that unions may have been necessary once, but have outlived their usefulness"—is neither new nor more valid than when it was first used in 1920 by an industrial kingpin dedicated to busting even the weak unions of that era.

The role of the labor movement, through the institution of collective bargaining, is to bring democracy to the workplace.

By its very nature, management of a business implies a certain amount of arbitrary control by the boss over the workers. Through collective bargaining, workers have a mechanism and an orderly procedure for placing well-defined limits on that arbitrary power. The result of collective bargaining is a legal and binding contract for a specific time period, setting the precise conditions under which workers will labor, for specific wages for a stipulated number of hours.

And it works. About 98 out of every 100 collective bargaining agreements are renegotiated without the loss of any worktime due to a strike or lockout. It is a record envied by most other major industrial nations. In fact, employers seeking to avoid unionism by their employees, pay professional consultants for advice and are told: Give the workers the things they want; then they won't want a union. Establish procedures for handing complaints, improve wages and fringe benefits, make the workplace safer—that's what the consultants advise.

Why then is it "wrong" for a union to seek these items in a legally-binding contract? Of course, the difference is the business consultants urge their clients only to "give" these to workers—not to agree, not to promise, not to make any pledges. "Give" today—and maybe take away next year.

The contract provides protection against "takeaways." That's the difference—the total difference.

To the worker, it means security. To the American economic system, grievance procedures, seniority systems and spelled-out working conditions mean stability in the workforce, reduced tensions and disruptions caused by disgruntled employees, and increased productivity.

And consider this: Health insurance, disability benefits, pensions and life insurance help prevent workers or their families from becoming "charity" or welfare cases and thus a drain on tax dollars. They help maintain the purchasing power of workers and their families, thus contributing to the economic health of the nation by buying the goods and services it produces.

And there are other examples: Improving occupational health and safety also improves productivity and keeps injured and sick workers from becoming wards of the state. Premium rates of pay for overtime encourage employers to hire additional workers—thus reducing unemployment—and free those on the payroll from unwanted overtime so they can spend more time with their families.

Paid vacations have spawned a whole new industry in the United States—tourism, which provides hundreds of thousands of jobs. Non-discrimination in employment, which was a key clause in many union contracts long before there was a federal law, is not only morally right, it is economically sound as well.

Wage increases are vital to the economy because workers' families are the Number One purchasers of the goods and services made in this country. Depressed wage levels would certainly cause a disastrous depression.

Without these gains that workers have won through collective bargaining, employers would have been able to shift the burden of their responsibility to government, resulting in an increase in taxes. And if the government failed to provide for these needs, there would be rampant unemployment, poverty and misery.

What makes the American labor movement unique is that it has sought to keep responsibility for these matters largely within the free enterprise system, rather than shifting it totally to the government. Unlike many foreign countries, the American labor movement does not have its own political party and does not seek to control the government in order to legislate these programs.

Of course, government has a responsibility to make certain that employers who do not deal with unions do not totally escape their social responsibility.

That is why the American labor movement has lobbied for—and won—a minimum wage law that helps keep millions of non-union workers out of poverty—occupational safety and health legislation that seeks to make every workplace safe and healthful—unemployment insurance for workers who lose their jobs—workers' compensation for those who are injured on the job—anti-discrimination laws that apply to every workplace—social security and medicare to help workers who have no pension or health benefits after they retire. Employers bear much of the responsibility for financing these programs, thus limiting the cost to taxpayers.

And all of these programs cover all workers, not just union members.

It is when we lobby for these and other laws that the cry is sometimes heard—usually from those employers who want to avoid any responsibility for their employees—that labor should stick to "wages, hours and working conditions" and not get involved in politics.

That, of course, is nonsense. The labor movement's political activity is aimed at encouraging the greatest possible participation in elections. Democracy cannot succeed if only the rich and powerful have and use the vote.

And how do unions engage in politics? Well, union meetings are held in virtually every community in this country. There the records of the candidates are reviewed and a united position is decided by democratic vote. In fact, in order to endorse a candidate, a two-thirds majority is required to guard against "bossism." And union members always retain their individual right to support the opposite position.

But union members know that when they speak together, their voice is loud enough to be heard. They also know that an uninformed vote is worse than no vote at all. They want to know how their representatives and senators actually voted on the issues—not just what they say they did. So unions regularly keep their members informed of congressional voting records, and the members make up their own minds on the candidates.

And what issues are important to workers and their unions? Good schools for their children, better transportation, clean air and water, protecting their jobs from unfair competition from foreign lands, getting full value in government services for their tax dollars. Every single one of these issues is decided by government. That means, since the needs and concerns of workers are going to be addressed by government, workers must play their proper role in selecting that government.

In sum, therefore, despite the propagandists' claims, America's trade union movement could only be considered "evil" if democracy itself is considered "evil." And that thought is abhorrent to the American labor movement.

There are more than 60 million Americans who are either active or retired members of unions, or spouses of union members, or children of union members.

Like all Americans, they enjoy this day as a day of leisure. But they do so with a special pride that their country not only sets aside a day in their honor, but has also given them the opportunity to improve their working and living conditions through the democratic process.

On behalf of these workers, I would like to wish all Americans a happy Labor Day.

Carter: Despite Nation's Problems Workers Have Reason for Pride

Labor Day statement by President Jimmy Carter:

ON THIS, THE SECOND LABOR DAY of my Administration more Americans hold jobs than at any time in our nation's history. Unemployment has been dramatically slashed. Our workers are earning more and producing more than ever before—last month, the gross national product passed the milestone two trillion dollar mark. Though inflation is a major concern, we are working hard to combat it and, overall, the economic picture bodes well for American citizens.

Our free market system continues to provide broad social and economic protections while maintaining respect for individual dignity and freedom of choice in the work place, as well as in the market place. Our nation offers a working environment in which we can take pride, and the opportunity for skilled craftsmen to take pleasure in their continuing achievements.

Working Americans have good cause to celebrate this Labor Day. In the last 12 months, more jobs have been added to the economy than in any year in history. Almost a quarter of those who were unemployed when I took office are productively employed today. We have worked hard on this problem and the results are gratifying: we have brought unemployment down to the lowest level in ten years, and we have done it in a peaceful, growing economy, without war or recession.

Working Americans can also take pride in the continuing effectiveness of our strong, free labor organizations. We have a vocal, articulate work force in this nation, and an ever-better standard of living for an ever-rising percentage of our people.

We still have problems; we still have much to do. But it is good to pause and count our blessings too. We have a great deal to be thankful for on this Labor Day.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

National Health Security Top Social Issue

By Lane Kirkland

ON SEPT. 5, 1882, the first celebration of Labor Day took place in New York City to honor those men and women who had fought against the exploitation of one segment of society by another.

On this Labor Day, that struggle has extended to new and broader fronts. One is now centered on the ever-increasing medical care costs that are hitting every American's pocketbook and health security.

In 1977, nearly 9 percent of the nation's total income, $740 per man, woman and child, was spent on health care costs. If the present trend continues, medical costs will eat up 10 percent of the GNP in 1980 and the dollar expenditures will double by 1982.

Politicians who travel under the label of "conservative" are fond of saying that fundamental social problems cannot be solved by throwing dollars at the problems. They are right. America has been throwing dollars in enormous quantities at doctors, hospitals and insurance companies, but the people are not getting their money's worth. Money isn't everything, as those who have plenty like to tell those who have none, but it is a useful measure of how a crisis can grow more critical year by year without ever being resolved. At present there is no incentive and no will in the private sector to resolve it.

Discontent with the present health care system is, of course, not just its cost but its unevenness, unfairness and inefficiency. There is a concentration of health professionals and duplication of health facilities in the richest parts of the country, and scarcity and even absence in the poorest parts.

Increasingly, there is competition by doctors and hospitals to produce more services and more expensive services for those able to pay, while those who cannot pay get little service.

The fee-for-service system requires a physician to have a sick patient before he can have an income, and a surgeon to perform an operation before he can pay his bills. Thus, the emphasis is on treating the sick, rather than making and keeping patients healthy. The cost-plus system of reimbursement encourages a hospital to fill all the sickbeds it can and keep them filled, whether the patient actually belongs in the hospital or can best be treated there.

Labor's concern for this state of affairs goes back a long way. National health insurance has been on our agenda since early in the century. It was written into the original draft of the Social Security Act of 1935, but organized medicine succeeded in killing it and maintaining the status quo. We did not then and do not believe now that the status quo in health care is acceptable.

We are not alone. Scores of organizations, representing millions of Americans, have joined together in a coalition—the Committee for National Health Insurance—to do something about it.

There is widespread agreement that reimbursing hospitals through budgeted prepayment (rather than cost-plus billing of patients), encouragement of prepaid health maintenance organization, and legislation to end abuse by doctors and hospitals of Medicaid and Medicare, would help control health care costs.

In addition, there is a consensus supporting more training of medical paraprofessionals to assist doctors, second opinions on the need for hospitalization and surgery, and community planning to meet health care needs more efficiently.

Recently, business and medical groups met on common ground with labor. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and the American Medical Association held a Conference on Positive Health Strategies in Washington—paving the way for new initiative to concentrate on keeping people well.

As President Meany stated at that conference: "There are some very significant side benefits for the economy from eliminating some health factors that compound many lingering social problems in America."

The rising cost of medical care is an inflationary drain on the economy, as well as the personal budgets of Americans.

As Sen. Kennedy stated recently "In spite of the fact that we are a rich society, there is a health care crisis in America. The affluence of some cannot obscure the plight of many others, especially the millions who are elderly or poor, who live a nightmare of fear of sickness and ill health, who cannot obtain the health care they need, who are unable to pay the bill because of the unacceptable financial burdens imposed by the present system."

We in the American labor movement agree with Sen. Kennedy. The shrinking health dollar buys less and less effective health care, penalizing not only the elderly and the poor, but most Americans.

National health insurance can work. It has been proven. Our neighbors to the north, in Canada, have had such a system since 1968.

Prior to the enactment of a national health insurance program, 70 percent of Canada's population had some form of private insurance protection against the cost of necessary medical care. Today, the Canadian national health insurance plan provides full benefits for more than 99 percent of the population.

Opponents of the Canadian plan predicted a drop in the number of available doctors and their income. Neither happened. In fact, there are a greater number of students applying to medical school than ever before.

In addition, the Canadians have realized many cost savings. Physicians' payments schedules increased 3.9 percent annually from 1970 to 1976, half the rate of increase for all items in the Canadian CPI. The reverse is true here in the United States, where physicians' fees and other health costs have increased at more than twice the rate of inflation for all other items in the consumer price index.

Cost savings are supplemented by another benefit: improved health. Statistics compiled by the United Nations and the World Health Organization show that Canada leads the United States in key measurements of health: infant mortality and longevity.

If our neighbors to the north find that they are able to provide this basic human right—good health—why is it that the richest and most technologically advanced country in the world cannot? Why is it that every industrialized country of the world, except the United States and South Africa, has a national health plan?

The labor movement welcomes Sen. Kennedy's announcement that, in conjunction with the Committee for National Health Insurance, he will develop a comprehensive national health insurance bill and hold hearings on that legislation before the November election. We pledge our enthusiastic cooperation in the effort to bring this vital issue before the American people.

To the labor movement, the principles for genuine national health insurance remain: a comprehensive single standard of benefits, universal coverage, access to health care as a matter of right, incentives for reform of the delivery system, built-in quality controls, effective cost controls, minimum administrative overhead costs, equitable and progressive financing, and strong consumer representation.

No social issue has a higher priority to the labor movement than enactment of national health insurance. Without national health insurance, the American people will be forced to endure continued, inadequate, inappropriate and high-cost medical care.

Our goal this Labor Day is to make decent health care a right of all Americans, and we are going to keep at it until that task is done.

Right Wing Poses Critical Threat

Labor Day statement by Jacob Clayman, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

LABOR DAY 1978 offers the working people of America a reminder that the struggle for economic and social progress must continue, all the more in an era of many setbacks and frequent discouragement.

There is ample basis for anxiety and concern. Unemployment still remains at over 6 percent on a national average, yet the rate of joblessness for younger workers who are members of minority groups is so high as to be a national scandal, and the efforts to remedy this miserable condition continually meet with bitter opposition.

Inflation continues and, while corporation profits reach record highs, too many economists in and out of government seem hypnotized by the delusion that somehow governmental control of wages will solve our economic problems. It won't.

Our hopes for legislative improvements have been frustrated. A minority of the Senate, using obstructive tactics prevented a vote on the merits of the urgently needed Labor Law Reform bill. The goal of national health insurance seems as far removed as ever, while average Americans try as best they can to deal with the runaway cost of medical and hospital care. Significant steps to curb the flood of imports, which has cost American workers millions of jobs, and to regulate the actions of multinational corporations that conduct their businesses with little or no regard for the American national interest, are completely lacking in Congress.

At home, an increasingly aggressive bloc of conservative extremists seeks to use its influence and its abundant supply of dollars to turn back the clock on our country's efforts to help the millions of our fellow citizens who, in the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt, are "ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed." It is no coincidence that much of the venom of the right-wing propagandists is directed at the trade unions of America, which work not only for the economic advancement of their members but for all the people in lower and middle income brackets.

It is a challenge to the unions of America and their members, and particularly to the industrial unions which have always stood in the front line of the battle for economic and social progress, that we continue the fight for those basic human values in which we believe so deeply.

Labor Day 1978 is a time to renew our determination to carry on, and in conjunction with other forces of progressivism in America, to work for the goals of economic improvement, social advancement and human dignity, which must be the foundation for life in our democratic America.

Trade Unionists Have Obligation To Educate Public on Labor's Role

From a Labor Day statement by Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

AS WE OBSERVE Labor Day 1978, the United States vibrates to the clamor of forces bent on inhibiting, and ultimately destroying, the influence of organized labor. The influence of collective bargaining, and beyond that, organized labor's effect on the whole fabric of our society, is at stake.

This effort alone represents as grave a threat to the American way of life as has existed in time of peace. But another serious situation compounds the danger.

As anti-union groups and individuals on the outside bombard and penetrate, there seems to be apathy, or at least a lack of awareness, among trade unionists themselves.

It is no mystery why certain groups would seek to eliminate organized labor. They are doing so in order to dictate the terms, to some degree, under which the people in this country will work—without providing any counterbalances to give the American worker his deserved fair share.

When will we realize that the weakening of the labor movement hurts every working person, organized or unorganized? The rates of pay and the working conditions established by union collective bargaining agreements really establish the rates and conditions for the non-union worker.

The anti-union forces are powerful, determined and financially stable. And their status, if not their arguments, seems to be extremely effective with the news media and a number of public officials.

As a trade unionist and an American citizen, all of this disturbs me a great deal—but what bothers me even more is the reaction of many of my peers.

It seems to me that right now, on this day dedicated to labor and its accomplishments, we should look in the mirror and take a long, hard view of what we have—and how much of this we can attribute to organized labor.

On this Labor Day 1978, I believe we in the trade union movement must wake up and recognize our obligation to educate ourselves and others about organized labor. It's time to proclaim that organized labor is good for our nation. It's time to tell others about what labor has done and what it can do.

But beyond that, it is time to consider seriously what would happen to workers in the United States—inside and outside the trade union movement—if organized labor should be either weakened or eliminated.

4-Year Extension Voted:

CETA Jobs Level Retained by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

The Senate-passed bill would set tighter eligibility standards and give the Labor Dept. stronger authority to crack down on misuse of funds.

It would set the average CETA salary at $7,800 a year—a figure the House voted to cut back to $7,000—and it would allow higher pay scales and local supplements in higher-cost areas. Jobs would have to meet equal-pay-for-equal-work standards, and prevailing wages on construction.

CETA public service jobs are perceived as temporary, with a turnover as those who hold them move to private sector employment.

One section of the CETA bill authorizes public jobs to deal with what is called "structural unemployment"—the long-term joblessness of persons without the skills or work experience needed to hold down a regular job. It includes special training and supportive services.

The other public service jobs program is provided for persons who could fill private-sector jobs if sufficient jobs were available.

Under the Senate bill, applicants for these counter-cyclical jobs could not have a family income above 85 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics "low budget," and preference would go to those unemployed at least 10 of the previous 12 weeks. The income for the structurally unemployed job slots could not exceed 70 percent of the low-income budget, and applicants would have to be unemployed at least 15 weeks.

Apart from the public service jobs, the CETA bill also continues an array of other training and job-related programs.

In a letter to senators supporting the bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said CETA is the only program providing "training, upgrading and job opportunities for the nation's more than 6 million unemployed."

Before recessing until after Labor Day, the Senate approved a five-year extension of the basic program of federal aid to education—the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, which provides an average of 7 percent of local school budgets.

The bill includes funding authority for a new program to improve basic skills such as reading and writing.

The closest major vote came on a rigid anti-busing amendment by the two Delaware senators that would have barred any court from ordering busing unless it found that racial discrimination was "a principal motivating factor" of the imbalance the busing was to correct. It was tabled by a 49-47 vote.

The Senate voted 60-30 to delete a section of the bill that would have set up an Office of Non-Public Education and authorized $500 million a year to provide supplies and services to private schools.

The House has already passed its version of the bill, which differs primarily in formulas for allocating funds, and a conference committee will try to mesh the two versions.

R-T-W Challenge Pushed in Missouri

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri State AFL-CIO announced that it will continue to press its court challenge to petitions for a ballot initiative seeking a "right-to-work" constitutional amendment and will meanwhile mount a major voter registration drive and education program on the issue.

The announcement by State AFL-CIO President James E. Meyers followed a ruling by Missouri Sec. of State James Kirkpatrick that the R-T-W forces led by the so-called Freedom to Work Committee had obtained enough valid signatures to place the question on the ballot for the Nov. 7 general election.

PRESIDENT CARTER meets in the Cabinet Room of the White House with trade union editors, members of the International Labor Press Association's executive council, for a pre-Labor Day news conference. Their questions focused on legislative an social issues of particular concern to labor.

Carter Credits Cut in Joblessness To Economic Stimulus Measures

The net reduction in unemployed Americans of 1.5 million workers since he took office has been a "very gratifying experience," President Carter told a group of trade union editors at a pre-Labor Day news conference.

Carter gave much of the credit for the cut in joblessness to the economic stimulus package enacted by Congress last year with the support of the trade union movement.

The President's statements came as he responded to a series of questions by the editors focusing on issues of major concern to organized labor. The group was made up largely of the Executive Council of the International Labor Press Association.

Carter used the occasion to run down some of the accomplishments of his Administration in its first year and a half and to examine the continuing problems it faces.

Chief among these problems, he noted, is the "inflation that has been pressing upon us now for about 10 years, an underlying inflation rate of around 6½ percent."

"The only way I know of dealing with this is by very tough management of the government," the President said. "Someone has got to get control of the bureaucracy, control of the energy problems, control of the economy."

Asked specifically whether this meant a so-called incomes policy—guidelines, controls or selected measures in highly-unionized industries—Carter said that any future steps the Administration may take to combat inflation "would be short of mandatory wage and price controls and would be carefully worked out" to protect the interests of both workers and consumers.

"I am philosophically opposed to it and will not impose such controls unless our nation faces a very serious emergency or crisis. . . . I don't have anything to predict for you because we don't have any plans along those lines."

In his opening remarks Carter also discussed the prospects for his Civil Service reform proposals including the effort to enact into law collective bargaining rights for federal employees. He noted that as long as these rights are spelled out only in a presidential executive order, they could be terminated by the stroke of a pen "if we had a president in office who was not friendly to labor." But he warned that the bargaining rights legislation is being threatened by opponents of his reform package.

A summary of the President's responses to other questions:

Occupational Safety & Health—Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Assistant Sec. Eula Bingham have tried to bring order out of the "chaos" that existed in OSHA, focusing on standards to deal with major health threats in the working environment.

"We need not offer to reduce the high standards that are being set for air pollution, water pollution, health and safety of the workers. At the same time, we need to have a cost-effective program and one where the regulations are practical and make common sense."

National Health Insurance—The President cited his energy program and hospital cost containment proposals as examples to buttress his belief that a "sequentially implemented" health insurance plan would fare better in Congress than the single comprehensive bill favored by organized labor and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). It is a matter of "political judgment," he said, expressing the belief that labor and Kennedy agree with him on "most of the elements" of his proposal.

Monetary Policy—There is "always a possibility" that the tight-money policies of the Federal Reserve Board might lead to increases in the unemployment rate but "so far we don't have any evidence of that. . . . I would prefer lower interest rates but obviously you have to have an honoring of the independence of the Federal Reserve. . . . What we need to guard against now is that as we reduce inflation, below what it is, that we don't see a trend upward in the unemployment rate, but a continuing, at least some trend downward."

Labor Day Themes Underscore Vital Union Role in Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to hold hearings on a comprehensive national health insurance bill.

Other facets of labor's concern were dealt with in Labor Day statements by President Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept. and President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Georgine said Americans should be made aware of what would happen to American workers—both union and non-union—if organized labor were weakened or destroyed.

"It's time to proclaim that organized labor is good for our nation," he said. "It's time to tell others what labor has done and what it can do."

Clayman's statement stressed the need to continue to strive for social and economic progress for all Americans, undeterred by setbacks.

He cited continued high unemployment and a jobless rate for young minority group workers "so high as to be a national scandal."

Unions must continue to work with other progressive forces in America, Clayman urged, to counter the attempt to turn back the clock on social progress.

Meany's Labor Day message rejected the argument that the trade union movement should not get involved in politics.

That's "nonsense," he said. "Democracy cannot succeed if only the rich and powerful have and use the vote."

The labor movement has lobbied successfully for minimum wages, occupational safety and health legislation, compensation for the injured, anti-discrimination laws and Medicare, Meany noted.

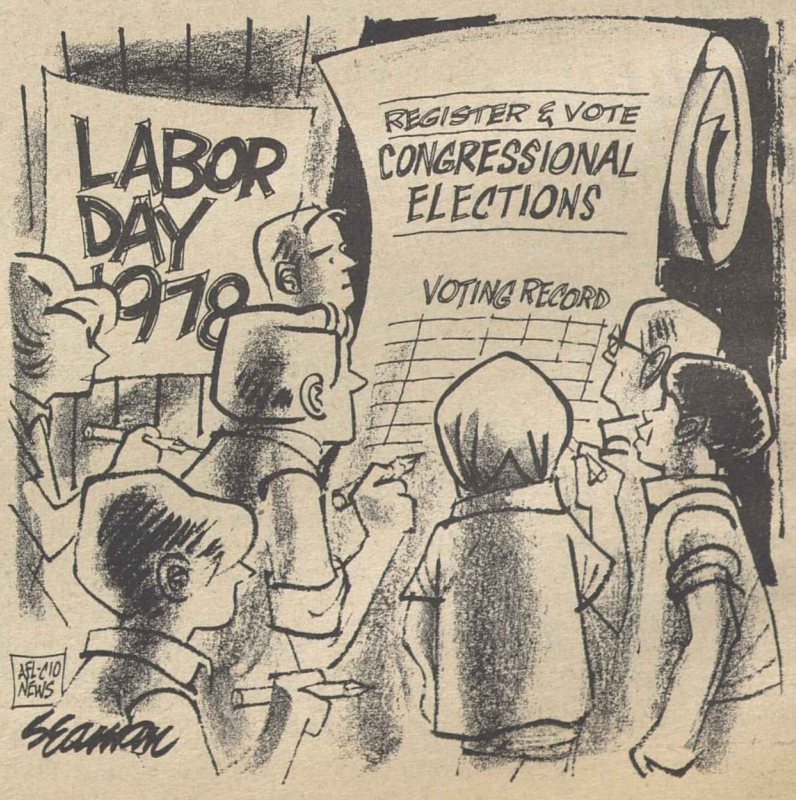
Unions and union members, he said, are also concerned with good schools, better transportation, clean air and water. They want jobs protected from foreign competition and "full value in government services for their tax dollars."

Through their union, Meany, said, members can find out how their representatives in Congress voted and "make up their own minds" on supporting union-endorsed candidates. "But union members know that when they speak together, their voice is loud enough to be heard."

Labor Day statements by both President Carter and Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall expressed satisfaction in the drop in unemployment over the past year but agreed that still more should be done.

While unemployment is at "its lowest level in years," Marshall said, "we are still a long way from full employment."

A Day for Remembering



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High Level of Joblessness Stays at 7-Month Plateau

Carter Sets Lid of 5.5% On U.S. Pay

Federal employee unions face an uphill struggle in Congress to overturn President Carter's proposal to limit a scheduled pay increase for white-collar government workers to 5.5 percent.

Carter formally notified Congress that he was rejecting the recommendations of his pay agent and an advisory panel that said federal workers would need an 8.4 percent pay increase Oct. 1 to achieve comparability with workers in the private sector.

The President said he was submitting the alternative 5.5 percent pay limit so the federal government could "set an example" for labor and industry and lead the fight against inflation.

Kenneth T. Blaylock, president of the Government Employees, said Carter was making a serious mistake in asking federal workers to accept a 5.5 percent limitation while ignoring the advice of knowledgeable groups involved in the comparability pay studies.

"Almost without exception, they have pointed out the fallacy in the contention that if federal employees make this sacrifice their actions will somehow slow or halt the inflationary price and wage spiral," Blaylock said.

Blaylock made the comments in a letter to House members urging their support for a resolution introduced by Rep. Herbert Harris (D-Va.) that would disapprove Carter's alternative pay plan.

President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. also warned that the attempt to use federal workers as "shock troops" against inflation had failed in the past and would not work now.

Both Blaylock and McClennan cited the findings of a Congressional Budget Office study that concluded the 5.5 percent federal pay limit wouldn't do much to brake inflation or reduce federal expenditures.

The CBO study said that "a cap on federal pay is largely symbolic. . . . Its effectiveness in curbing inflation depends not so much on the direct budget impact of the cap itself, as on whether the private sector follows the federal example."

The study noted that while the federal pay cap was set at 5 percent in October 1975, wage settlements in the private sector in the succeeding six months averaged 10.4 percent. The settlements followed sharp increases in consumer prices, averaging 11 percent in 1974 and 9.1 percent in 1975.

(Continued on Page 16)

Wage Law Chiseling Near Peak

The Labor Dept. reported that employers illegally short-changed more than a half-million workers of a near record $105.1 million in the first 10 months of the 1978 fiscal year.

Of the money held back from the employees, some $65.6 million was restored to 446,421 workers, the Labor Dept. said.

The major reason for the difference between the total money found due to workers and the amount actually paid is that in some cases the refusal of employers to pay back wages was found unsuitable for litigation, the government said.

"Enforcement will remain a high priority until all workers receive the wages they are entitled to by law," Xavier M. Vela, administrator of the department's Wage & Hour Division, said.

As usual, violations of federal minimum wage and overtime requirements accounted for the bulk of underpayments. Minimum wage underpayments totaled $33.6 million owed to 321,418 workers while overtime underpayments totaled $43.3 million owed to 225,755 workers.

During the comparable period last year, the Labor Dept. observed, violations of the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act resulted in underpayments totaling $32.6 million owed to 323,027 workers.

Minimum wage underpayments by firms under government contract totaled $5.7 million owed to 18,473 workers in the first 10 months of fiscal year 1978, the Labor Dept.

(Continued on Page 2)

UNIONS FOR YOUTH program launched this summer gives inner city youngsters a chance to learn football from professionals and citizenship from teachers and other union members. Above, Washington Redskins Pete Wysocki and Rusty Tillman, foreground, work with youngsters at one of the two pilot projects, which drew 100 pupils to Culpeper, Va. About 200 attended the other, for the Boston area, and sponsoring unions expect the program to grow to seven locations next year. **(Story, Page 14)**

Dip to 5.9% Held Little Real Gain

By James M. Shevis

The government's official unemployment rate dropped three-tenths of 1 percent to 5.9 percent last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, but the improvement appeared to be ephemeral.

Except for June, the jobless rate had fluctuated within the narrow range of 6 to 6.2 percent through the first seven months of the year.

"You really can't describe the August performance as much better than past months," observed Courtenay Slater, the Commerce Dept.'s chief economist. Joblessness in June fell four-tenths of 1 percent to 5.7 percent, but the decline was written off as a statistical fluke attributable to faulty seasonal adjustment.

The August reduction in unemployment occurred mostly among women and teenagers, BLS said in its monthly release on the employment situation. The jobless rate among women fell to 6.1 percent from 6.5 percent the month before while the rate for teenagers dropped from 16.3 to 15.6 percent.

Total employment in August edged up 156,000 to 94,581,000. The increase in the number of jobs combined with a 69,000 drop in the labor force to lop off 225,000 workers from the unemployment rolls.

Officially, some 5,968,000 job-seekers could not find employment last month. In actuality, unemployment was probably much higher. The AFL-CIO estimated the number of unemployed workers at 8,577,000 in August and the true jobless rate at 8.5 percent.

The difference in the AFL-CIO's

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Day Broadcasts:

Unhealthy Economy Seen No. 1 Problem

The state of the nation's economy is not healthy, largely because of rising inflation, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in a network radio broadcast on Labor Day.

Speaking over the CBS radio network, Meany observed that since President Carter took office significant progress has been made in reducing unemployment but that prices are now trending upwards.

"While the jobless rate remains too high and much more must be done to provide jobs for the unemployed, that problem has diminished and the inflation problem has become more severe," Meany said. "So, on this Labor Day, inflation is clearly the nation's No. 1 economic problem."

Inflation hurts every American but it hurts the poor and those on fixed incomes most of all, he observed. Their standards of living fall even further, Meany pointed out. Yet, he noted, while workers are losing ground on the inflation treadmill, corporate profits are reaching new records.

Few Americans can do much to control inflation, Meany said, but that does not mean that nothing can be done about it.

"Hospital cost containment can stop part of the inflation problem. Energy conservation can alleviate that factor. Tax cuts for low and middle-income families can give workers more spending money," Meany declared. "And, of course, if corporations heeded President Carter's plea to hold down price increases, wage demands could be moderated."

In separate Labor Day broadcasts, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents Paul Hall and Jerry Wurf also addressed themselves to the economy. Kirkland focused on the need for tax justice and tax relief, particularly for low- and middle-income Americans.

"Tax justice should be on every voter's checklist to determine which candidates are worthy of their vote on Election Day, because tax justice will be on the agenda of the new Congress," Kirkland said on NBC-Radio.

For years, the AFL-CIO has

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Senate Action Threat To Cotton Dust Rule

The Clothing & Textile Workers have accused the Senate of buckling under pressure from textile employers and cotton growers in authorizing a $200,000 study that further threatens an already "watered-down" cotton dust standard.

The authorization came in an amendment to the Senate's agricultural appropriations bill for fiscal year 1979, and unions see little hope that it will be eliminated by the Senate-House conference committee.

ACTWU President Murray H. Finley termed the amendment "nothing but a thinly disguised effort to undermine the safety and health standard finally adopted in June after years of study."

The new regulation, which went into effect on Labor Day, reduces worker exposure to cotton dust—but not low enough to effectively safeguard workers from disabling brown lung disease, union safety experts have noted.

Finley charged that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's cotton dust regulation "has already been watered down as a result of illegal interference by the chairman of the Council on Wage & Price Stability. Any additional interference with OSHA's legal authority represents a vote of no con-

(Continued on Page 3)

OMB Delays Decision Bypassing Davis-Bacon

The Office of Management & Budget, under strong pressure from Congress, has agreed to a 60-day delay of an order that would inflict substandard wages on workers under federal government contract.

The Senate Human Resources Committee said that OMB agreed to the delay in response to a request from Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), committee chairman, and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Labor-Management Relations subcommittee.

Williams and Thompson sought the delay so their committees can study a ruling by OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy that workers employed under a $910 million contract for the repair of Air Force engines are not protected by the prevailing wage provisions of the Service Contracts Act but only by the minimum wage guarantee of the Walsh-Healey Act.

The current $2.65 federal minimum wage is generally lower than

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB to Pay Hearing Costs Of Interpreters

John S. Irving, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, announced that NLRB regional offices are being instructed to provide interpreters paid by the agency at representation hearings for witnesses who do not speak English.

Irving noted that it had been the policy in some regions for the NLRB to bear the cost of interpreters for foreign-speaking witnesses only if they were subpoenaed by the agency.

The change in policy was prompted by protests of the Ladies' Garment Workers that the union had to cover the costs of interpreters for non-English-speaking witnesses and foreign language documents that had not been subpoenaed by NLRB hearing officers, even though these witnesses or documents were crucial to the full presentation of the union's case.

In announcing the new policy, Irving said that the "interests of the agency, as well as the interests of employees and practitioners who come before us, will be better served if the agency secures and compensates interpreters in representation hearings involving foreign language witnesses."

ILGWU representatives hailed the new policy as a step in the right direction. The union represents numerous non-English speaking members in the Southwest, South and key metropolitan centers.

SEN. DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN is welcomed to the New York State AFL-CIO convention by State Federation President Raymond R. Corbett, Sec.-Treas. E. Howard Molisani, right, and Vice President Morton Bahr, left. Moynihan was a major speaker at the convention in Albany.

Tile Worker Delegates Map Organizing Drive

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Finishers are planning a stepped-up organizing effort that will be financed with a $2 increase in monthly per capita payments approved by delegates to the union's 21st biennial convention here.

Two full-time organizers are being added to the international's staff to handle the expanded campaign, union President Pascal Di James reported. He said organizing efforts have been conducted largely at the local union level since 1975 when the international discontinued the use of full-time organizers.

Di James said the 7,000-member union hopes to boost its rolls by about 2,000 during the next two years through the broader-based organizing efforts.

In approving the new per capita formula, the 80 convention delegates called for monthly payments to the international to rise to $5.50 a month for active members effectice next Jan. 1. The rate will stay at $3.50 for inactive and retired members.

The convention affirmed support of the union's national training program for the schooling of apprentices and the upgrading of journeymen's skills. The union has submitted a program proposal to the Labor Dept. for the approval of a federal grant under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

Delegates also voted support for boycotts by the Furniture Workers against Charles Manufacturing Co. and the Steelworkers against Hussman refrigeration equipment.

Election of officers, currently in the midst of four-year terms, will be held at the union's 1980 convention.

Barbers, Beauticians Vote Per Capita Rise

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the Barbers & Beauticians 90th anniversary convention here voted to increase per capita payments from $3.75 to $5.50 a month effective Oct. 1.

Future annual increases in per capita under a new financing formula will be keyed to the cost-of-living index—up to a maximum of 8 percent a year—beginning Jan. 1, 1980, and running through 1983.

The provision also calls for local dues to be no less than double the per capita tax. Locals charging higher dues are required to make increases of at least $2 a month.

With the increased payments, the international will provide an additional unit of sick benefits of $20 a week for members under age 60 and death benefits of $500 for older members. Older members will also have the option of taking either higher sick benefits or increased payments from the death benefits program, which is being phased out for younger members.

The 500 delegates re-elected Richard A. Plumb by acclamation to his second full five-year term as president. Four new vice presidents joined the seven incumbent vice presidents who were re-elected to the top leadership posts. The union has no secretary-treasurer.

In other key actions taken at the four-day convention, delegates called for the creation of a political action fund to be built up through voluntary contributions; instructed all locals to affiliate with state and local bodies of the AFL-CIO, and directed locals to pay their secretary-treasurers and business agents at least the same rate as top journeymen barbers, with future increases in salary matching new contract improvements. Local secretary-treasurers and business agents will also receive full coverage under the union's sick benefits plan.

The convention urged the continued development of the union's International Education Center at its Indianapolis headquarters which will provide training in advanced hair styling as well as courses in trade union skills for local union officials. Other resolutions called for the expansion of activities for spouses of members and voted full support for the J. P. Stevens, Coors beer and Winn-Dixie boycotts.

Wage-Hour Chiseling Hits $105 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

said. Violations of the overtime provisions during the same period revealed $986,146 due to 6,747 workers.

Enforcement efforts revealed a 14 percent increase in the amount of damages resulting from violations of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. The statute protects workers between the ages of 40 to 65 from job discrimination because of their age.

Damages totaling $7.7 million under the age discrimination law have resulted so far this fiscal year, compared to $6.8 million in the previous fiscal year, the Labor Dept. said. The number of workers owed damages rose 75 percent, from 1,386 to 2,423. Protection under the law will extend to workers up to 70 years old on Jan. 1, 1979.

Compilance investigations under the Equal Pay Act, which covers discrimination based on sex, revealed $13.8 million due to 16,941 workers, compared with $13.3 million due to 16,667 workers in the previous year.

Strategy Mapped:

N.Y. Labor Focuses On Right-Wing Foes

Albany, N.Y.—Attempts by right-wing elements to block the progressive programs of organized labor and development of a strategy to counter the threat occupied delegates' attention at the New York State AFL-CIO's 20th convention.

State AFL-CIO President Raymond R. Corbett charged in his opening address that labor throughout the nation is the target of a heavily financed and skillfully orchestrated attack by a coalition of big-money interests seeking to undermine the rights of American workers.

Corbett said that the coalition is "committed to the achievement of the exact opposite of labor's objectives. They want more unemployment, more inflation, higher taxes for workers, and lower taxes for the wealthy."

Noting that the best proposals are often turned into ashes in Washington, Corbett criticized the big business lobby that worked to defeat bills that were "right and good for America," including the situs picketing, cargo preference, and labor law reform bills.

Other speakers at the convention who condemned the anti-union activities of the right wing were Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller, and AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan.

Barkan charged that conservative and business groups are determined to "destroy the labor movement by violating labor laws, ousting pro-labor members of Congress, and opposing social legislation backed by unions."

He particularly criticized fundraiser Richard Viguerie and the candidates that political action groups he supports have elected to Congress.

New York Sen. Jacob Javits (R) acknowledged that "the relative peace between labor and business that the United States has experienced for decades is now sorely strained." He told the delegates that labor and business must avoid "open conflict" in the wake of the Labor Law Reform bill's defeat in the Senate. Javits said that peace between labor and management is essential for the future economic, social, and political progress of society.

In his remarks, Corbett also warned of the dangers of the growing "tax revolt" in the country.

"The haphazard slashing of taxes, such as what was done by California's Proposition 13, will not solve our problems," he said. "It will make them worse. It will merely enhance existing tax inequities, and transfer real income from poor and middle-income families to the affluent."

Instead, Corbett urged tax reform to promote tax justice, close loopholes, and provide increased revenues to fund social programs.

Delegates overwhelmingly approved a resolution calling for an extensive educational campaign to counteract any attempts in New York State to use Proposition 13 as the "device of arbitrary tax lids" to turn back the clock to an era of government unable to respond to the needs of its citizens.

They also adopted a resolution urging enactment of state legislation to give depositors at savings institutions the right to elect bank trustees. The resolution was in response to Virgil Conway's staunch defense of the J. P. Stevens & Co. Conway is president of the Savings Bank Association of New York State and a member of Stevens's board of directors.

The convention also approved resolutions favoring national health insurance, National Farm Workers' week, and the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill. In its final action, the convention re-elected Corbett and Sec.-Treas. E. Howard Molisani.

State County Wins N.Y. Unit of 2,650

New York—Employees of Self-help Community Services, a publicly-funded homemaker agency that serves elderly and sick people, voted overwhelmingly for representation by the State, County & Municipal Employees.

The tally was 1,072 for AFSCME to 190 for no union. The agency, with 2,650 workers in the bargaining unit, is the largest of 22 nonprofit groups that serve the city's homebound.

Waiver of Overtime Pay Opposed In Plan for Flexible Working Hours

Federal employees shouldn't have to give up overtime pay rights and shift differentials in order to participate in a flexible working hours experiment, the AFL-CIO said in Senate testimony.

Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn said the AFL-CIO can't support a House-passed "flexitime" bill because it would allow government agencies to disregard overtime pay laws. The House bill received the endorsement of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee but is also being considered by the Human Resources Committee.

Flexibility in working hours is a convenience to employees, Meiklejohn agreed. But it is also of value to employers through improved productivity and decreases in absenteeism and tardiness.

The benefits of flexible working hours can and should be achieved, he urged, without undercutting fair labor standards.

One of the laws that would be waived in the bill providing for a three-year test of flexitime requires payment of overtime rates after 8 hours in any day, as well as after 40 hours in a week. Also waived would be premium pay for shifts extending beyond normal working hours.

"We fail to see why there should be a penalty imposed on workers for a program which is credited with creating a more productive work force," Meiklejohn said.

"If the government were to require the waiver of labor standards as a price for flexible work hours in government employment, we would expect that private industry would soon follow the example set by government and that fair labor standards, achieved through long and hard-fought battles, would soon disappear from the work place."

Machinists Vice President George J. Poulin told the Senate panel that flexitime scheduling should be approached cautiously. He noted that most IAM locals that tried out a 10-hour, four-day week plan dropped it in subsequent contracts.

It is seldom possible to work flexitime into a blue-collar operation, Poulin noted, and clerical employees in large operations will probably find themselves on a time-clock operation to keep track of hours. That would create "a different kind of work environment," he observed.

"Any scheme that anticipates greater financial benefits to an employer should include some mechanism for sharing those benefits with the work force," he urged.

5.9 Percent Rate in August:

Jobless Rate Holds In Narrow Range

(Continued from Page 1)

figures and those of BLS lies in their method of calculating joblessness. The federation counts so-called "discouraged" workers as unemployed as well as one-half of those who are employed part-time because they are unable to find full-time work. BLS does not factor in these workers.

One of the more positive developments in the August report on jobs was the relatively sharp drop in black unemployment. The jobless rate for black workers fell from 12.5 to 11.7 percent over the month, the lowest it has been since November 1974 when the rate was 11.6 percent.

Black teenagers particularly experienced a substantial decline in unemployment last month, with their jobless rate falling to 32.4 percent from 37 percent in July.

The rate for white workers remained essentially unchanged in August at 5.2 percent. Adult men had the same rate, 4.1 percent, as the month before. The rate for full-time workers dropped two-tenths of 1 percent to 5.5 percent.

The proportion of the working age population with jobs in August remained at 58.6 percent, down from the record June level of 58.9 percent, but still 1.5 percent higher than the August 1977 level.

Nonfarm payroll jobs rose one-tenth of 1 percent, or 113,000, to a seasonally adjusted 86.1 million in August. The entire gain came in the service sector, BLS noted, with factory workers' employment dropping three-tenths of 1 percent. Despite the small decline last month, manufacturing employment—at 20,270,000—still was up nearly 700,000 from a year earlier.

Wholesale and retail trade posted a gain of 80,000 jobs, the largest over-the-month increase of all major industry divisions. BLS also reported marked growth in services, 60,000; transportation and public utilities, 35,000, and finance, insurance, and real estate, 20,000. By contrast, state and local government posted a drop of 13,000 jobs, the second month in a row of job declines in this category.

The number of contract construction jobs dropped 23,000 to 4,356,000 following gains earlier in the year. The decline in manufacturing employment occurred in non-durable goods industries, mostly in food processing, paper products, and rubber and plastics.

The average workweek for nonfarm workers stood at 35.9 hours in August, down from 36 hours in July and 36.1 hours in June. The average workweek for factory workers was 40.3 hours, down from 40.4 hours in July and June.

OMB Delays Decision Bypassing Davis-Bacon

(Continued from Page 1)

the prevailing wage rate in regions where the repair work is done.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall had already ruled that the airplane engine repair contract is covered by the Service Contract Act.

But Lester A. Fettig, administrator of the procurement policy office, told the Dept. of Defense that contractors could pay the minimum wage to workers doing the engine repairs, holding that the Walsh-Healey Act applied to the case.

In a letter to OMB Director James T. McIntyre, Jr., Williams and Thompson said that the procurement policy office had exceeded its statutory authority since Marshall as Secretary of Labor holds the sole responsibility for determining coverage of the Service Contract Act.

"Mr. Fettig's action in this case appears to be in conflict with the statutory language and legislative history of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act," Williams and Thompson stressed.

"Moreover, since Congress has assigned exclusive responsibility for administering the Service Contract Act to the Secretary of Labor, the administrator's assertion of final decision-making authority in this case raises fundamental issues regarding the proper relationship between the Executive and Legislative Branches."

The letter also maintained that since Fettig has not been available to meet with Congress to discuss his decision before putting his order into effect on Sept. 1, he had not complied with provisions of the Procurement Policy Act.

In calling for a delay in the implementation of the order and a subsequent congressional study, Williams and Thompson said they have the concurrence of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, and Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Government Operations Committee.

Williams also said that "while the government should be hunting for bargains and looking for every possible way to cut inflation, a worker should receive a fair day's pay for a day's work.

"We have laws," Williams stressed, "to assure that workers are protected from substandard wages, and they should be adhered to."

Union witnesses had warned earlier in testifying before the House Labor subcommittee that the threatened move by the federal procurement office amounted to an administrative power grab and an attempt to sabotage workers' wage and union protections.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald further warned that if the procurement agency is allowed to assert authority over the Service Contract Act, it could use the same basis to challenge the administration of the civil rights, occupational safety and health, and environmental standards laws.

Recount Confirms Blaylock Election

Kenneth Blaylock's victory in the hotly-contested contest for the presidency of the American Federation of Government Employees has been confirmed by a recount of the ballots cast at the AFGE convention.

The recount showed that Blaylock won re-election by a vote of 109,914 to 106,665 for challenger Royal Sims.

Sims, AFGE District 3 vice president, had requested the recount during the post-convention session of the union's executive council. The second tally resulted in 500 additional votes going to Blaylock.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS visiting the United States under the auspices of the John J. McCloy Fund of the American Council on Germany are welcomed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. From left, Dieter Wagner of the international department of the German Trade Union Federation, Franz Euler of the Metal Workers, Ulrich Pagelsdorff of the Bank & Insurance Workers, Kirkland and David Klein, executive director of the McCloy Fund and of the American Council on Germany. Kirkland is a member of the council's board of directors.

Need for Radical Surgery Stressed To Cure Nation's Health Care Ills

Arlington, Tex.—Radical surgery is needed on the nation's health care financing and the organization and delivery of care, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told the American Risk & Insurance Association here.

But that operation won't be possible until Congress enacts a program of universal comprehensive national health insurance, Seidman stressed. And if it is determined that such a program should be implemented in stages, he said it should be phased in on a definite schedule enacted in a single statute by Congress.

Seidman pointed out that not only the labor movement, but also public opinion polls show that an overwhelming majority of Americans regard national health insurance as a vitally important issue.

Of major concern are the skyrocketing health care costs and who pays the bills, he said in noting that Americans last year spent $162 billion, or 8.8 percent of the gross national product, for health care.

"The forecast for 1979 is $204 billion, 25 percent higher in just two years," Seidman added. "By 1983, they are expected to be up another third—$320 billion—about double last year's level."

Seidman said it is the consumers who are paying these costs through health insurance premiums, taxes, out-of-pocket payments that include charges for uncovered services, deductibles and co-insurance when the services are rendered.

And after the payments are made, Seidman said, the big questions remain whether consumers are getting their money's worth and whether the cost burden is borne equitably.

"We in the AFL-CIO are particularly sensitive to the outrageous escalation of medical costs that has plagued this country for a long time," he asserted. "Union leaders are very tired of coming back to the negotiating table asking for more money to just maintain the same level of health benefits."

He said members of AFL-CIO unions must now work more than one month every year just to pay doctors, hospitals and other providers of health care without having any input on how the money is spent. Nor do employers of these workers have any say about the health care spending, he added.

Although health care expenses and hospital costs are the fastest rising component in the nation's cost-of-living index, Seidman emphasized that hospital workers and their unions cannot be blamed since their wages lag far behind those of other workers.

He cited a report of the Council on Wage & Price Stability co-authored by Prof. Martin Feldstein—"certainly no pro-labor economist"—showing that the increase in hospital wages accounted for only about one percentage point of the annual increase in daily hospital costs.

"So clearly we must look elsewhere for the main causes of the hospital cost explosion," Seidman said, suggesting that "it is what physicians do and what they don't do that is largely responsible."

He said the lack of concern for costs by the typical fee-for-service practitioner results in too many hospitalizations and too few preventive and out-patient services. A better alternative lies in pre-paid group practice plans that emphasize prevention and early diagnosis and treatment to forestall costly hospitalization and surgery, he observed.

Seidman said the development of a national health insurance program should be based on several key principles:

- A comprehensive single standard of benefits.
- Universal coverage.
- Built-in quality controls.
- Minimum administrative overhead cost.
- Equitable and progressive financing.
- Strong consumer representation.

He also cited the success of Canada's national health insurance program, which has stabilized costs at about 7 percent of the country's GNP and has shown an 84 percent approval rating in a recent public opinion poll.

Senate Action Scored As Stalling Cotton Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

fidence in the ability of the Labor Dept. to carry out its responsibility under the law."

Finley said he was saddened and shocked to see the Senate "knuckling under" to pressure from the powerful textile industry lobby and the influence of cotton-growing interests while ignoring deaths of textile workers who have succumbed to brown lung disease.

Employer groups had sought to stay the standard from taking effect Sept. 4, but their appeals were rejected by federal courts. Employer groups are also contesting the regulations in U.S. courts of appeal on the claims they are unreasonable and would be too costly to meet.

Labor is challenging the standard in the District of Columbia circuit on the ground that it would not effectively protect workers from brown lung disease. Joining in the challenge are the AFL-CIO, its Industrial Union Dept. and ACTWU.

The standard provides for graduated exposure limits in various segments of the industry while giving employers four years to install needed engineering controls.

It sets an exposure limit ranging from 200 micrograms of cotton dust per cubic meter of air in yarn manufacturing to 750 micrograms in slashing and weaving.

For three other industry sectors —cotton waste processing, cotton seed oil and warehousing — the standard calls for a 500-microgram limit. But there are no exposure limits for cotton ginning, the harvesting of cotton and the manufacture of garments from cotton fabric.

At OSHA hearings last year, unions had sought a 100-microgram limit while the federal safety agency was proposing an across-the-board 200-microgram limit. After a drawn-out struggle with White House economic advisers, the Labor Dept. issued a watered-down standard, union safety experts pointed out.

Meanwhile, OSHA has suspended application of the standard for some cotton waste processing operations as well as in the manufacture of mattresses, upholstered furniture and in automotive assembly plants. The safety agency took the action after two employer groups had requested a stay of the standard.

Henry Harrison Dies, Novelty Workers Officer

Chicago—Henry Harrison, a vice president of the Novelty Production Workers, died Sept. 3 following a heart attack.

Harrison, who was 54, began his trade union career as an organizer in 1957 for the then-Doll & Toy Workers. He was elected president of Brushmakers Local 20 the following year and to the international executive board in 1963.

Who Are the Culprits?

SINCE 1969, when Richard Nixon and his game planners deliberately established a set of policies designed to reduce the buying power of workers and to inflate profits and interest rates, wage earners have been under economic siege.

Over that 10-year period, workers have been hard pressed to keep their heads above water. With each bargaining cycle they have tried to catch up—to restore the losses of the cycle before; it has not been an easy task.

Government figures tell us that the average American worker with three dependents has 2 percent less buying power today, after all the wage increases and cost-of-living adjustments, than one year ago, and nearly 4 percent less than in 1972.

In the first half of this year, the price of food rose at an annual rate of 18 percent, fuel at 15 percent, health care at 8 percent and the cost of home ownership at 13 percent. Those four items—food, fuel, shelter and health care—are fundamental, inescapable necessities of life. It should be noted, too, that the prices of those four items are affected very little, if at all, by any wage factor.

It wasn't the demands of workers that sent those prices up, but it was those prices that forced workers in all industries to seek wage increases in order to put food on the table, a roof over their heads and to pay the doctor bill, the electric bill and the gas bill.

While workers were struggling to stay even, corporate profits rose 15 percent in 1977 and more than 14 percent during the first half of 1978.

SO WHO ARE the culprits and who are the victims in the march of inflation? Workers are not leading the inflation parade; they are tagging along at the rear. In the lead, like majorettes in front of a band, are the banks and big business.

It seems odd, then, that some in the Administration should seek to focus anti-inflation efforts on workers' paychecks, and not on profits and interest rates.

The unfair and unreasonable imposition of a 5.5 percent limit on pay increases for federal workers is one example. The tendency of the Council on Wage & Price Stability to give its blessings to every price increase proposed by industry and to lay its curse on every wage increase proposed by unions is another. . . .

We have pledged to support President Carter's anti-inflation efforts by every reasonable means. But it is clear to us that any anti-inflation program that zeroes in on collective bargaining, while making no attempt to bring down stratospheric interest rates and spiraling profits, would be not only unfair but unworkable, and not only unworkable but self-defeating.

The fact is that prices are the governing factor in wage negotiations. Price increases are the principal economic fact of life that govern the wage levels unions must seek. When any union sits down at the bargaining table, it must seek the wage that will enable workers to meet the price increases that have already taken place, and which workers have been absorbing since the last contract was signed.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in an address to the Stage Employees' convention, Aug. 30, 1978, Hollywood, Fla.

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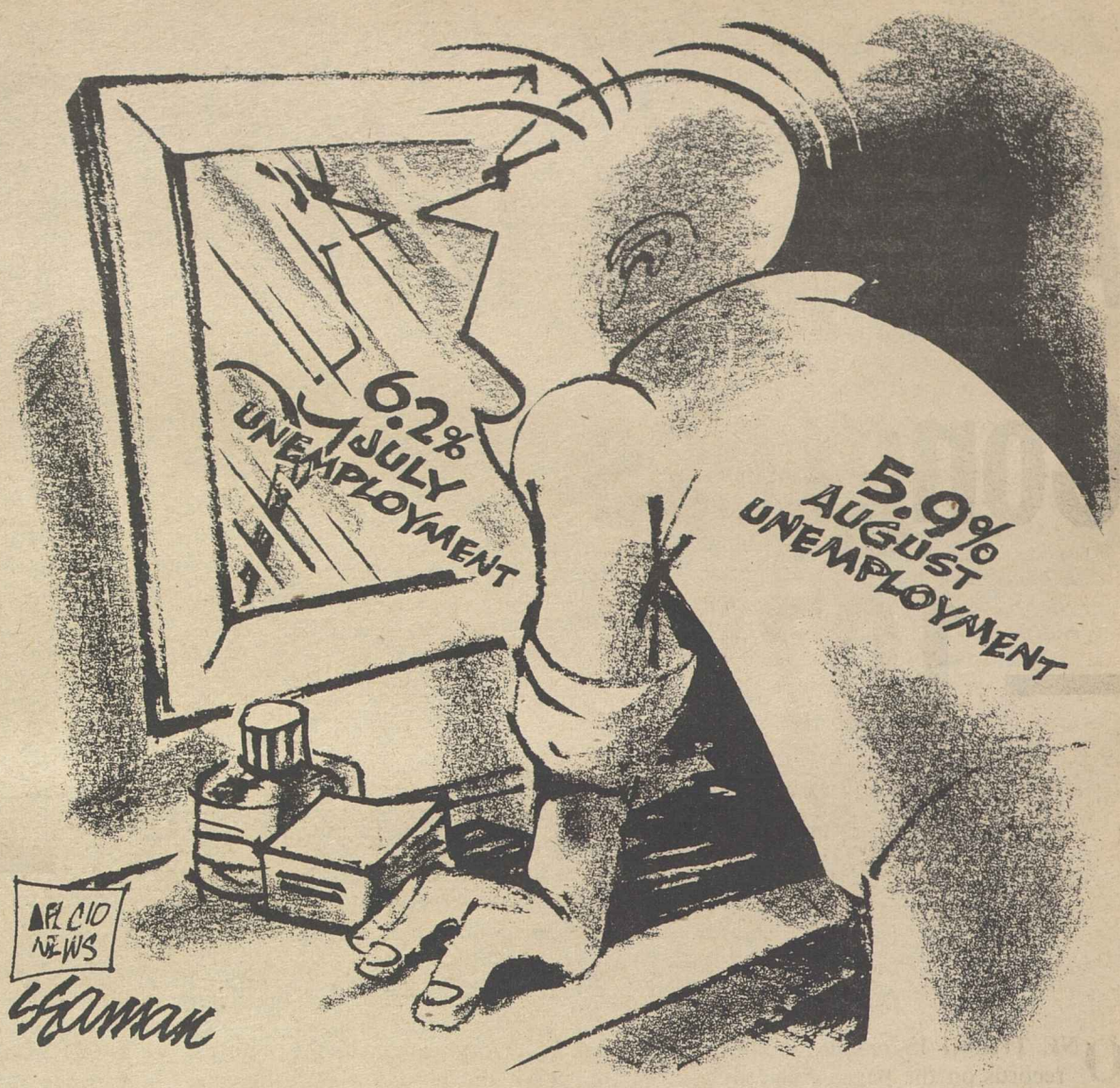

No Substitute for Printed Word:

Broadcast Media Fail to Fill New York City News Vacuum

By Gus Tyler

WHEN THE PRESSMEN in New York City went on strike, other media—radio and TV—were put to the test: Could they fill the vacuum with their newscasts?

The electronic media flunked the test.

New Yorkers were hungry for the printed word. They devoured papers from Long Island, especially Newsday; they read the Philadelphia Inquirer; they gobbled up papers printed in Passaic, Boston, Newark; they turned to the Christian Science Monitor and the Wall Street Journal; they greeted the appearance of quickie sheets, dreamed up for the occasion, called the City News, New York Daily Metro and the New York Daily Press.

On commuter trains and in offices, they exchanged bits and pieces of current information so that gossip became indistinguishable from gospel. The people in the Empire City were adrift in a sea of ignorance.

But, did it have to be that way?

New York has many TV and radio outlets. They have their 5 o'clock and their 11 o'clock and their other-o'clock news programs that pretend to be up-to-the-minute, with charming backgrounds and charismatic faces and resonant voices.

Yet, somehow, the airwaves failed to carry the information and insights. I asked a number of people why. Their answers tell us much about the present limits of the world's most popular media.

"Radio and TV only give you headlines," said a thoughtful gentleman. "They tell you nothing in depth. Every once in a while they will really inform you—as in the MacNeil-Lehrer Report (PBS-TV) or in Sixty Minutes (CBS-TV). Otherwise, it's all superficial. No third dimension."

Said a woman with many years of journalistic background, "The trouble with TV is that everything is of equal importance so that nothing is of importance. In a newspaper, you have page one, you have headlines, you have long stories and short stories. You can follow what interests you. On TV, a local murder is as important as a world war."

Said one very choosy lady, "You can't pick. In a paper I can turn to the section I want. I can skip what I don't want. I can go to the subject that interests me. On TV, all I can do is switch channels—from news to crime or sex or sports. But if I want to know what is happening here or there, or what goes on in the Middle East or China or in Washington, I don't have the choice."

Said a businessman, with some vehemence, "The trouble with TV is that they are just interested in the buck. They are afraid that if they start talking at some length about something that does not interest everybody they will lose a piece of the audience.

"And if that happens, their rating will fall and so will their income. So they handle news glibly, quickly, easily—just light enough to grab you and not long enough to lose you. So it's all sweet and no meat."

No doubt others will have other explanations of why radio and TV failed to do the job when the newspapers were not available. But whatever the explanation, the fact remains: there still is no substitute for the printed word.

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'Our People Know What Unions Mean'

I think it is legitimate to ask the right wing and their believers: How long do you think workers are going to continue to support an economic system in which major corporate lobbying groups plot the elimination of unions?

While attempting to make the right wing and their anti-union partners face the possible consequences of their efforts, I would also say that the American labor movement will survive their attacks. We will survive because a free labor movement and a democracy go hand in hand.

But just saying it will not make it so. Unfortunately, we are going to have to devote much time and effort to defeat this latest campaign against unions and all that we stand for and strive for. But defeat it we will. Our people know what their unions have meant to them and their families.

—Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. conference, Aug. 29, 1978.

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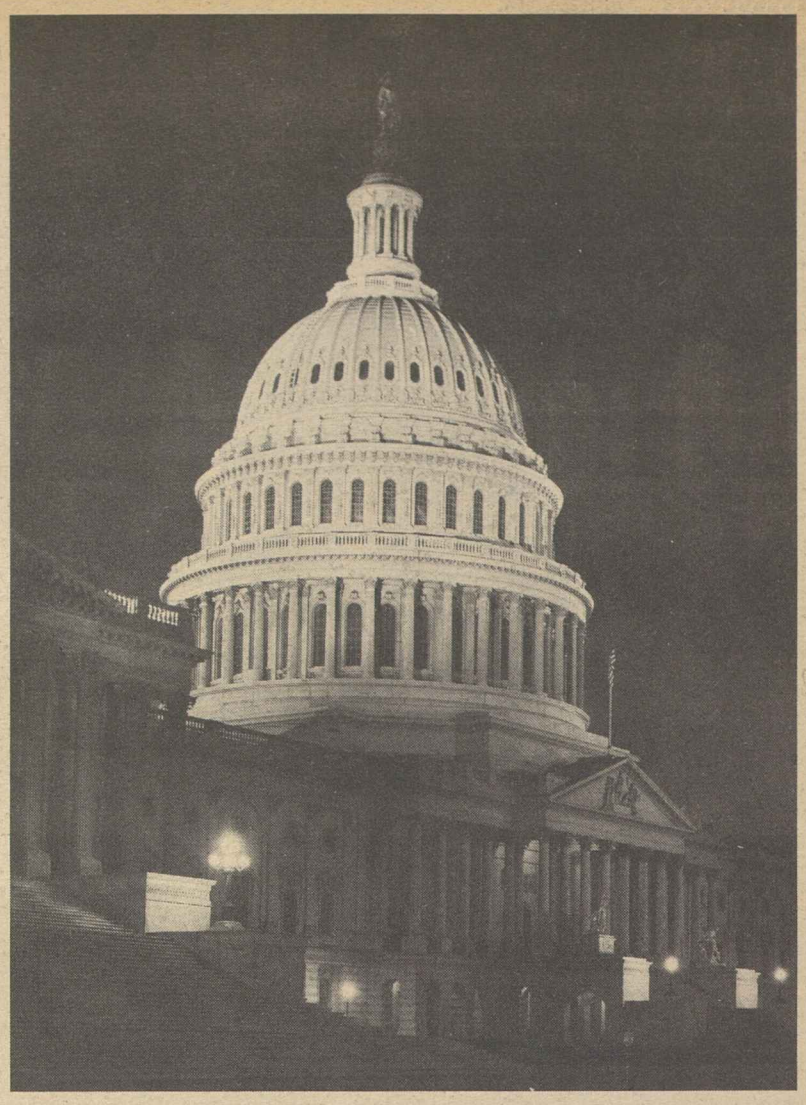
A Report On Congress —1978



By Andrew J. Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

ONE THING IS readily apparent from even a cursory glance at the voting records on the pages that follow: organized labor did not do as well in the 95th Congress as we hoped to do, and as we had a right to expect based on the positions taken by representatives and senators when they were campaigning for office.

Closer examination, however, reveals a breakdown in party discipline, particularly among members of the majority party, which weakened the role of the leadership. Even with a President in the White House from their party, the big loser in the 95th Congress was the Democratic Party. When issues came to a vote, the solemn promises in the Democratic platform proved hollow indeed.

Among the factors contributing to this, a major one must be the resurgence of the business lobby, backed by corporate millions and rooted in opposition to change. Business groups aped the time-tested lobbying techniques practiced for years by the labor movement and refined them even further with the advantage that always comes from superior financing.

IT IS ALWAYS EASIER to defend the status quo, as business did in this Congress, than it is to enact legislation designed to promote social change. But, while business largely confined its lobbying to negativism, it did it well. Gains were made in some areas by liberal forces—for example, the greatest minimum wage increase in history—but the battles were long and tough.

The central tactic used by business lobbyists was back-home contacts. For years the labor movement relied on this tactic as well, just as we did in the current Congress. The cold fact is, however, that business did it more often, with more people and with a zeal orchestrated by highly paid public relations consultants who made each fight appear to be a holy war that commanded the all-out support of businessmen from around the country.

Obviously, we in the labor movement must redouble our efforts to contact and work with representatives and senators in their home states. We must vividly demonstrate that labor cannot be taken for granted during congressional sessions, only to be courted during political elections.

WE MUST MAKE IT CLEAR to representatives and senators that the American labor movement is an issue-oriented movement. We do not practice the cult of personality, which is so prevalent today in the halls of Congress and so often mistaken for independence. A legislative body cannot function properly if it becomes a hydra, with too many inflated heads competing for media attention rather than acting on the people's business. And a legislative body cannot function at all if it frustrates the democratic principle of majority rule with archaic rules that permit a tyranny of the minority.

This year it is even easier than before to evaluate which representatives and senators are our friends and which are not. The key labor issues—the issues of greatest concern to the labor movement—are listed separately and tabulated separately. Other important social issues are also listed.

But trade unionists will look first to the "bread and butter" issues, because it is our success on these issues that determines our ability as a movement to lead the fight for social justice. Because trade unionists know that a labor movement weakened by bad labor legislation obviously would not be able to be the strong progressive force that it is today.

While we are disappointed at the overall results of the 95th Congress, we do not despair. We took no backward steps, in the labor law or anywhere else. But for a labor movement that believes the country should constantly be taking steps forward, holding our own is not good enough.

This special section carries labor's report card on the second session of the 95th Congress.

Congressmen have been judged on 20 key issues and Senators on 19—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The tables also include the cumulative voting record of each member since election to the House or Senate.

With the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and its importance to the labor movement and the nation. The issues marked with a √ are of major importance to the labor movement. These are the first 10 votes in the House and Senate. The total right and wrong votes on these labor issues for both 1977 and 1978 are given in the tables following the 10th vote for each House and Senate member.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in many cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

THE VOTING PERFORMANCES on the inside pages that follow record victories and disappointments for AFL-CIO legislative goals. A reading of these records demonstrates that there are some of each.

The greatest disappointment in this year's session of Congress, naturally, shows up in a run-through of the Senate votes to break the filibuster that stymied labor law reform. It was a case of "so near, and yet so far."

The disappointment in this outcome cannot be pinned wholly on those leaders of the filibuster who succeeded, through endless talk and wild misrepresentation about what the proposal would do, to keep the last two votes from swinging into the cloture column. It was not alone Orrin Hatch, Jake Garn, Richard Lugar and a few others who kept the cloture votes below the requisite number of 60.

After all, from them we would expect no less. They are dyed-in-the-wool anti-union spokesmen, have been throughout most of their public careers, and will remain so until they leave office.

THE REAL DISAPPOINTMENTS show up under the names of a cluster of senators who have been supported by working people in their campaigns for election and whose support working people had every reason to expect on such a vital measure as labor law reform.

Most of this group not once broke ranks with the filibusterers to vote to close off the debate so the measure could at least be put to the test on its merits alone.

It is performances just such as these that always pose a dilemma to labor's political programs and objectives. And it is a dilemma each member must resolve in his or her own way, because in most cases those COPE-endorsed senators who abandoned the working people on labor law reform have good-to-excellent voting records on issues of importance to workers and their families.

In most cases, as well, when the time comes for them to face re-election, and for House members who behaved similarly on labor law reform or other labor issues, the alternative to them is likely to be someone whose overall record would be far worse.

What to do in such circumstances? Again, that is a decision for labor endorsing bodies, and finally for each member, to make when the time comes.

WHATEVER THE DECISION on specific contests involving some of these legislators, COPE hopes union members will get out this coming November and vote in record numbers. In recent years, through the efforts of our national COPE program and of state and local COPEs and international union political activities, as well, we have come to a point where our members both register and vote in higher percentages than the electorate at large. We want to keep that momentum going.

In 1976, when 70 percent of the electorate at large was registered, 80 percent of union members were registered. While only slightly more than 54 percent of all eligible voters went to the polls that year, more than 65 percent of our members did. Certainly, as we have seen time after time, the old complaint "what does my vote mean, anyway" should have been effectively disposed of. One vote does count, and there are numerous elections to prove that point.

Only recently, in Cleveland, Ohio, an effort to recall the mayor fell short by just 236 votes out of 120,264 votes cast.

Does your vote count? You bet it does.

COPE urges you to vote in November and to use the records that follow as the best guide you can have on which to base your vote—for they show where your senators and representatives stand on the big issues that affect your welfare and your family's.

How Your Representatives Voted

	Job Safety 1	Buy and Build America 2	Humphrey-Hawkins (1) 3	Humphrey-Hawkins (2) 4	Public Service Jobs (1) 5	Public Service Jobs (2) 6	Davis-Bacon Wages 7	Firefighters' Workweek 8	Tax Cuts (1) 9	Tax Cuts (2) 10	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978 R	W	OPIC 11	Federal Budget (1) 12	Federal Budget (2) 13	Federal Budget (3) 14	Tuition Tax Credits 15	Consumer Agency 16	Lobbying Reform 17	Election Financing 18	Equal Rights Amendment 19	Foreign Aid Funds 20	Cumulative Voting Record R	W
ALABAMA																								
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	3	16	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	22	142
2. Dickinson (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	17	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	17	150
3. Nichols (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	38	111
4. Bevill (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	11	8	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	78	75
5. Flippo (D)	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	8	8	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	15	18
6. Buchanan (R)	R	R	A	A	W	R	R	R	W	W	11	7	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	39	126
7. Flowers (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	W	10	6	A	W	W	A	R	W	R	A	W	A	55	77
ALASKA																								
AL Young (R)	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	A	W	12	6	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	A	44	54
ARIZONA																								
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	0	18	A	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	21	196
2. Udall (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	15	3	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	136	20
3. Stump (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	4	38
4. Rudd (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	39
ARKANSAS																								
1. Alexander (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	W	10	9	A	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	R	76	53
2. Tucker (D)	A	A	A	A	R	W	W	A	R	R	11	4	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	26	8
3. Hammerschmidt(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	0	18	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	24	129
4. Thornton (D)	W	W	A	A	A	R	W	A	W	W	9	6	A	A	A	R	A	R	A	W	W	R	61	38
CALIFORNIA																								
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	16	1	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	186	13
2. Clausen (R)	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	5	13	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	38	133
3. Moss (D)	A	A	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	13	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	203	11
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	18	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	162	10
5. Burton, J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	80	7
6. Burton, P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	19	0	A	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	157	9
7. Miller (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A		77	9
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	120	11
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	96	8
10. Edwards (D)	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	164	13
11. Ryan (D)	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	12	6	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	82	22
12. McCloskey (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	8	11	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	61
13. Mineta (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	3	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	77	10
14. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	205	12
15. Sisk (D)	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	W	A	10	3	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	A	A	176	21
16. Panetta (D)	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	14	5	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	28	14
17. Krebs (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	15	5	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	70	19
18. Vacancy																								
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	86
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	0	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	120
21. Corman (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	171	14
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	96
23. Beilenson (D)	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	15	4	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	33	9
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	75	11
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	18	2	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	166	11
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	13	128
27. Dornan (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	40
28. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	17	0	R	A	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	78	6
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	17	1	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	163	7
30. Danielson (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	18	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	117	10
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	15	3	R	A	R	A	R	R	A	W	W	W	140	17
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	127	17
33. Clawson (R)	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	0	17	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	15	145
34. Hannaford (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	17	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	70	15
35. Lloyd (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	75	13
36. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	17	1	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	135	11
37. Pettis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	1	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	16	69
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	73	8
39. Wiggins (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	17	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	17	125
40. Badham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	6	34
41. Wilson, B. (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	16	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	40	177
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	W	R		15	4	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	160	14
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	16	88
COLORADO																								
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	84	27
2. Wirth (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	13	7	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	70	18
3. Evans (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W		10	8	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	132	35
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	1	17	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	18	84
5. Armstrong (R)	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	1	16	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10	97
CONNECTICUT																								
1. Cotter (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	13	5	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	110	17
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	71	10
3. Giaimo (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	15	5	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	158	31
4. McKinney (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	8	9	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	71	49
5. Sarasin (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	7	10	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	64	48
6. Moffett (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	16	3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	10
DELAWARE																								
AL Evans (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	3	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	10	31
FLORIDA																								
1. Sikes (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	4	14	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	80	144
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	5	14	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	56	113
3. Bennett (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	7	13	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	99	136
4. Chappell (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	16	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	44	95
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	81
6. Young (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	23	111
7. Gibbons (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	8	12	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	105	67
8. Ireland (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	2	16	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	10	29
9. Frey (R)	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	R	A	W	2	14	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	18	117
10. Bafalis (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	19	88
11. Rogers (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	6	14	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	85	136
12. Burke (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	26	122
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	17	3	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95	14
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	162	11
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	17	3	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	179	39
GEORGIA																								
1. Ginn (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	10	10	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	55	56
2. Mathis (D)	W	R	W	R	A	A	W	R	W	W	5	13	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	36	91
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	6	13	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	55	100
4. Levitas (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	11	9	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	47	42
5. Fowler (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	10	8	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	21	17
6. Flynt (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	41	160
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	81
8. Evans (D)	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	7	11	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	13	26
9. Jenkins (D)	W	W	W	R	A	A	A	W	W	W	2	13	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	9	28
10. Barnard (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	31
HAWAII																								
1. Heftel (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	12	7	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	28	12
2. Akaka (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	18	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	36	7
IDAHO																								
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	8	100
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	0	17	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	97
ILLINOIS																								
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	105	9
2. Murphy (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	16	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	111	15
3. Russo (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	16	4	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	69	18
4. Derwinski (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	3	17	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	25	171
5. Fary (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	68	6
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	16	73
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	92	8
8. Rostenkowski (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	15	5	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	177	18
9. Yates (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	16	4	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	205	17
10. Mikva (D)	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	16	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	102	14
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	18	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	156	12
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	0	18	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	11	122
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	18	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	30	148
14. Erlenborn (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	140
15. Corcoran (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	39
16. Anderson (R)	R	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	4	14	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	51	132
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	3	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	19	88
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	28	181
19. Railsback (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	5	14	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	58	90
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	16	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	30	157
21. Madigan (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	7	13	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	34	74
22. Shipley (D)	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	15	2	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	A	148	38
23. Price (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	226	5
24. Simon (D)	A	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	13	4	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	69	15
INDIANA																								
1. Benjamin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	18	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	37	6
2. Fithian (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	11	8	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	56	28
3. Brademas (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	15	3	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	187	11
4. Quayle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W		0	18	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	4	36
5. Hillis (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	9	11	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	50	75
6. Evans (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	12	7	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	53	30
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	132
8. Cornwell (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	12	8	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	25	18
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	11	9	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	115	54
10. Sharp (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	13	7	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	62	27
11. Jacobs (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	10	10	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	107	41

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

1. Job Safety

Each year right-wing conservatives in Congress attempt to destroy the landmark 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA), the nation's major industrial safety law. The House ringleader of this anti-worker campaign is Rep. Steven Symms (R-Ida.).

In 1978 Symms tried to slash $28.4 million in job safety funding from a labor-HEW appropriations bill. This would have seriously impaired effective enforcement of the law. Although the Symms amendment was initially approved, the House on a second vote on June 13 rejected it by a 184-216 vote.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

2. Buy and Build American

With hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs disappearing annually as a result of unregulated imports and unfair foreign trade competition, the AFL-CIO renewed labor's support for American preference provisions requiring that all taxpayer-financed federal programs utilize goods and services produced in the United States where available.

During debate on legislation to revise the existing law governing development of resources in the outer continental shelf, Rep. John Murphy (D-N.Y.) offered a "buy and build American" requirement mandating the use of American workers and domestically manufactured rigs, platforms and other materials to be used in off-shore production of oil and gas. Ignoring an unemployment rate in excess of 6 percent and the stimulative economic effect of this requirement, the House by a 201-208 vote on Feb. 2 rejected the Murphy amendment.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

3. Humphrey-Hawkins (1)

In the 95th Congress the AFL-CIO backed legislation introduced by the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) designed to make full employment the nation's top economic priority. Full employment would be accomplished primarily through private sector jobs brought about by coordinating fiscal, monetary and employment policies of the federal government to promote healthy, economic growth. The bill set an unemployment rate target of a modest 4 percent to be accomplished by 1983.

During consideration of the full employment bill, House Republicans tried to cripple it with weakening amendments. The most serious was an attempt by Rep. James Jeffords (R-Vt.) to gut the bill by equating a lowering of the inflation rate to 3 percent with the 4 percent unemployment goal in the bill. The amendment was rejected 198-223 on Mar. 9.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

4. Humphrey-Hawkins (2)

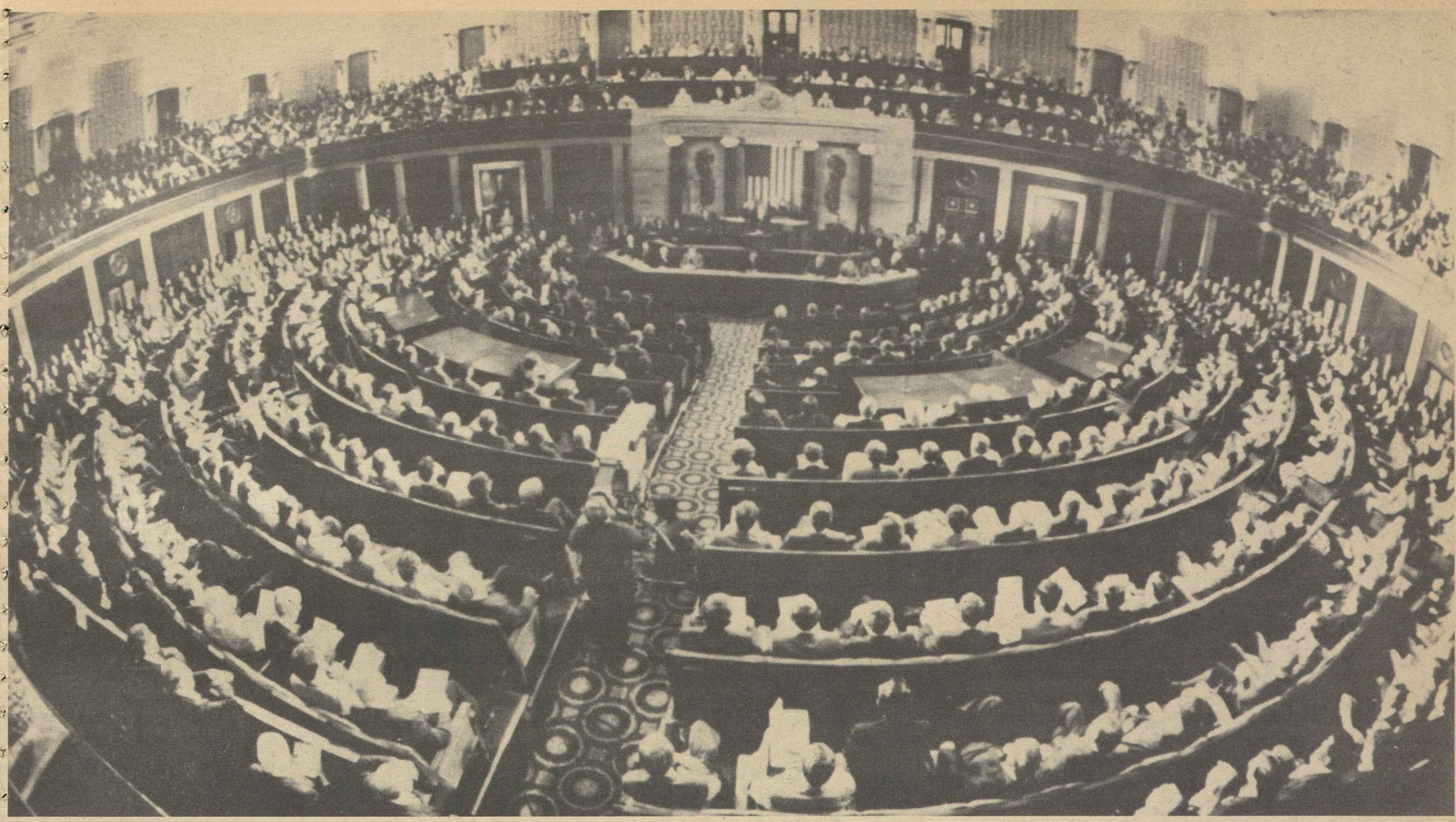
On Mar. 16 the House approved the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill 259-152.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

5. Public Service Jobs (1)

A major weapon against high unemployment is public service jobs funded under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA). During House debate on legislation authorizing refunding for CETA, the bill was substantially crippled. A major setback came when the House approved a provision by Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) to slash the amount of pay a CETA worker could earn on a public service job and to cut back the average CETA wages paid by local jurisdictions. This amendment would effectively remove from the program the ability of most high-wage urban areas to employ CETA workers on entry-level jobs. Despite AFL-CIO opposition, the House approved the Obey amendment by a 230-175 vote on Aug. 9.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.



	Job Safety	Buy and Build America	Humphrey-Hawkins (1)	Humphrey-Hawkins (2)	Public Service Jobs (1)	Public Service Jobs (2)	Davis-Bacon Wages	Firefighters' Workweek	Tax Cuts (1)	Tax Cuts (2)	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978		OPIC	Federal Budget (1)	Federal Budget (2)	Federal Budget (3)	Tuition Tax Credits	Consumer Agency	Lobbying Reform	Election Financing	Equal Rights Amendment	Foreign Aid Funds	Cumulative Voting Record	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	W	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	R	W
IOWA																								
1. Leach (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	12	31
2. Blouin (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	16	3	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	72	15
3. Grassley (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	74
4. Smith (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	13	6	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	169	25
5. Harkin (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	12	6	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	61	22
6. Bedell (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	10	10	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	56	32
KANSAS																								
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	18	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	17	121
2. Keys (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	13	7	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	67	21
3. Winn (R)	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	29	122
4. Glickman (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	12	8	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	25	18
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	R	A	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	32	143
KENTUCKY																								
1. Hubbard (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	14	6	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	R	51	36
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	15	5	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	163	62
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	12	7	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	93	40
4. Snyder (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	16	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	34	133
5. Carter (R)	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	5	15	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	53	112
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	12	8	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	75	36
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	17	2	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	210	20
LOUISIANA																								
1. Livingston (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	4	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	22
2. Boggs (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	13	5	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	79	27
3. Treen (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	18	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10	95
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	31	153
5. Huckaby (D)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	15	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	12	30
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	80
7. Breaux (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	4	13	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	43	61
8. Long (D)	W	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	12	7	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	90	66
MAINE																								
1. Emery (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6	14	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	41	47
2. Cohen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	15	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	56	53
MARYLAND																								
1. Bauman (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	92
2. Long (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	10	9	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	125	51
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	37	6
4. Holt (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17	92
5. Spellman (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	18	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	76	11
6. Byron (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	8	11	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	42	88
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	124	8
8. Steers (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	5	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	26	13
MASSACHUSETTS																								
1. Conte (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	13	7	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	121	81
2. Boland (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	16	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	205	21
3. Early (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	16	3	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	71	15
4. Drinan (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	117	16
5. Tsongas (D)	R	W	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	15	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	74	9
6. Harrington (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	A	121	16
7. Markey (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	35	8
8. O'Neill (D)	Speaker																						173	9
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	99	9
10. Heckler (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	4	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	106	45
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	189	12
12. Studds (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	100	11

6. Public Service Jobs (2)

A second assault on the CETA program came against the so-called countercyclical public service jobs for unemployed skilled and semi-skilled workers. Rep. James Jeffords (R-Vt.) offered an amendment to cut this program by a minimum of 100,000 jobs. Again, despite AFL-CIO opposition, the House approved the amendment by a 221-181 vote on Aug. 9.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

7. Davis-Bacon Wages

The 1931 Davis-Bacon Act requires the payment of prevailing wages on federally-financed projects to assure that construction workers are paid a fair and equitable wage rate. During House consideration of a housing authorization bill, anti-labor conservatives led by Rep. Thomas M. Hagedorn (R-Minn.) sought to weaken the Davis-Bacon Act provisions relating to this federal program. His amendment proposed that the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirement be waived on housing rehabilitation projects built by neighborhood-based, non-profit organizations. Opponents argued that such a waiver would result in lower pay for black and other minority construction workers. By a 173-218 vote on June 28, the House rejected the Hagedorn amendment.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

8. Federal Firefighters' Workweek

Despite standardization of the 40-hour workweek for most private and public employees, some 11,500 firefighters employed by the federal government work a 72-hour week. Although they are on the job 33 percent more hours each week than municipal firefighters, they receive less than 25 percent in additional pay.

The AFL-CIO supported legislation sponsored by Reps. Herbert E. Harris (D-Va.) and Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) to reduce the workweek to 56 hours and provide overtime pay for work in excess of 54 hours. The House passed this bill 241-129 on Apr. 12, but President Carter later vetoed the measure.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

9. Tax Cuts (1)

After rejecting most of the tax reforms proposed by the Carter Administration and supported by the AFL-CIO, the House Ways & Means Committee adopted a tax cut bill heavily weighted toward upper income taxpayers. The bill also would roll back previous progress in closing capital gains loopholes.

In an attempt to repair the damage, a liberal coalition attempted two key modifications in the bill during House floor deliberations. The first proposal was an amendment by Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) designed to provide some relief from rising social security taxes by allowing a 5 percent income tax credit for social security taxes paid. However, the proposed rule under which the House was to consider the bill precluded a vote on the Gephardt amendment. An effort by the AFL-CIO and other groups to amend the rule and allow debate on the Gephardt proposal failed 284-130 on Aug. 10.

For sustaining rule—Wrong.
Against sustaining rule—Right.

10. Tax Cuts (2)

A second effort came on an amendment by Reps. James Corman (D-Calif.) and Joseph Fisher (D-Va.) to tilt the overall tax benefits more toward low and middle income-wage earners, limit tax cuts for the rich and reduce capital gains relief. The House rejected the Corman-Fisher amendment on Aug. 10, 193-225.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

How Your Representatives Voted

	1 Job Safety	2 Buy and Build America	3 Humphrey-Hawkins (1)	4 Humphrey-Hawkins (2)	5 Public Service Jobs (1)	6 Public Service Jobs (2)	7 Davis-Bacon Wages	8 Firefighters' Workweek	9 Tax Cuts (1)	10 Tax Cuts (2)	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978 R	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978 W	11 OPIC	12 Federal Budget (1)	13 Federal Budget (2)	14 Federal Budget (3)	15 Tuition Tax Credits	16 Consumer Agency	17 Lobbying Reform	18 Election Financing	19 Equal Rights Amendment	20 Foreign Aid Funds	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W
MICHIGAN																								
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	A	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	140	15
2. Pursell (R)	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	9	10	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	20	19
3. Brown (R)	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	2	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	34	118
4. Stockman (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	16	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	6	31
5. Sawyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	1	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	7	32
6. Carr (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	15
7. Kildee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	39	4
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	2	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	75	14
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	1	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	25	122
10. Cederberg (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	2	16	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	20	198
11. Ruppe (R)	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	5	13	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	53	90
12. Bonior (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	39	4
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	14	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	185	10
14. Nedzi (D)	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	W	R	168	15
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	152	6
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	197	12
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	6
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	80	9
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	32	113
MINNESOTA																								
1. Quie (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	6	12	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	42	157
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	9	78
3. Frenzell (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	26	105
4. Vento (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	39	4
5. Fraser (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	16	2	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	146	14
6. Nolan (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	80	6
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	40
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	81	8
MISSISSIPPI																								
1. Whitten (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	8	12	W	R	W	R	W	A	A	W	R	W	63	165
2. Bowen (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6	14	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	38	72
3. Montgomery (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	16	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	19	133
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	0	19	W	A	A	W	A	W	A	R	W	A	21	79
5. Lott (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	16	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	23	84
MISSOURI																								
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	121	7
2. Young (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	36	7
3. Gephardt (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	16	4	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	31	12
4. Skelton (D)	A	R	W	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	11	6	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	26	13
5. Bolling (D)	R	W	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	16	1	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	205	8
6. Coleman (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	18	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	36
7. Taylor (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	18	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	12	96
8. Ichord (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	15	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	72	107
9. Volkmer (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	13	6	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	28	14
10. Burlison (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	15	5	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	111	36
MONTANA																								
1. Baucus (D)	R	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	14	5	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	68	20
2. Marlenee (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	3	14	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	9	31
NEBRASKA																								
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	18	W	A	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	20	110
2. Cavanaugh (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	4	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	29	13
3. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10	78
NEVADA																								
AL Santini (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	A	A	R	R	9	9	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	42	43
NEW HAMPSHIRE																								
1. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	67	22
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	38	136
New Jersey																								
1. Florio (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	16	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	75	12
2. Hughes (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	4	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	63	24
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	16	1	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	148	14
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	201	9
5. Fenwick (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	14	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	43	45
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	1	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	36	88
7. Maguire (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	17	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	74	13
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	118	15
9. Hollenbeck (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	6	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	27	14
10. Rodino (D)	A	W	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	16	1	R	A	A	R	A	R	W	A	R	A	212	11
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	16	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	167	13
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	3	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	88	19
13. Meyner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	16	1	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	75	8
14. LeFante (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	16	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	37	2
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	171	12
NEW MEXICO																								
1. Lujan (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	17	R	A	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	A	29	96
2. Runnels (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	17	W	A	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	31	86
NEW YORK																								
1. Pike (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10	9	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	136	55
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	77	16
3. Ambro (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	13	5	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	65	21
4. Lent (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	4	15	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	33	93
5. Wydler (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	4	14	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	54	121
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	15	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	143	23
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	180	13
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	17	2	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	169	12
9. Delaney (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	15	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	205	26
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	17	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	122	22
11. Scheuer (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	130	14
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	126	9
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	75	10
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	80	7
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	18	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	79	9
16. Holtzman (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	100	11
17. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	16	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	A	148	16
18. Green (R)	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	5	4	W	R	R	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	11	7
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	18	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	117	11
20. Weiss (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	37	5
21. Garcia (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	9	0	W	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	R	15	3
22. Bingham (D)	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	16	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	151	14
23. Caputo (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	12	7	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	A	23	16
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	18	1	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	108	16
25. Fish (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	9	10	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	62	79
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	3	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	78	30
27. McHugh (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	14	4	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	69	14
28. Stratton (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	13	6	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	158	34
29. Pattison (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	14	5	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	70	18
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	24	131
31. Mitchell (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	7	12	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	47	62
32. Hanley (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	14	6	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	149	21
33. Walsh (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	9	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	58	49
34. Horton (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	12	7	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	119	58
35. Conable (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	27	140
36. LaFalce (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	15	5	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	68	20
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	79	10
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	27	101
39. Lundine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	3	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	46	12
NORTH CAROLINA																								
1. Jones (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	9	11	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	55	101
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	16	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	32	165
3. Whitley (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	6	13	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	15	27
4. Andrews (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	9	11	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	43	60
5. Neal (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	6	14	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	40	47
6. Preyer (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	10	10	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	78	62
7. Rose (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	11	8	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	63	39
8. Hefner (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	14	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	36	51
9. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	9	99
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	13	165
11. Gudger (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	8	12	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	16	27
NORTH DAKOTA																								
AL Andrews (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	3	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	53	120
OHIO																								
1. Gradison (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	77	69
2. Luken (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	16	4	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	39	14
3. Whalen (R)	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	14	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	126	23
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	19	87
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	178
6. Harsha (R)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	5	13	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	37	147
7. Brown (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	27	127
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	76
9. Ashley (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	14	3	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	188	20
10. Miller (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	18	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	16	143
11. Stanton (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	14	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	54	113
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20	181
13. Pease (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	16	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	34	9

11. Overseas Private Investment Corporation

This taxpayer financed government agency insures private investment abroad against losses from political and other risks. The AFL-CIO has opposed continuation of OPIC because it encourages U.S. firms to invest in other countries, draining this country of much needed investment revenue and resulting in the loss of U.S. jobs and production capabilities. In late February, the House considered a one-year extension of OPIC. Despite a trade deficit approaching $30 billion and unemployment due to imports on the rise, the House approved the extension by a 191-165 margin on Feb. 23.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

12. Federal Budget (1)

During debate on the first budget resolution—the initial step in the congressional budget process determining overall federal spending targets—House fiscal conservatives sought wholesale, arbitrary cuts in federal spending. Such was the thrust of an amendment by Rep. Joseph Fisher (D-Va.) to cut the federal budget across the board by 2 percent. Because more than half of the federal budget consists of mandatory, uncontrollable spending for programs like social security, revenue sharing and interest on the public debt, this cut would have to be taken in its entirety from so-called discretionary programs—education, employment, job training, public works, health and defense. Thus $10 billion would have to be cut from these programs. The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the Fisher amendment which was beaten 195-203 on May 9.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

13. Federal Budget (2)

Rep. John Ashbrook (R-Ohio) offered an amendment to the first budget resolution to slash spending for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare by $3.1 billion. This cut would have drastically reduced spending for education, health, and programs for the elderly. The Ashbrook amendment was defeated 192-205 on May 10.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

14. Federal Budget (3)

During debate on the second budget resolution, which sets final federal spending ceilings, conservatives again tried to pass severe spending cuts. The key vote came on a proposal by Rep. Marjorie Holt (R-Md.) to cut taxes by an additional $10 billion and also reduce federal spending by the same $10 billion. Her proposed spending cut called for across-the-board slashes which would have required the heaviest cutbacks in social programs and defense. This amendment represented a major Republican effort to push through the first step of the inequitable and lopsided Kemp-Roth tax-cut bill that would drain the federal treasury of $30 billion in revenues over three years. The bulk of the tax savings would go to corporations and the rich. By a narrow 201-206 vote on Aug. 16, the Holt amendment was rejected.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

15. Tuition Tax Credits

Organized labor has long been in the forefront of federal, state, and local efforts to provide for free public education for all. For that reason the AFL-CIO strongly opposed in 1978 proposals allowing for a tuition tax credit for families who choose to send their children to private schools. Tuition tax credits would benefit mostly higher income persons and cost the federal treasury several billion dollars in revenue. This revenue loss would eventually be taken out of the total education budget, thus seriously impairing federal aid to the nation's public school system.

During debate on legislation to provide tuition tax credits for college education expenses, Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio) offered an amendment to permit tax credits for private elementary and secondary education costs. The estimated revenue loss from the Vanik amendment would be $895 million by 1981. Despite labor's opposition, the Vanik proposal won House approval 209-194 on June 1.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

How Your Representatives Voted

	1 Job Safety	2 Buy and Build America	3 Humphrey-Hawkins (1)	4 Humphrey-Hawkins (2)	5 Public Service Jobs (1)	6 Public Service Jobs (2)	7 Davis-Bacon Wages	8 Firefighters' Workweek	9 Tax Cuts (1)	10 Tax Cuts (2)	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978 R	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978 W	11 OPIC	12 Federal Budget (1)	13 Federal Budget (2)	14 Federal Budget (3)	15 Tuition Tax Credits	16 Consumer Agency	17 Lobbying Reform	18 Election Financing	19 Equal Rights Amendment	20 Foreign Aid Funds	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	114	14
15. Wylie (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	4	15	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	32	122
16. Regula (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	14	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	36	76
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	18	169
18. Applegate (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	16	4	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	32	11
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	125	5
20. Oakar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	0	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	39	3
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	0	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	122	8
22. Vanik (D)	A	W	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	13	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	184	18
23. Mottl (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	15	4	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	60	26
OKLAHOMA																								
1. Jones (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	16	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	43	62
2. Risenhoover (D)	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	9	10	R	A	A	A	R	W	A	W	A	A	51	30
3. Watkins (D)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	10	9	R	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	R	W	11	39
4. Steed (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	14	5	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	145	79
5. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	19	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	38
6. English (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	R	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	23	65
OREGON																								
1. AuCoin (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	13	6	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	60	25
2. Ullman (D)	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	8	8	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	159	49
3. Duncan (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	12	6	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	76	29
4. Weaver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	19	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	75	9
PENNSYLVANIA																								
1. Myers, M. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	18	1	R	A	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	34	6
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	18	1	A	A	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	190	8
3. Lederer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	18	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	36	5
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	146	6
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	3	16	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	16	70
6. Yatron (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	16	4	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	117	23
7. Edgar (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	2	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	76	10
8. Kostmayer (D)	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	16	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	35	7
9. Shuster (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	15	95
10. McDade (R)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	15	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	118	60
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	1	W	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	203	21
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	16	3	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	82	14
13. Coughlin (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	4	16	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	47	95
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	18	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	183	15
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	0	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	157	16
16. Walker (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	8	34
17. Ertel (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	12	7	R	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	28	12
18. Walgren (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	3	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	34	7
19. Goodling (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	18	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	20	65
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	124	11
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	12	2	A	A	A	R	A	A	R	W	W	W	163	16
22. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	18	2	R	A	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	34	7
23. Ammerman (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	16	4	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	34	9
24. Marks (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	13	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	27	16
25. Myers, G. (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	14	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	31	58
RHODE ISLAND																								
1. St Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	17	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	168	16
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	79	9
SOUTH CAROLINA																								
1. Davis (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	13	5	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	78	45
2. Spence (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	23	108
3. Derrick (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	10	8	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	47	38
4. Mann (D)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	15	W	A	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	22	116
5. Holland (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	9	7	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	41	36
6. Jenrette (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	14	6	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	58	27
SOUTH DAKOTA																								
1. Pressler (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	5	14	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	R	R	40	46
2. Abdnor (R)	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	1	16	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	21	85
TENNESSEE																								
1. Quillen (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	4	15	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	21	150
2. Duncan (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	18	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	28	144
3. Lloyd (D)	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	10	9	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	52	36
4. Gore (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	14	6	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	32	11
5. Vacancy																								
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	0	18	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10	91
7. Jones (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	9	9	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	78	56
8. Ford (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	3	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	79	10
TEXAS																								
1. Hall (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	17	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	9	39
2. Wilson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	W	R	13	5	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	74	28
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	11	134
4. Roberts (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	15	A	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	56	122
5. Mattox (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	15	4	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	30	12
6. Teague (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	2	14	W	R	A	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	53	158
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	126
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	18	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	143	11
9. Brooks (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	12	8	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	169	51
10. Pickle (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	7	12	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	90	80
11. Poage (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	3	14	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	70	140
12. Wright (D)	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	16	2	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	156	50
13. Hightower (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	8	12	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	29	59
14. Young (D)	A	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	W	W	8	5	A	R	W	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	134	61
15. de la Garza (D)	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	8	11	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	89	72
16. White (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	5	15	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	70	100
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	34	195
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	16	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	94	12
19. Mahon (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	17	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	71	156
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	169	14
21. Krueger (D)	W	A	W	W	A	R	A	R	W	W	7	9	A	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	36	46
22. Gammage (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	11	9	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	19	23
23. Kazen (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	8	12	A	W	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	89	75
24. Milford (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	2	16	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	A	18	80
UTAH																								
1. McKay (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	8	11	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	78	45
2. Marriott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	19	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6	37
VERMONT																								
AL Jeffords (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	8	11	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	41	45
VIRGINIA																								
1. Trible (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	7	35
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	16	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	25	116
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	14	157
4. Daniel, R. (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	17	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	12	96
5. Daniel, W. (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	13	131
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	7	99
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	20	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	12	121
8. Harris (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	73	16
9. Wampler (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	18	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	30	134
10. Fisher (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	13	7	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	66	22
WASHINGTON																								
1. Pritchard (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	13	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	48	60
2. Meeds (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	18	1	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	158	7
3. Bonker (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	W	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	70	13
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	15	5	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	109	17
5. Foley (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	16	4	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	141	25
6. Dicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	18	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	37	4
7. Cunningham (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	4	14	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10	26
WEST VIRGINIA																								
1. Mollahan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	16	4	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	124	20
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	17	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	215	16
3. Slack (D)	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	13	6	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	156	43
4. Rahall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	16	3	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	33	9
WISCONSIN																								
1. Aspin (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	15	4	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	108	20
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	180	21
3. Baldus (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	16	3	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71	14
4. Zablocki (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	16	3	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	220	14
5. Reuss (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	206	14
6. Steiger (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	4	14	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	37	118
7. Obey (D	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	15	5	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	118	24
8. Cornell (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	74	15
9. Kasten (R)	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	W	3	15	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	16	69
WYOMING																								
AL Roncalio (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	17	2	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	A	106	31

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

16. Consumer Agency

In 1978 the AFL-CIO renewed its decade-long fight to win establishment of an Office of Consumer Representation to give consumers an effective voice in the often complex federal policy-making process. The consumer office would also perform a number of other services, consolidating some 26 consumer functions of various government agencies into one centralized consumer agency.

Despite the strong support of President Carter and a broad coalition of labor, consumer, farm, and other groups, the House by a 189-227 vote on Feb. 8 killed the consumer agency legislation.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

17. Lobbying Reform

The existing law that regulates congressional lobbying is so riddled with loopholes that the public and Congress are unable to determine how special interest groups work for or against legislation. A major flaw is that groups such as the National Right to Work committee, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other organizations that stimulate so-called grass roots lobbying through mailings to Congress fail to report such activities.

During House debate on labor-backed lobbying reform legislation, the AFL-CIO supported an amendment by Rep. Walter Flowers (D-Ala.) to require that registered lobbying organizations fully disclose mass mailing efforts and similiar solicitations. The House approved this amendment 245-161 on Apr. 19.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

18. Election Financing

Federal election financing now is provided only for presidential candidates. The AFL-CIO supports legislation to extend public financing to congressional elections as well. An effort to allow for consideration of a public financing amendment was made during House deliberations on a bill authorizing funds for the Federal Election Commission, but was defeated on a procedural vote sustaining the limited rule by a 213-196 vote on July 19.

For sustaining rule—Wrong.
Against sustaining rule—Right.

19. Equal Rights Amendment

In 1972 Congress overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment prohibiting discrimination based on sex. Such an amendment requires ratification by three-fourths—38—of the states. With 35 states having approved ERA and a March 1979 ratification deadline approaching, the AFL-CIO threw its support behind House legislation to extend the deadline for an additional seven years. The legislation was vociferously opposed by right-wing conservatives.

The extension bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee allowed an additional 39 months for state approval. The key vote came on an amendment by Rep. Thomas F. Railsback (R-Ill.) allowing states to rescind their previous approval of ERA. Labor opposed the amendment as potentially destructive of the constitutional process of ratification. The proposal was defeated 196-227 on Aug. 15.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

20. Foreign Aid Funds

The Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association are two principal foreign aid lending institutions that provide long-term economic improvement loans to less-developed nations and finance various large-scale projects helping low-income workers in these countries. During House debate on foreign aid appropriations legislation, Rep. Clarence Long (D-Md.) sought to cut funds for these two banks by an additional 30 percent on top of the 17 percent already cut from President Carter's budget recommendation. To head off this drastic cut, Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) offered a substitute amendment for a 2 percent reduction. The House approved the substitute 241-153 on Aug. 14.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

Labor's Stand on Major 1978 Senate Issues

1. Labor Law Reform (1)

A filibuster by anti-labor, right-wing senators backed by the National Right to Work Committee and the lobbies of every major business interest succeeded in blocking Senate consideration of the House-passed Labor Law Reform bill. The legislation was designed to better protect workers' rights to seek union representation by expediting the administration and procedures of the National Labor Relations Act and by strengthening penalties against labor law violators. Supported by the Carter Administration, this package of reforms represented the most important revision of labor law since the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935.

Under the rules of the Senate unlimited debate—filibuster—can continue until 60 senators vote to limit debate by adopting cloture.

The leadership and floor managers of the bill allowed three weeks of filibuster—to satisfy the concerns of senators for "adequate" debate—and then set in motion a series of cloture votes to gradually build strength to curb debate. The attempts eventually failed by the narrowest of margins from realizing the necessary 60 votes.

The first vote came on June 7, failing, as expected, by 42-47.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

2. Labor Law Reform (2)

A second cloture move was rejected by a 49-41 vote on June 8.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

3. Labor Law Reform (3)

A third key vote on Labor Law Reform also came on June 8 when the anti-labor conservative opponents of the bill tried to kill it by recommitting it to the Human Resources Committee. The motion to recommit, made by Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), was shelved on a tabling motion by Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), approved by a 51-37 vote.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

4. Labor Law Reform (4)

The third cloture attempt failed by 54-43 on June 13.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

5. Labor Law Reform (5)

Another cloture effort to cut off the filibuster against the labor law reform bill failed by 58-41 on June 14.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

6. Labor Law Reform (6)

A fifth cloture motion again failed to achieve the 60 votes necessary to end to the filibuster. The cloture motion was defeated by a 58-39 vote on June 15. Following this, a sixth, meaningless cloture vote also failed on June 16 and the bill was then recommitted to the Human Resources Committee for modification and discussions to obtain the additional votes necessary for cloture.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

7. Job Safety

A yearly target of the right wing in Congress has been the landmark Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA) enacted in 1970 to promote safety and protect American workers at their job site.

The 1978 assault on OSHA came during Senate debate on a small business authorization bill. Sen. Dewey Bartlett (R-Okla.) offered an amendment to exempt from the job safety law work sites of 10 or fewer employees in an occupational category where the job related injury-illness rate is less than 7 per 100 full time workers based on an existing annual government survey. That survey is widely regarded as defective because it is based on insufficient and outdated information and thus cannot properly evaluate job-related illness rates. The effect of the Bartlett amendment would be to exempt an estimated 10.5 million workers from job safety protections. An effort by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) to table and thus kill the Bartlett amendment was rejected by the Senate on a 42-51 vote on Aug. 2.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

8. Worker Protections

Legislation reducing federal regulation of the airline industry contained important worker safeguards. The bill authorized the establishment of a program compensating airline employees suffering job losses or salary cuts as a result of airline deregulation. During debate on the bill, Sen. Edward Zorinsky (D-Neb.) attempted to remove these protections by replacing them with much weaker provisions. Zorinsky's amendment was beaten by a 43-48 vote on Apr. 19.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

9. Federal Workers' Wages

For the last decade consecutive Democratic and Republican administrations have made federal workers a primary target of inflation-fighting efforts. In 1978 the Senate Appropriations Committee reported a Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill that mandates a 5.5 percent pay cap on the catch-up wage increases of federal blue collar workers. This arbitrary action came long before the Federal Pay Panel, which by law makes pay recommendations to the President on comparability rates for government workers, had made its findings.

During debate on the appropriations bill, Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) tried to delete the pay cap. His amendment was defeated, however, by a 21-69 vote on June 27.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

10. Education

Skyrocketing tuition costs have made it impossible for many middle income American families to afford a college education for their children. To help partially alleviate this financial burden, the Carter Administration proposed legislation sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) providing educational cash grants to families with incomes up to $25,000. The bill also expands access to interest-subsidized educational loans for all families. Backed by labor, this educational assistance program was approved by a 68-28 margin on Aug. 16.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

11. Energy

The AFL-CIO supports establishment of a government corporation to construct prototype and new energy facilities to serve as a cost yardstick for energy development as well as to determine the feasibility of national long-term commitments to new energy sources.

Sen. Clifford Hansen (R-Wyo.) tried to strike a provision allowing formation of federally-owned testing facilities to direct and develop the oil shale demonstration project. Hansen offered his amendment to an energy bill authorizing funds to finance extraction of oil from shale rock. His amendment was defeated by a 34-51 vote on June 27.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

12. Housing (1)

Low and middle income families have been hardest hit by the spiraling of housing costs with many now spending 25-50 percent of their income for this necessity. As a result, increasing numbers of families cannot afford to buy their own home.

To help blunt climbing housing prices, 1978 legislation included increased funding for various federally subsidized housing and rental programs. During floor debate, Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) sought to cut the authorization level by some $626 million. This called for reducing the number of new low-income rental units by over 100,000 while slashing subsidies for public housing operations and rental relief for the poor in private housing. Despite AFL-CIO opposition, the Chiles amendment was approved by a 60-21 vote on July 19.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

13. Housing (2)

During debate on 1979 housing appropriations which included environmental construction and research funding for other agencies, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) proposed cutting $810 million from the bill. This would reduce by $24 million contract authority for public housing, $20 million from urban development programs, $250 million from water pollution control construction grants and $15 million from science and space research programs. By a 45-42 vote on Aug. 7 the Senate approved the Proxmire amendment.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

14. Consumer Cooperatives

The AFL-CIO backed legislation in the 95th Congress to establish a consumer cooperative bank to provide funds to encourage the development of non-profit cooperatives that provide goods and services to consumers at low cost. During debate on the bill conservatives led by Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.) offered a crippling substitute bill to allow only for a two-year pilot project. The Senate rejected the substitute 35-59 on July 13.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

15. Tuition Tax Credits

Organized labor historically has been in the forefront of federal, state and local efforts to provide for free public education for all. In keeping with this position, the AFL-CIO strongly opposed in 1978 proposals to provide for a tuition tax credit for families who choose to send their children to private schools. Tuition tax credits for private elementary and secondary school expenses would benefit mostly higher income persons and cost the federal treasury an estimated $1.2 billion in the first year. This revenue drain would eventually be taken out of the total education budget, thus seriously impairing federal aid to the nation's public school system.

During debate on legislation to provide tuition tax credits for elementary, secondary, and college education, Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) sponsored a labor-backed amendment to strike the tax credits for elementary and secondary schools. The Senate approved this amendment by a 56-41 vote on Aug. 15.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

16. Panama Canal Treaties

After thirteen years of negotiations between the U.S. government and Panama, the Carter Administration sent to the Senate a new Panama Canal Treaty that gives control of the Canal Zone to the Panamanian government by the year 2000. The AFL-CIO endorsed this agreement, expressing satisfaction that U.S. citizens employed at the Canal Zone would be protected and compensated and that the treaty adequately safeguards the defense, operation, and permanent neutrality of the Canal Zone.

An intense right-wing campaign was launched against ratification of the new agreement which contained two treaties—one guaranteeing the Canal Zone's permanent neutrality and the second turning the Zone over to Panama. Both treaties were ratified by identical 68-32 votes on Mar. 16 and Apr. 19. A two-thirds majority approving the treaties was required.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

17. Mid-East Jet Sale

On another controversial foreign affairs issue, President Carter proposed to sell fighter planes to Israel, Saudia Arabia and Egypt. The AFL-CIO objected to the sale of these planes to the Arab countries because the agreement contained insufficient guarantees that these sophisticated weapons would not be used in an attack on Israel.

On May 15 the Senate rejected a resolution of disapproval blocking the sale of jets to the Arab nations by a 44-54 vote.

For disapproval—Right.
Against disapproval—Wrong.

18. Visas for Foreign Visitors

A 1977 amendment by Sen. George McGovern (D-S. Dak.) lifted State Dept. restrictions on the issuance of entry visas to Communists in the name of encouraging the United States and other signatories to the Helsinki agreement to comply with its human rights provisions. As a result, however, Soviet agents have come to the United States as "trade union" representatives, despite the fact that Soviet "unions" are not genuine worker organizations but instrumentalities of the Soviet state designed to enforce labor discipline. The McGovern Amendment has also permitted entry to members of the terrorist Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the McGovern Amendment and urged its repeal in 1978.

During debate on a foreign military assistance bill, Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) offered an amendment to delete the McGovern proviso from existing law. An effort by McGovern to table the Baker amendment was rejected by a 42-50 vote on July 26.

For tabling—Wrong. Against tabling—Right.

19. D.C. Representation in Congress

A constitutional amendment to allow full congressional voting representation for the nation's capital was approved by Congress in 1978. Backed by labor, civil rights and other groups, the amendment would grant Washington, D.C., two senators and voting members of the House of Representatives. D.C. now has a non-voting House delegate.

The constitutional amendment was approved by a 67-32 vote on Aug. 22—exceeding the two-thirds majority required for Senate ratification. Senate approval of the House-passed measure completed the congressional ratification process. Approval by three-fourths (38) of the states by 1985 is required before the amendment is added to the Constitution.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

How Your Senators Voted

	Labor Law Reform (1)	Labor Law Reform (2)	Labor Law Reform (3)	Labor Law Reform (4)	Labor Law Reform (5)	Labor Law Reform (6)	Job Safety	Worker Protections	Federal Workers' Wages	Education	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978		Energy	Housing (1)	Housing (2)	Consumer Cooperatives	Tuition Tax Credits	Panama Canal Treaties	Mid-East Jet Sale	Visas for Foreign Visitors	D.C. Vote in Congress	Cumulative Voting Record	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	W	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	R	W
ALABAMA																							
Allen (D)	*	*	*	W	W	W	W	*	R	R	2	4	W	W	R	W	W	*	R	A	W	4	9
Sparkman (D)	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	11	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	108	101
ALASKA																							
Gravel (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	10	2	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	87	21
Stevens (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	7	7	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	69	51
ARIZONA																							
DeConcini (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	7	8	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	22	14
Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	0	14	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	15	147
ARKANSAS																							
Bumpers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	4	10	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	40	34
Hodges (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	1	9	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	4	15
CALIFORNIA																							
Cranston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	13	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	118	12
Hayakawa (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	0	14	A	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	6	31
COLORADO																							
Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	12	3	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	63	16
Haskell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	W	11	2	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	71	23
CONNECTICUT																							
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	12	1	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	145	22
Weicker (R)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	A	10	2	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	70	40
DELAWARE																							
Biden (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	11	3	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	69	24
Roth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	20	100
FLORIDA																							
Chiles (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	14	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	52	68
Stone (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	4	10	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	41	39
GEORGIA																							
Nunn (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	14	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	38	63
Talmadge (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	1	14	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	68	127
HAWAII																							
Inouye (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	10	0	A	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	129	16
Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	34	5
IDAHO																							
Church (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	10	4	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	150	32
McClure (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	13	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	12	85
ILLINOIS																							
Percy (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	6	8	W	W	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	82	43
Stevenson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	10	5	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	95	25
INDIANA																							
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	14	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	139	11
Lugar (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	4	35
IOWA																							
Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	88	12
Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	67	8
KANSAS																							
Dole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	2	13	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	21	102
Pearson (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	7	6	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	R	62	99
KENTUCKY																							
Ford (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	11	3	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	57	22
Huddleston (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	12	3	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	72	26
LOUISIANA																							
Johnston (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	2	10	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	34	55
Long (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	4	9	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	99	101
MAINE																							
Hathaway (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	82	21
Muskie (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	11	2	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	150	28
MARYLAND																							
Mathias (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	97	32
Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	36	1
MASSACHUSETTS																							
Brooke (R)	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	12	0	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	117	20
Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	148	14
MICHIGAN																							
Griffin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	2	10	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	39	96
Riegle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	34	3
MINNESOTA																							
Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	13	0	A	A	A	A	W	R	R	A	R	27	4
Humphrey (D)	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	6	1	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	A	R	11	2
MISSISSIPPI																							
Eastland (D)	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	0	10	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	38	159
Stennis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	0	13	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	45	164
MISSOURI																							
Danforth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	2	13	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	12	27
Eagleton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	108	20
MONTANA																							
Melcher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	28	10
Hatfield (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	8	1	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	13	4
NEBRASKA																							
Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	13	A	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	13	189
Zorinsky (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	11	28

	Labor Law Reform (1)	Labor Law Reform (2)	Labor Law Reform (3)	Labor Law Reform (4)	Labor Law Reform (5)	Labor Law Reform (6)	Job Safety	Worker Protections	Federal Workers' Wages	Education	Total Labor Votes 1977-1978		Energy	Housing (1)	Housing (2)	Consumer Cooperatives	Tuition Tax Credits	Panama Canal Treaties	Mid-East Jet Sale	Visas for Foreign Visitors	D.C. Vote in Congress	Cumulative Voting Record	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	W	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	R	W
NEVADA																							
Cannon (D)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	4	9	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	117	62
Laxalt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	1	13	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	11	61
NEW HAMPSHIRE																							
Durkin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	61	6
McIntyre (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	9	5	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	130	28
NEW JERSEY																							
Case (R)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	13	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	180	31
Williams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	178	14
NEW MEXICO																							
Domenici (R)	W	A	A	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	3	9	R	W	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	26	69
Schmitt (R)	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	2	11	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	6	30
NEW YORK																							
Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	185	30
Moynihan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	14	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	32	5
NORTH CAROLINA																							
Helms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	12	87
Morgan (D)	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	1	12	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	28	46
NORTH DAKOTA																							
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	13	2	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	151	28
Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	13	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	47	161
OHIO																							
Glenn (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	13	2	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	58	18
Metzenbaum (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	43	6
OKLAHOMA																							
Bartlett (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	13	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	11	84
Bellmon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	27	101
OREGON																							
Hatfield (R)	R	A	A	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	6	5	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	58
Packwood (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	W	8	4	W	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	61	67
PENNSYLVANIA																							
Heinz (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	4	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	27	11
Schweiker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	12	3	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	109	25
RHODE ISLAND																							
Chafee (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	11	4	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	20	17
Pell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	158	16
SOUTH CAROLINA																							
Hollings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	11	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	73	68
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	1	13	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	27	183
SOUTH DAKOTA																							
Abourezk (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	A	10	1	A	A	A	R	R	R	W	A	R	70	14
McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	11	0	A	A	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	128	17
TENNESSEE																							
Baker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	3	11	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	36	96
Sasser (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	11	2	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	30	7
TEXAS																							
Bentsen (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	12	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	57	62
Tower (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	16	151
UTAH																							
Garn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	10	68
Hatch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	14	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	32
VERMONT																							
Leahy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	13	2	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	63	17
Stafford (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	10	5	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	80	34
VIRGINIA																							
Byrd (Ind.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	19	135
Scott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	13	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	15	81
WASHINGTON																							
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	14	1	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	200	10
Magnuson (D)	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	0	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	196	16
WEST VIRGINIA																							
Byrd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	13	2	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	133	71
Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	12	3	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	142	47
WISCONSIN																							
Nelson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	144	25
Proxmire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	13	2	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	160	43
WYOMING																							
Hansen (R)	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	12	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	14	130
Wallop (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	13	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	6	33

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

Votes by senators while members of the House are not included in this record.

REGISTER

& VOTE

Your vote is the 1 that counts.

Economists' Excuses:

Women Can't Be Scapegoats For Nation's High Joblessness

By Bayard Rustin

WHEN I WAS A YOUNG CHILD in elementary school, I had a classmate blessed with an amazing talent. No matter what the predicament, he managed to create a host of highly imaginative excuses. If he arrived late, as he frequently did, he blamed the weather, the roads, and even his poor mother who allegedly overslept. Because of his growing addiction to excuses, he soon scorned any attempt to analyze problems in a rational and mature way. Excuses, then, soon became easy—though dangerously inadequate—substitutes for solutions.

I recount the story of my old classmate because many modern economists, especially in America, have apparently fallen into the bad habit of preferring excuses to solutions. For examples, current discussions regarding unemployment seem far more concerned with finding simplistic excuses rather than hard-headed solutions.

High unemployment, the economists tell us, is caused by too many women, too many youngsters, and too many old people seeking jobs. If all these so-called "marginal elements" would quietly return to the kitchens, the street corners, and the old folks homes we would, according to the new economic theories (i.e. excuses), have full employment.

These theories, which are really excuses, have always left me a bit wary, and for good reason. For decades the civil rights movement fought against the idea that America could justifiably turn its back on the unemployment and degradation of so-called "marginal groups." In those days, as you may recall, anyone with dark skin conveniently fell into the "marginal" category.

Some contemporary economists now assert that the high jobless rates among women—the new "marginals"—are somehow natural and predestined by God. Such people advise us to look exclusively at the unemployment rates for males who head households. These rates—which are always relatively low—are supposed to be the true indicators of our affluent economy.

Such a narrow-minded approach to employment policy might be acceptable to some ancient theologians who enjoyed speculating as to whether or not women and blacks had souls. But for me, it seems hopelessly antiquated, and, even worse, tinged with a kind of social defeatism. Moreover, it ignores some fundamental—and rarely discussed—facts.

To begin with, those who complain that women have flooded the labor market have not, I suspect, bothered to consult any reliable statistics. Out of curiosity, I recently looked into the matter of the "female flood," and discovered that the great flood is hardly more than a trickle.

Compared to 1890, the proportion of women seeking jobs today is considerably higher, yet the increase in recent years is negligible. In 1967, for example, 41.1 percent of women aged 16 and over were in the labor force. In 1976, the proportion was 47.3 percent—hardly a mammoth increase.

While it is true that the proportion of working women has grown, it is not true, as some people have insisted, that the vast majority of working women are in the labor force for ego-building kicks, or "pin money." The vast majority of women hold jobs for the same reason as men—they head families, and desperately need income for themselves and their dependents.

At present, nearly 8 million families—roughly 14 percent of all American families—are headed by women. And within the black community, one of every three families is headed by a woman.

Because of anti-woman job discrimination, as well as other factors, these families face severe economic problems. According to an excellent study by Beverly Johnson of the Labor Dept., one of every three families headed by a woman lives in poverty. In 1976, these families had a median annual income of scarcely $7,200. For black families headed by women, the median income was a mere $5,069—not even $100 per week.

Over 70 percent of these women work in low-paying, dead-end jobs such as domestic service, garment and textile manufacturing, and low-level clerical work. In most cases they lack the protection of a union contract and the various fringe benefits which it provides. To make matters even worse, the unemployment rate for these female bread winners is significantly higher than the overall rate. In March 1977, for instance, the rate exceeded 10 percent.

AS I SEE IT, this scandalous situation must be dealt with on several levels. First, and perhaps most importantly, we must firmly establish the principle that all Americans—regardless of sex, age, or race—have a right to a good-paying, dignified job.

Attempts to establish separate employment goals for different groups would, I believe, signal a dangerous reversal for women as well as blacks. We in the civil rights movement have always opposed such "divide and conquer" strategies in the past, and I see no reason to change our position now.

Closely allied with this demand for an authentic right to work is the campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. If this amendment succumbs to underhanded attacks of the New Right, I fear women will have an even more difficult time pressing their legitimate demands for equal treatment in employment policy. And now is the time to challenge the myths and excuses of those who would blame our current economic malaise on women, youngsters or minorities.

Inflation, Trade Deficit, Unemployment:

Economic Signals Raise Fears Of Serious Downturn in 1979

QUICKENING INFLATION, a record-high trade deficit and persistent recession-level unemployment add up to a bleak outlook for the U.S. economy in 1979, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned.

Speaking on the network radio interview program Labor News Conference, Oswald stressed that a number of leading economists agree on an "ominous forecast" for a downturn next year. Oswald said that "inflation has so deteriorated the buying power of workers" that there has been a severe dropoff in the ability of workers to buy the goods and services that are being produced. He noted that the sharp drop of the U.S. dollar overseas has "a big impact on inflation," as well as adding to the $18 billion trade deficit in the first half of the year, which was "the highest by far."

Oswald said that President Carter should use the authority he has to curb the rising flood of imports during this period of severe trade imbalance, limit the outflow of U.S. capital for investment overseas, and move to "curtail the activities of American banks that try to influence the price of the dollar for their own profit."

The Administration "has not demonstrated an ability to really hold down prices," which "have escalated during the first half of this year," Oswald observed. He declared that "the Administration lauds companies that raise their prices—it praises them—says they are doing a good job because they haven't raised prices more."

Oswald said there is little hope for improvement in the trade area "unless there is substantial change" in the attitudes of the Administration and the Congress, which now reflect a lack of concern with the loss of U.S. jobs to other nations. He said that the United States is "losing the basic ability to produce a number of items that are the key to our whole economic system." He added that the losses are "retrievable if quick action is taken," but if nothing is done, "we will have lost (that production), those jobs, for all time."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICA IS "an employer's paradise." That envious observation came from a foreign visitor in the 1920s.

For most working people, however, the '20s were "the lean years," in the words of one labor historian. The collapse of a postwar boom left 5 million jobless. A coal miners' strike was broken by injunction. An organizing campaign in steel was crushed by corporate and governmental power, with a death toll of 18 workers.

Riding high, leaders of 22 state manufacturers' associations met in Chicago to form a national open-shop movement. The "American Plan" was the name of the campaign, and the weapons included blacklisting of union "agitators," use of labor spies, "yellow-dog" contracts, strikebreaking, court injunctions and company unions.

The open shop drive was so successful that Chairman Elbert Gary of U.S. Steel could tell his stockholders that, while unions may have been justified in the distant past, "there is at present . . . no necessity for labor unions."

Now, 50 years later, it appears that a loose coalition of the radical right and some corporate leaders are trying to bring back those "good old days."

At the recent conference on the threat of the radical right sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., union leaders discussed the twin threat.

By exploiting people's anxieties and fear of change, these groups raise millions of dollars through computerized mass mailings. Laborbaiting is a winner in fundraising, as are such imagined horrors as national health insurance, public employee unionism, job health and safety regulations and federally-aided child care centers.

Some union officials at the IUD conference saw an ominous development in the way corporate leadership was letting the radical right use the gutter tactics while big business followed the high road.

IN THE LABOR LAW REFORM battle, the successful filibuster was carried on by such right-wing senators as Hatch, Garn, Helms and Tower. But it was the big corporations that provided the company jets to fly in groups of small businessmen to lobby against the bill. "Respectable" business was solidly lined up against labor: the Business Round Table, the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, contractor groups and others.

Conference speakers pointed out that R. Heath Larry, former chief negotiator for the basic steel industry and now president of the NAM, is "singing a song of anti-unionism with a vengeance." In announcing creation of the NAM's Council on a Union Free Environment, Larry insisted "We are not against unions. There is no need to have a third party intervene between the employer and the worker."

This recalls the words of Judge Gary in the 1920s, and is directly counter to the 1937 Supreme Court decision upholding the Wagner Act.

Chief Justice Hughes wrote for the majority that "a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer . . . that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer. . . ."

The current right-wing campaign to weaken labor runs hand in hand with efforts to block social progress, deny equal rights for women, defeat easier voter registration, reshape the tax structure even more in favor of business, weaken job health and safety regulations and to fight inflation through unemployment and recession.

So while some corporations may dream of recreating "an employer's paradise," it would be healthier for American democracy if more people defended the democratic process against the poison of the radical right and encouraged business leaders to accept the public policy of the land.

THE NATION FACES a bleak economic outlook next year because of continuing inflation, record trade deficits and persistently high unemployment, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the network radio interview were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc., right. The program is aired weekly by Mutual radio.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS CENTER Bill Lenkaitas teaches blocking to youngsters in a Union for Youth camp held in Winchendon, Mass. While learning from members of the National Football League Players Association, youngsters will be impressed with the need to complete a a good education as a prerequisite to future advancement in all fields.

Football Pros Motivate City Youths At Union-Supported Summer Camps

Several AFL-CIO unions have completed a pilot project on a "Unions for Youth" program utilizing union members young people are sure to look up to—professional football players.

In August, 100 disadvantaged children from Washington and another 200 from the Boston area went to camp for two weeks as forerunners in a program scheduled to grow to seven camps in 1979 and 14 in 1980. The tentative new 1979 sites are Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Greenville, S.C.

While players and recent retirees from the National Football League Players Association are staff members at the camps, there will be members of the American Federation of Teachers, too, emphasizing that the camp is not all football.

In announcing the Unions for Youth program, Machinists' President William Winpisinger pointed out that football is a route out of the ghetto for only one in 10,000 youths. So the program will stress the need to finish schooling, the role of the citizen in government, career counselling and the role of the labor movement in the nation. Football will be the fun part, but its role is to teach overall good health from physical activity.

In addition to the NFLPA, Machinists and Teachers, unions participating in the program include the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE), Retail Clerks, Seafarers, Operating Engineers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department (IUD). Winpisinger said other unions have already pledged financial contributions and the pilot camps were cosponsored by the White House "Cities in Schools" program.

President Carter's son Chip was one of the visitors at the Washington area camp situated in Culpeper, Va., and called Camp Rapidan. The facilities are used earlier in the summer for students who pay tuition.

NFLPA members from the Washington Redskins, led by longtime player representative and recent retiree Brig Owens, ran the Rapidan camp and union members from the New England Patriots did the same at the Winchendon, Mass., camp.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFLPA, said some of the players who helped conduct the pilot camps are themselves just a few years out of the inner city. Garvey said that added even more to their ability to teach the children attending the camps about their education, their country and its unions.

Schedule for September At Labor Studies Center

Two institutes on collective bargaining and one on grievance arbitration highlight the September program at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md.

Arbitration—Sept. 17-22. The focus will be on the preparation and presentation of grievance cases before an impartial arbitrator. A mock arbitration proceeding before a professional arbitrator will be videotaped for follow-up analysis. Lawrence Rogin is the coordinator.

Collective Bargaining—Sept. 24-29. Emphasis will be on negotiating techniques with a simulated bargaining session that will be videotaped and played back for comment by a federal mediator, center staff members and the participants. William Gillen, the center's assistant director, is the coordinator.

Pension Bargaining—Sept. 24-29. The institute will cover the basics of pension planning, analysis of pension reports and the actuarial, legal and administrative impact of ERISA, the pension reform law. Special attention will be given to investment policy. Russell Allen, the center's deputy director, and Joe Swire, senior staff associate, are the coordinators.

Four AFL-CIO unions will use the center during the month for their own staff training programs:

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers will be on campus Sept. 10-15, Sept. 17-22, and Sept. 24-29 with three training programs for local representatives.

The Utility Workers have scheduled a Region II staff conference covering the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia for Sept. 12-15.

The Service Employees will conduct a training program on occupational safety and health, Sept. 17-22.

The Amalgamated Transit Union will have a training program for local representatives, Sept. 24-29.

More information on these and other studies center courses may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

3 Nursing Home Units Pick SEIU

Albany, N.Y.—The Service Employees won representation rights for 621 service and maintenance employees at two more nursing homes in the Albany area.

The workers voted for the union by a ratio of 3 to 1, Vice President David Patrick of SEIU Local 200 reported. The local also has succeeded in organizing the Highland Nursing Home here.

Patrick said the organizing victories came because nursing home workers in all three facilities were "fed up" with poor working conditions, low wages, and management threats to cut off their benefits, including transportation from the inner city to the suburban work sites.

Watts at British Meeting:

U.S. Economic Ills Spelled Out to TUC

Brighton, England—In a world of common problems, common dangers and common goals, economic strains in one nation are soon felt in another, AFL-CIO Vice President Glenn E. Watts pointed out in an address to the 109th annual British Trades Union Congress here.

"And I need not tell you that in my country at this time, economic strains are more and more the order of the day. Inflation is the monster that will not go away. It feeds on the hopes and dreams of working men and women and we are dedicated, as you are, to doing something about it."

The greatest threat to the American economy is the tight-money, high-interest rate policy of the Federal Reserve Board that is "choking off economic growth and adding to the inflation problem rather than easing it," Watts said.

Inflationary pressures also are aggravated by devaluation of the dollar in international financial markets and continued American trade deficits, said Watts, the fraternal delegate to the TUC meeting representing the AFL-CIO.

Watts, who is president of the Communications Workers, said that President Carter must act to restrain trade that is harming American industry, employment, and the economy.

Turning to international labor solidarity, Watts acknowledged that the American trade union movement does not always see eye to eye with the TUC, its British counterpart, "but we do stand side by side."

"Certainly we have our differences, but as I look about now at the titanic struggle for survival on our diminishing globe, I realize more and more how close we are in the United States to the aims and aspirations of our fellow trade unionists in the British Trades Union Congress," he said.

Watts also touched upon the question of human rights and the position of American labor vis-a-vis the International Labor Organization.

The Carter Administration's bold new posture on human rights—a marked departure from the Nixon-Ford years—"has renewed my faith in America, doubly renewed it, in fact, as I see it applied to our friends as well as our foes," Watts said.

"The policy of the government of the United States must be evenly applied or fail in its purpose to rally a world in which a majority of people are heavily oppressed," he said.

"Repression, brutality, and subjugation are wrong, wherever they are found, whether that be in China or Chile or Uganda, South Africa or Cuba or in the Soviet Union—and for us in the labor movement there can be no double standard."

As to the ILO, Watts said that some important issues were addressed at the ILO's June conference "which gives those of us in the United States encouragement." However, he added, other ILO issues of basic interest to the United States are not yet fully resolved and require further review.

Major Alabama Contests To Be Settled by Runoff

All three candidates endorsed by labor and civil rights groups made it into the runoff in Alabama's three statewide Democratic primary races.

COPE-endorsed candidates Bill Baxley for governor and Howell Heflin and Donald Stewart for senator will all be in the Sept. 26 runoff. The death of Sen. James D. Allen, the retirement of Sen. John Sparkman and the two-term limit on Gov. George Wallace left Alabama with no incumbents in the three major races.

Baxley, the state's attorney general, got 25 percent of the vote in the 10-candidate governor's race. He was close behind former Auburn football player Fob James, a conservative businessman who led with 28 percent while former Gov. Albert Brewer ran third and was eliminated. Republicans nominated Probate Judge Guy Hunt for governor.

It was Alabama's first governor's race in 20 years without a Wallace on the Democratic ballot. George Wallace lost in 1958, but won in 1962, 1970 and 1974, with his wife Lurleen Wallace filling in by winning in 1966 when the previous law limited him to one term.

Heflin, former Alabama chief justice, barely missed winning the Senate nomination, gathering 48 percent of the vote for a runoff against Rep. Walter Flowers, who got 31 percent. Former Rep. James D. Martin won the GOP nomination without opposition.

Stewart, a state senator, ran second in the race for the remaining two years of Allen's term. Stewart trailed Allen's widow, Maryon Allen, who is on the ballot for the first time after being appointed by Wallace in June to succeed her husband on his death. She got 44 percent of the vote to 34 percent for Stewart. Republicans nominated George W. Nichols.

In congressional races, labor-endorsed Wendell Mitchell won the Democratic nomination to oppose Rep. William Dickinson in November. Democrats Chris McNair and Richard Shelby, who shared the COPE endorsement, will face each other in the runoff for the seat Flowers gave up to run for the Senate.

Two other labor-endorsed challengers were beaten in the Democratic primary and two COPE-endorsed incumbents, Representatives Tom Bevill and Ronnie Flippo, were re-nominated and have no GOP opponents.

The week's only other primary was in North Dakota, where there are no statewide races this year. For the state's one House seat, neither Republican Rep. Mark Andrews nor Democrat challenger Bruce Hagen had a primary opponent.

New Approaches Mapped:

Stage Union Probes Automation Impact

Hollywood, Fla.—The 1,200 delegates to the Theatrical Stage Employees convention endorsed a plan to tackle the growing problem of IATSE members being adversely affected by automation and technological changes in the entertainment industry.

IATSE President Walter F. Diehl stressed in his report to delegates that new approaches are needed "to maintain and gain job opportunities for IATSE" because of automated equipment being introduced in the exhibition field and in legitimate theater. He also cited the impact of video recordings in motion picture production on the union's laboratory locals.

These high-priority problems must be resolved with the least amount of dislocation of IATSE members in the coming years, Diehl declared.

The convention reaffirmed the union's position of continuing discussions for merger with other entertainment industry unions, including the Broadcast Employees & Technicians and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The convention also voiced objection to federal government policies that reduce job opportunities for IATSE members because of the influx of foreign film-makers into the country and the production of films by government agencies by non-IATSE members.

After heated debate, the convention upheld the role of the international as the chief collective bargaining agent for the union's 25 locals in Hollywood, Calif. Proponents of the change were rebuffed by Diehl, who pointed out that the international was highly instrumental in winning major gains in the current Hollywood contract.

Diehl was re-elected to a new two-year term by a 5-to-2 margin, as were five incumbent vice presidents.

Sec.-Treas. Harold F. Chadwick declined to seek a new term and delegates elected James J. Riley by acclamation to succeed Chadwick. Riley, a member of IATSE for 38 years, is business agent of Local 160 in Cleveland and has served on the union's board of trustees for nine years.

Four new vice presidents elected at the convention are Dick Peters of Local 80, Los Angeles; Frank A. Hobbs of Local 476, Chicago; Steve D'Inzillo of Local 306, New York, and Hugh W. Usher of Local 303, Hamilton, Ont.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in an address to the convention that the Carter Administration is missing the target by focusing anti-inflation efforts on workers' paychecks rather than on corporate profits and high interest rates.

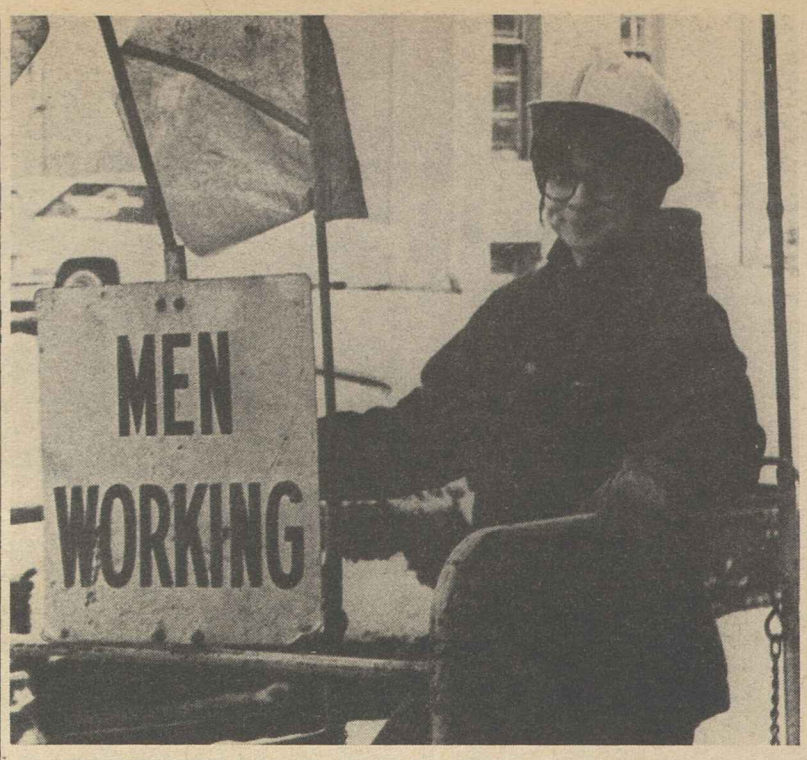
Kirkland pointed out that the real take-home pay of the average American worker is 2 percent below the level of last year and 4 percent less than in 1972. And while workers were struggling to stay even with rising prices, he noted, corporate profits rose 15 percent in 1977 and more than 14 percent during the first half of 1978.

"So who are the culprits and who are the victims in the march of inflation?" Kirkland asked. "Workers are not leading the inflation parade; they are tagging along at the rear. In the lead, like majorettes in front of a band, are the banks and big business."

To reduce the nation's inflationary pressures, Kirkland said, the Administration should seek these goals:

- An immediate reduction in interest rates, particularly for home mortgages, and the allocation of credit for socially necessary investment.
- Continued emphasis on job-creating programs to reduce the level of unemployment—a chief cause of inflation.
- Establishment of reserve stockpiles and effective export controls on agricultural commodities and other raw materials in short supply.
- Continued regulation of natural gas.

Other key convention speakers included Vice President Shirley Carr of the Canadian Labor Congress and President Daniel J. Miller of the Florida AFL-CIO.



A YOUNG WOMAN CABLE SPLICER in Chicago grins and bears up behind a sign that hasn't caught up with the modern world of work. The photo by P. Michael O'Sullivan was one of 5,000 taken for the exhibit, "On the Job in Illinois," sponsored by the Illinois Labor Historical Society. The exhibit is now part of the permanent collection of the state museum.

Iowa Delegates Gear For Election Campaign

Waterloo, Ia.—Delegates to the Iowa AFL-CIO convention geared up for a drive to win election of labor's endorsed candidates in the Nov. 7 balloting.

"Don't be afraid to talk politics to our members," President Hugh D. Clark urged the 350 delegates. "It's our duty to educate our members."

Clark also urged local unions to negotiate check-off clauses for political action contributions as part of their union contracts. He said the check-off can be a valuable tool to counteract the large amounts of money conservatives are raising.

On the legislative front, he described the past year as a trying one in which the state's labor movement continually fought off moves to undercut previous legislative gains. One labor victory in the legislature, he noted, was passage of a bill prohibiting Northwestern Bell and other telephone companies from charging consumers for directory assistance calls.

One of the keynote speakers at the convention, Florine Koole, assistant to the vice president of CWA District 7, warned that union members must redouble their efforts in the 1978 election.

"This is a crucial year for organized labor—we're under attack," she said. "We hear this every two years, and maybe you think it's trite. But every two years it's true."

In other business, the convention adopted a constitutional amendment making the post of legislative director an elective position. Chosen for the post, with the title of executive vice president, was Donald P. Rowen, head of the AFL-CIO central body in Des Moines.

Among the 55 resolutions adopted were statements calling for equality in taxation, elimination of taxes on sick pay benefits, no taxes for retired or disabled persons or anyone with an income below the poverty line; and opposition to any rigid limitation on taxes that would affect the quality of government services.

Also approved was a resolution calling for the adoption of an equal rights amendment to the state constitution.

Delegates adopted three resolutions expressing support for the 15-month strike by UAW Local 552 against the Delavan Corp. of West Des Moines.

Other speakers at the convention included Gov. Robert D. Ray; Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; COPE Director Al Barkan and Daniel Healy, director of AFL-CIO Region 1.

Latin Council Gives Mondale Action Agenda

A 45-minute White House meeting with Vice President Walter Mondale capped a three-day executive board session of the AFL-CIO's Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

The 47 Hispanic unionists presented Mondale with a list of concerns affecting the nation's Spanish-speaking population. The delegation was led by Henry Lacayo, director of the UAW Citizens Action Program and a vice chairman of LCLAA.

The three major items on the organization's agenda were appointment of a Latino to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; charges of police brutality against Hispanics in Texas and elsewhere, and housing and education problems in the Spanish-speaking community.

Mondale told the group that the Carter Administration was aware of brutality charges and that federal investigations were in progress.

The LCLAA leaders, during their three-day session, reaffirmed support for a number of labor's legislative goals including national health insurance, ratification of Equal Rights Amendment, and approved of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.

The unionists also called for "more accurate reporting by the 1980 census" to "fairly" reflect the nation's Spanish-speaking population. Lacayo said the true Hispanic count is underreported by several million, robbing Spanish-speaking communities of their proper share of many federal programs.

Guest speaker Alerlardo L. Valdez, assistant administrator for Latin America and the Carribean for the Agency for International Development, warned that the "gap between the rich and poor Latin Americans has grown wider" and called for expanded economic assistance programs for the Spanish-speaking nations.

Risk to Consumers Cited In Variable Mortgages

Home mortgages that carry fluctuating interest rates shift the economic risk from lenders to borrowers and add to inflationary pressures, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter cautioned.

At Senate Banking Committee hearings, Schechter reiterated the AFL-CIO's opposition to a change in regulations sought by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board that would allow federally-chartered lending institutions to copy those state banks that have abandoned standard long-term, fixed payment mortgages.

Some of the alternatives would refigure mortgage interest rates periodically by some measure of the current money market, require refinancing of a mortgage every five years, or provide artificially low payments in the early years with costs jumping in the latter part of the mortgage term.

What they all have in common, Schechter testified, is increased risk for homebuyers and increased difficulty for the consumer to shop intelligently for his mortgage.

The assortment of variable interest rate mortgages won't increase the supply of housing or the amount of funding available for mortgages, Schechter said.

But in a period of rising interest, Schechter said, homeowners "would be subject to increased claims upon their income when other prices are rising" and the buying power of paychecks is dropping.

California and eight other states allow state-chartered institutions to use variable interest rates. The House Banking Committee has approved a bill that would allow federally-chartered institutions to offer such mortgages wherever they are allowed by state laws.

The National Association of Home Builders has testified against variable mortgages, charging that they drive interest rates higher. The U.S. League of Savings Institutions urged approval of the variable mortgage concept.

Davis Completes Term On White House Panel

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis has resigned as a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships, which selects persons from various fields for prestigious temporary government assignments.

Davis served on the commission for four years, double the normal term.

Retired Couples' Costs Escalated by Inflation

Price increases between autumn 1976 and autumn 1977 pushed up the living costs of an average retired urban couple about 7 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

To maintain an "intermediate" standard of living for the year, the retired couple would have needed $7,198 last fall, or 6.8 percent more than 12 months before.

Rising costs had a greater impact on retired couples living at the "lower" budget level, which rose 7.2 percent over the year to $5,031, BLS said. The "higher" standard of living for retired couples rose 6.6 percent to $10,711.

The actual living costs in the three categories are even higher today, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research pointed out, because since BLS compiled the figures for the budgets, the government's consumer price index climbed another 5.9 percent from October 1977 through mid-1978.

BLS updates the budget costs annually to reflect autumn price levels. In computing the hypothetical annual budgets, the bureau defines a retired couple as a husband, age 65 or older, and his wife living in an urban area. Both are assumed to be self-supporting and in reasonably good health.

Consumption costs, which represent well over 90 percent of all three budgets, also increased about 7 percent last year. Retired couples with a lower standard of living spent $4,815 on consumption during the year, while couples at the intermediate level spent $6,767 and those at the higher level $9,898.

Of the seven major components in each of the three budgets, medical care costs showed the highest increase, climbing 10 percent over the year. BLS said that preliminary estimates for "out-of-pocket" costs for medical care were $628 for the lower budget, $632 for the intermediate budget and $637 for the higher budget.

Housing cost increases were the next highest, rising in the 8 percent range over the year—up 8.2 percent to $1,745 for the lower budget; up 7.9 percent to $2,518 for the intermediate budget, and up 7.7 percent to $3,936 for the higher budget.

Food costs showed the third highest increase, rising about 6.3 percent over the year. Lower level couples needed $1,535 a year for food last fall, while intermediate couples needed $2,035 and higher level couples needed $2,554.

Labor Day Broadcasts:

Unhealthy Economy Seen No. 1 Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

pushed for tax justice—making the tax structure fair and equitable—and it will continue the fight, he said.

"We do so because we believe in the American system. We believe that this democratic Republic requires the vesting of well-defined responsibility in elected officials, and their removal if they fail in their duty," he said.

"We do not believe that simple-minded solutions—like Proposition 13—are the answer because they make government officials weak and ineffective, and government itself a captive of political hucksters who avoid responsibility for their capricious actions."

Proposition 13—the tax-limiting measure adopted by California voters earlier this year—also figured in Wurf's Meet the Press interview on NBC-TV.

"The people who voted for Proposition 13 were really put upon in two ways: One, two-thirds of the so-called tax relief is going to big business instead of to homeowners," said Wurf, who is president of the State, County & Municipal Employees.

"Secondly, there was a feeling by a lot of voters on Proposition 13, as we can now tell from new polling data, that the welfare chiselers, that programs that were meaningless and useless would be stopped and that, in essence, we would continue to have a high level of service that has characterized California both on the state and local level.

"The real truth is that they have discovered that they don't have the wherewithal to continue with these programs. There has already been some 25,000 or 26,000 employees laid off. There has been a shutdown of services."

Hall, who is president of the Seafarers and chairman of the AFL-CIO's Economic Policy Committee, said that "it is important we all remember how far America is from being a healthy, growing, full-employment economy."

In a broadcast over the Mutual radio network, Hall noted that the job situation in the United States is still "grim." More than 8 million workers are without jobs and income and the jobless rate is higher than in any non-recession period, he observed.

"That is why, on this Labor Day, we are rededicating ourselves to a continuing, unrelenting fight for a full-employment economy," Hall said.

In another holiday broadcast, Meany declared that despite efforts by some conservative and business elements in the country to weaken it, "the trade union movement is not going to be destroyed because there are too many people who have a vital stake in the trade union movement and the things that it has done and the things it is going to do in the future for this country."

Assessing Jimmy Carter's presidency thus far, Meany said that while it has not been marked with a great deal of success, "he hasn't had all failures, either." While he is disappointed with Carter's overall performance, "I give him credit for trying and I hope to see some changes there," Meany said in an interview on the MacNeil-Lehrer Report on public television.

Carter Asks Federal Pay Cap of 5.5%

(Continued from Page 1)

Under the Pay Comparability Act of 1970, an adjustment in pay for the 1.4 million federal white-collar workers is required every Oct. 1. The adjustment also affects 2.1 million members of the armed services.

The amount of the adjustment is normally keyed to salary rates for the same types of work in private industry, based on a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Either the House or Senate could veto Carter's reduced pay proposed by adopting a resolution of disapproval within 30 days. Congressional rejection of the Carter proposal would mean federal white-collar workers would receive the full 8.4 percent increase that the President's pay agent found would be necessary to meet the comparability requirement. The agent consists of the Secretary of Labor, the director of the Office of Management & Budget and the chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

In urging House members to support the Harris resolution, Blaylock cited the need for fair play and equity. He noted that adoption of the resolution would also reinforce the intent of Congress in passing the 1970 Federal Pay Comparability Act.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

AFL-CIO COOPERATION in a national glaucoma screening program is pledged by Federation President George Meany to Virginia Boyce, executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which is sponsoring the program. Glaucoma is a major cause of blindness.

Labor Joins In Glaucoma Test Drive

The AFL-CIO is cooperating in a nationwide effort to help detect glaucoma among union members who are part of the 1 million Americans suffering from the eye disease.

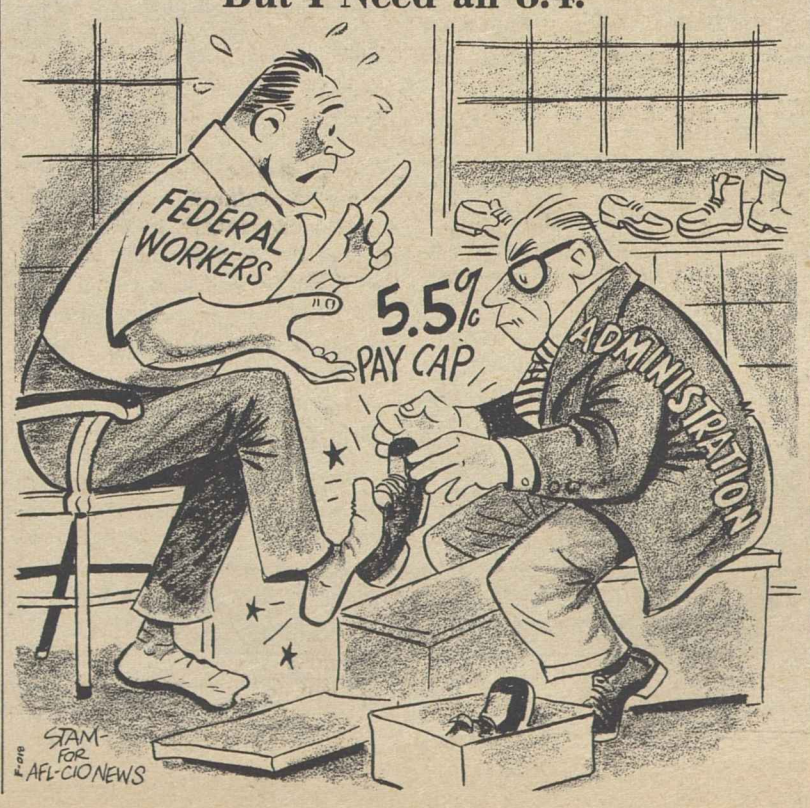
The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which is sponsoring the program, noted that glaucoma is the second leading cause of blindness in the United States. Of an estimated 2 million adults affected by glaucoma, only half of them are aware of their condition, the society said.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told Virgina Boyce, executive director of the society, that the federation's role in the glaucoma screening program will be coordinated through its Dept. of Community Services. The effort will include educating union members on the dangers of undetected glaucoma as well as testing measures.

"The tragedy is that glaucoma need not result in blindness," Meany said. "Although the disease cannot be prevented and sight already lost cannot be restored, early diagnosis and prompt treatment will usually bring glaucoma under control."

The society is urging persons 35 and older, who are most subject to the disease, to have a glaucoma check taken with an eye specialist or physician at least every two years. Glaucoma is usually associated with excessive pressure within the eye, but the disease frequently progresses without pain or other symptoms.

'But I Need an 8.4!'



Unions Ask Measures To Curb Plant Closings

Union witnesses testified at House hearings in support of legislation that would require companies to give advance notice of plant closings and relocation and would provide assistance to workers and communities hurt by the job losses.

Three officials of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) told from first-hand knowledge of the hardships imposed on Westinghouse workers and communities in a succession of plant closings, some still under way.

They listed plants closed in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—as jobs and production moved to low-wage areas of the South and to Westinghouse operations in Puerto Rico and Mexico.

Testifying for the IUE were District President Paul W. Carmichael, Westinghouse Conference Board Chairman Vincent P. Vingle and Clyde Vandall, president of Westinghouse Local 601 in East Pittsburgh, where bargaining unit jobs have been cut from 13,000 in 1950 to fewer than 5,000 today with the trend continuing.

UAW Vice President Marc Stepp told the House Labor subcommittee that plant closings are a greater—if less visible—disaster than a tornado or hurricane and the government's response should be as quick.

A statement by Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito, submitted to the subcommittee, said federal legislation should "encourage and, if necessary, assist companies to stay where they are."

But when that isn't feasible, Bommarito said, the government should provide help "to the community and its residents who are left behind."

The bill, backed by the union witnesses with some suggested amendments, would require business firms to notify the government and their employees two years in advance of plant closings or transfer.

It would provide an assortment of protections for workers displaced by the move, including maintenance of pension and health benefits as well as retraining, and help for local governments if the area unemployment rate exceeds 8 percent.

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) called the one-day hearing to focus attention on the problem, but the legislation is not expected to be acted on in the remaining weeks of this Congress.

Clothing Union Backs Steps to Limit Imports

Legislation to exempt textile and apparel items from tariff cuts in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations has won the endorsement of the Clothing & Textile Workers.

At a hearing of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on International Trade, ACTWU Executive Vice President William M. DuChessi announced support of the bill and measures advanced by the Administration to negotiate more realistic bilateral agreements with countries that supply the bulk of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel.

DuChessi said that imports of apparel were up 21 percent in the first five months of 1978 over the same period a year ago while fabric imports were up 37 percent and yarns 25 percent.

He pointed out that "the tremendous growth in apparel imports this year" follows record high levels in 1977. He labeled the increases "shocking," noting that imports of sports coats increased 65 percent over the same period a year earlier; imports of trousers were up 69 percent; outer coats and raincoats, 51 percent; shirts, 19 percent, and suits, 13 percent.

For the first five months of 1978, DuChessi said, the overall U.S. deficit in merchandise trade is 79 percent higher than for the same period of 1977.

Dystrophy Telethon Raises $29 Million

Las Vegas, Nev.—A record $29 million was pledged in the fight against muscular dystrophy during the 13th Jerry Lewis Labor Day telethon.

Union officials appearing on the 21-hour show included AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Frederick O'Neal, president of the Actors & Artistes; William H. McClennan, president of the Fire Fighters, and J. Joseph Vacca, president of the Letter Carriers.

Federation President George Meany made a special appeal for contributions from trade union members in a videotaped message on the program.

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Moves to Undercut OSHA Threaten Workers' Safety

Price Surge Seen in Gas Decontrol

A closely divided Senate continued to debate a conference agreement on natural gas pricing that the AFL-CIO said should be rejected because it would hurt consumers and damage the nation's economy.

AFL-CIO President George Meany wrote senators that the legislation "makes no sense . . . at a time when inflation is already at a perilous rate."

Its intent is to raise natural gas prices high enough to spur additional production, while phasing out price controls over a seven-year period.

The Carter Administration, which once opposed decontrol, is lobbying hard for the so-called compromise although conceding that it bears little resemblance to the energy conservation package the President called for early in his Administration.

Meany said the measure before the Senate "would place an unfair burden on workers and consumers by accelerating natural gas prices at a time when the Administration is seeking to decelerate wage increases."

Further, Meany noted, the conference agreement would do little to increase gas production and have "only an insignificant effect on reducing energy imports or consumption." But it would "triple the average price of natural gas over the next seven years."

The Administration's own estimates, Meany said, indicate that

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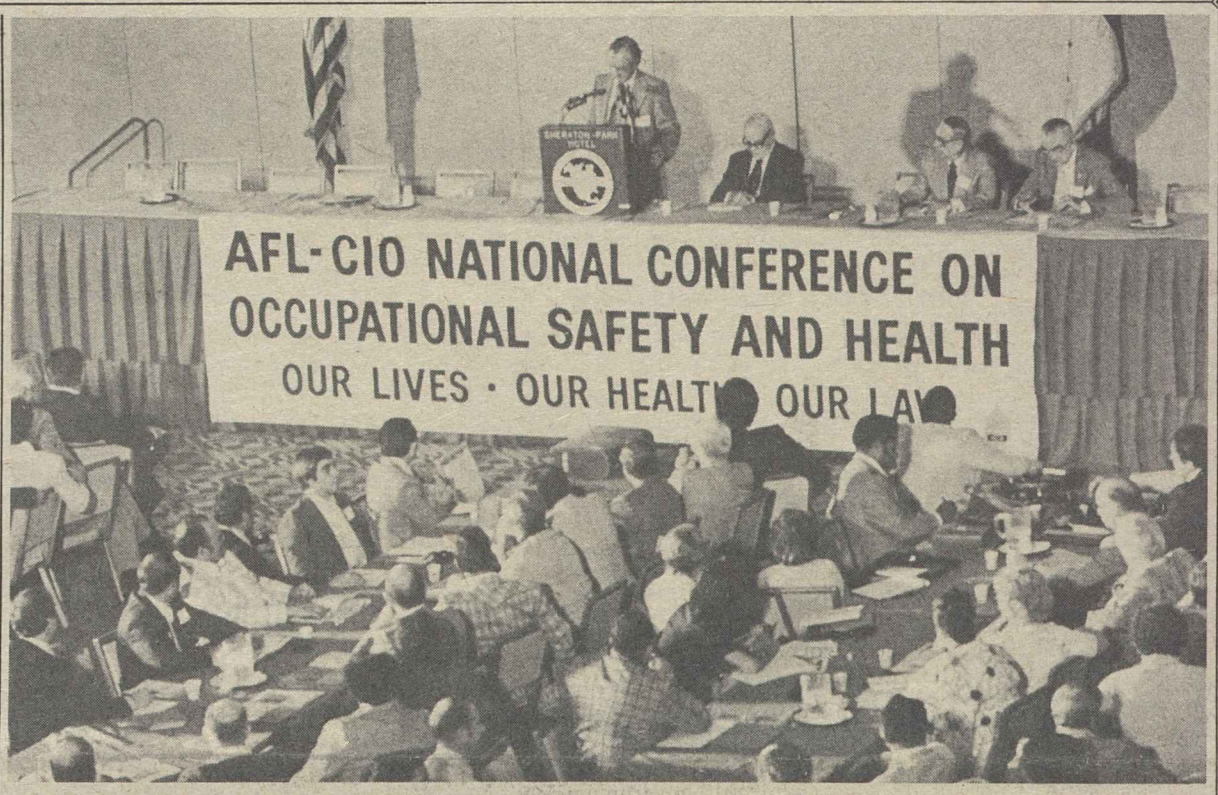


NEARLY 1,200 DELEGATES representing most AFL-CIO affiliates were on hand for the opening of the three-day national conference in Washington sponsored by the federation's new Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health. It focused on efforts to repel attacks on the job safety law.

Meany Hits Attacks By Right Wing

By John R. Oravec

Millions of America's workers could lose their basic protections from on-the-job hazards unless right-wing and business lobbyists are repelled in their attempts to gut the federal occupational safety and health law.

That message was underlined for the 1,200 delegates to the AFL-CIO's national conference on job safety and health by union leaders, government officials and experts in the field.

Federation President George Meany pointed out in an opening session address at the three-day conference that the job safety law, which the labor movement fought so long for, has been under constant attack since its passage in 1970.

"From the day that OSHA was signed into law, the alliance of convenience between the far right and the supposedly respectable business organizations has sought to weaken it, undermine it and, ultimately, destroy it," Meany said.

He said that vicious and distorted attacks are not simply designed to destroy the effectiveness of the labor movement, but also to destroy the health and safety of American workers.

An immediate challenge to OSHA is a Senate-passed amendment to the Small Business Investment Act that would exempt workplaces with 10 or fewer full-time employees from coverage.

Meany warned that the "killer" amendment, introduced by Sen. Dewey F. Bartlett (R-Okla.) would terminate job safety and health

(Continued on Page 3)

In House Bill:

Civil Service Reform Bolsters Union Role

By David L. Perlman

The House voted to strengthen collective bargaining rights of federal workers and their unions and went on to pass a civil service reform bill by an overwhelming 385-10 margin.

Its labor relations section—the key to the support given the bill by the AFL-CIO and its federal worker affiliates—begins with a declaration by Congress that "labor organizations and collective bargaining in the civil service are in the public interest."

It goes on to spell out procedures, rights and good faith bargaining obligations patterned closely on the private sector example. Federal workers would still be barred from striking. But there would be machinery to deal with contract impasses, arbitration of grievances, antidotes to unfair labor practices, elimination of the present service charge for dues checkoff, a 5 percent penalty added to backpay awards and official "on-the-clock" time for contract negotiations and grievance proceedings.

Other innovations include payment of attorney fees and court costs if an issue is decided in court and the employee side prevails.

Provisions of the labor relations title represent a compromise shaped by the bill's floor manager, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), in negotiations with federal worker unions and Administration officials.

The Administration had wanted the House to follow the Senate's lead and incorporate into law with a minimum of changes the language of the presidential executive order that now governs labor-management relations in the federal service.

The AFL-CIO and its govern-

(Continued on Page 8)

Postal Issues Near Ruling By Mediator

Postal unions and management presented their final proposals for contract changes to a special mediator as direct negotiations failed to bring a settlement.

The mediator, Harvard Prof. James J. Healy, has authority to draw up the final terms of contract issues still in dispute. The procedure was agreed to by all parties after members of three AFL-CIO unions rejected an earlier tentative settlement and the U.S. Postal Service management initially refused to return to the bargaining table.

Under the rejected contract, more than half a million postal

(Continued on Page 2)

'Corporate Campaign' Gains Against Stevens

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers' "corporate campaign" to pressure the J. P. Stevens & Co. into granting economic justice to its workers has resulted in the resignation of another member of the firm's board of directors.

He is Ralph M. Brown, Jr., chairman of the New York Life Insurance Co., who said in a statement: "The union's involvement of New York Life in the Stevens controversy places me in a position of conflict between the interest of New York Life and Stevens. Under the circumstances, I must consider the interests of New York Life to be paramount."

At the same time, James D. Finley, chairman of the Stevens company, announced he would not seek re-election to New York Life's board of directors. The developments came in the wake of ACTWU's announcement that it planned to support two independent candidates to challenge Brown and Finley for their respective board seats.

Earlier this year, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. here removed the Stevens men on its board and ended its corporate ties with the company. A third interlock with Stevens ended with the resignation

(Continued on Page 2)

Study Ties Cancer Toll To Industrial Hazards

From 21 to 38 percent of all cancer cases in the United States may be traced to toxic agents and industrial poisons that workers are exposed to on the job, a new government study concludes.

The grim findings were included in a report disclosed by Sec. Joseph A. Califano of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare at the AFL-CIO's national conference on job safety and health.

Quoting from the report, Califano said at least 20 percent of cancer incidence may be work-related, but he stressed that even that estimate is probably too low.

A draft summary of the study by HEW's National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences exploring the link between cancer and exposure to occupational carcinogens states:

"The total excess incidence would be from 21 to 38 percent. We choose to use the figure 20 percent in order to be conservative."

The study refutes previous esti-

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Drive Cuts Stevens Board Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

in March from the J. P. Stevens board of Avon Products Chairman David Mitchell.

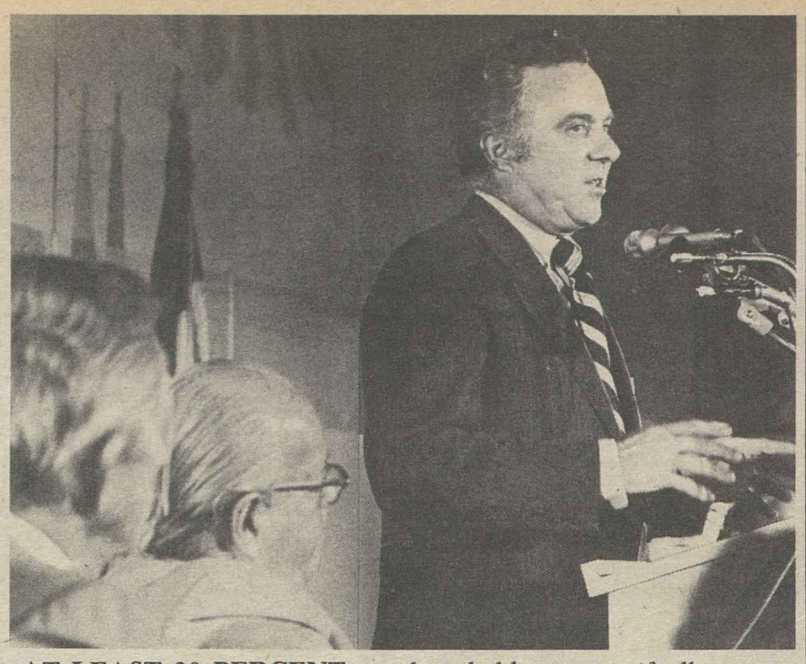
Stevens, the second largest textile firm in the nation, has been the target of a global boycott by organized labor because of its tactics frustrating its workers' efforts to win union representation.

ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman called the latest resignations "an important step forward in our campaign to expose and sever the interlocking directorates that have nourished the J. P. Stevens Co. in its vicious campaign to deny its workers their right to social and economic justice.

"It is our feeling that this action on the part of New York Life is concrete evidence that the insurance company is certain that its policies in supporting the J. P. Stevens Co. would not stand the scrutiny of its own policyholders and the general public."

Ray Rogers, director of ACTWU's corporate campaign against Stevens, said that the resignations were "an indication of the increasing alienation of the corporate and Wall Street community from J. P. Stevens."

The union also is campaigning for the resignation of another Stevens director, E. Virgil Conway, who is chairman of New York's Seaman's Bank for Savings.



AT LEAST 20 PERCENT—and probably more—of all cancer cases in the country are work-related, Sec. Joseph A. Califano of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare said in disclosing findings of a new government study on occupational carcinogens.

Over a Fifth of All Cases:

Cancer Toll Linked To On-Job Hazards

(Continued from Page 1)

mates often cited by industry groups in opposing stronger exposure standards that only 1 to 5 percent of all cancer could be attributed to occupational factors. The government epidemiologists concluded that these estimates "had not been scientifically documented."

The report points out that most cancers resulting from exposure to carcinogens will occur late in life and that many studies detect only a small fraction of early-developing cancers.

While noting that there may be no single cause of cancer, the study found that asbestos will lead to the deaths of many workers.

"Past exposure to asbestos is expected to result in over 2 million premature cancer deaths in the next three decades," the report said, adding that it would account for about 17 percent of cancers detected annually during those years.

The researchers pointed out that 6.5 million to 8.5 million workers had been exposed to significant levels of asbestos dust since the 1940s and that many of the 4 million who encountered heavy exposures would die of lung cancer, mesothelioma or gastrointestinal cancers.

"The total fraction of heavily exposed workers likely to die of these cancers is probably between 35-44 percent," the report said.

The report also cited the high risk ratios for various cancers linked to worker exposure to arsenic, benzene, coke oven byproducts, chromium, iron oxide, nickel and petroleum distillates.

Although exposure has been reduced for some industrial carcinogens in recent years, the report pointed out that there are still many unregulated cancer-causing substances in American workplaces.

In commenting on the findings of the new government study, Califano stressed the need to focus health and safety efforts on prevention. He noted the federal government will spend $48 billion on health care this year, but less than $2 billion on prevention of diseases.

Califano said that an effective prevention program in the workplace makes both medical and economic sense. He pointed out that millions of workdays are lost to occupational injuries and disease, adding that $11 billion was paid in workers' compensation claims in 1976 alone.

"Yet most of the arguments against occupational health and safety measures focus on costs," he said. "It is myopic to argue that programs to protect workers are inflationary if we do not count in our calculations what those programs buy: safety, health and often greater productivity."

Dr. Anthony Robbins Named NIOSH Chief

Dr. Anthony Robbins, executive director of Colorado's department of health, has been appointed director of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health.

Robbins, 37, will fill the top post at NIOSH, which has been vacant since Dr. John Finklea resigned in January. The appointment of Robbins by Califano does not require Senate confirmation.

Court Denies Injunction Against N&W Strikers

An important court victory strengthened the bargaining position of the Railway & Airline Clerks as negotiations continued in the two-month strike against the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson let expire a temporary restraining order that had barred the union from putting economic pressure on the 73 other railroads that have been subsidizing the N&W through a strikebreaking mutual aid fund.

The judge refused to issue an injunction, declaring that the dispute comes under the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act because the other railroads had aligned themselves with the N&W through the mutual aid pact and were not innocent bystanders in the dispute.

BRAC President Fred J. Kroll welcomed the ruling and expressed the hope that it will spur the struck railroad into "constructive" collective bargaining.

He said the union won't hesitate to use its rights to retaliate against railroads assisting the N&W "as the situation warrants."

Judge Robinson transferred the case to a federal court in Chicago, where a similar issue is being litigated. But he refused the request of railroad management to stay his decision pending an appeal.

The N&W is maintaining limited operations despite the strike by nearly 4,500 BRAC members since July 10 and the action of members of other railroad unions in respecting the picket lines.

Kroll said the Norfolk & Western has been receiving $800,000 a day from other railroads and thus "has had little incentive to negotiate constructively for a settlement."

A key issue in the dispute is protection for workers affected by technological and operation changes. Nearly 2,000 jobs have been eliminated in the past five years, the union said.

Negotiations have been continuing while the union and company attorneys battle in the courts.

Illegal Aliens Subject To Federal Labor Law

Chicago—A federal appellate court refused to let an employer profit from one of the most brazen examples of double dealing ever to come before the National Labor Relations Board.

The seven employees of a Chicago leather-tanning firm had voted 6-1 for representation by the Meat Cutters.

The employer then turned in six of the workers to the Immigration & Naturalization Service as illegal aliens, had them deported, and sought to nullify the election on the claim that the aliens had no right to be in the United States or affect the outcome of a bargaining election.

The NLRB rejected the argument, certified the union and ordered the employer to bargain on a contract.

A 2-1 majority of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals backed the NLRB position and said that refusal to certify a union victory because of the votes of alien workers subject to deportation would actually defeat the goals of the immigration law by giving employers an extra incentive to seek out illegal aliens for employment.

It cited "the obvious possibility" that employers would deliberately hire such persons, "knowing that if the aliens successfully unionize they could be reported to the Immigration Service and deported."

As for the employer argument that the removal of the aliens has eliminated the union majority, the appellate court noted that the "consistent position" of the NLRB has been that "new employees are assumed to support the union in the same percentage as did the old employees."

Postal Dispute Nears Ruling By Mediator

(Continued from Page 1)

workers would have received a wage and cost-of-living package totaling 19.5 percent over three years. The wage package was less than the unions had sought, but the rejected contract retained the no-layoff clause that management had sought to abolish and the unions insisted must be kept.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Healy had heard the final arguments of both sides, received the back-up documentation, and was preparing to announce his decision.

When the mediation procedure was agreed to, AFL-CIO President George Meany said the full services of the federation's Dept. of Research would be made available to the postal unions.

Carrying out this policy, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald backed up the unions' proposals for an improved wage and cost-of-living package with economic data and analysis developed by his department.

The three unions that have been negotiating together are the American Postal Workers Union, the Natoinal Association of Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers.

Carole Wilson Joins IUE Legal Staff

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) announced the appointment of Carole W. Wilson as the union's associate general counsel.

She comes to the IUE from the Labor Dept., where she was executive assistant to the Assistant Sec. of Labor for Employment Standards. Earlier she served as assist- and chief counsel in the National Labor Relations Board, as an arbitrator and as a lecturer on labor law at George Washington and Georgetown Universities.

2 Unions Turn Down Tentative Rail Accord

The Machinists and the Sheet Metal Workers turned down a tentative settlement reached earlier this year with the nation's major railroads, as six other unions continued their talks with the industry.

The rejected proposal contained economic terms equivalent to those in earlier settlements with the Locomotive Engineers, the Signalmen, and the United Transportation Union, but differed in the work-rule provisions.

Meanwhile, negotiations between the carriers and the Train Dispatchers resumed and talks were scheduled to reopen with five other unions, the Maintenance of Way Employees, the Railway Carmen, the Electrical Workers, Firemen-Oilers, and Boilermakers. The talks are being conducted in cooperation with the National Mediation Board.

The agreement ratified by UTU, BLE, and the Signalmen calls for four pay increases amounting to 14 percent over a 39-month period, plus cost-of-living increases. The settlement also provides for health and welfare benefits, vacations, a dental plan, and other improvements.

Further talks between the Sheet Metal Workers, the Machinists, and the National Railway Labor Conference are expected later this month. The NLRC is the industry's bargaining arm.

President Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employees said he was hopeful that a settlement would be reached soon. President James Yost of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., which comprises the four shopcraft unions, also indicated some progress toward an agreement.

However, talks between the carriers and the Railway & Airline Clerks were tied up over issues such as retroactivity of wage increases and working conditions. BRAC also was pressing its action to force the mediation board to release jurisdiction over the negotiations so that the union may pursue remaining steps under the Railway Labor Act to bring the dispute to a head.

Gregory Oskoian Dies, Bakery Union Leader

Gregory Oskoian, secretary-treasurer of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, died Sept. 11 following a heart attack. He was 51.

Oskoian had been secretary-treasurer of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers since 1970 and was re-elected to a new four-year term at the merger convention of the B&C and the Tobacco Workers last month. He played a major role in bringing about the merger of the two unions.

A member of the B&C since 1950 when he went to work for a bakery in Cranston, R.I., Oskoian became business agent of his local in 1957. He was appointed an international representative the following year. Oskoian was elected a vice president of the union in 1962 and served in that post until he was elected executive vice president in 1969.

Survivors include his wife, Julie, three children and two grandchildren. Services were held Sept. 15 at St. Mary's Armenian Apostolic Church in Washington, D.C.

BC&T President John DeConcini has called a special meeting of the union's executive board to select a successor.

Meany Scores Right-Wing Attacks:

Moves to Undercut OSHA Threaten Workers' Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

protections for millions of workers.

"It condemns nearly 3 million Americans to unsafe and unhealthy working conditions. It deprives more than 9 million workers of their rights under the law to a safe and healthful workplace. It will turn several million workplaces into death traps.

"But, most of all," Meany stressed, "the Bartlett amendment is designed to kill OSHA —slowly, but surely, like cotton dust or asbestos or lead kills workers."

Meany said it is essential for unions represented at the conference to work for the defeat of the Bartlett measure, now before a Senate-House conference committee. If it is adopted, Meany said he will ask President Carter to veto the bill.

He cited other attempts to undermine worker protection, including court challenges to safety and health standards from the business community and the "pinch-penny attitude" of withholding needed funds to improve the work environment with effective engineering controls.

He also assailed Congress for its meager funding of OSHA programs which affect the safety and health of more than 65 million workers throughout the nation.

Meany noted that Congress approved $135 million in 1976 for a swine flu epidemic that never occurred. "Yet, while 100,000 men and women die each year from occupational diseases, OSHA has a budget for fiscal 1978 of only $136 million. And yearly there are attempts to reduce OSHA's meager funds even more.

"If an epidemic swept this nation killing 100,000 Americans, the Congress would spare no expense to find a cure. Why then, this nickel-and-dime approach to making the workplace healthier?" Meany asked.

Vice President Walter F. Mondale told the delegates that the Administration is committed to vigorously enforcing the federal safety law and pledged that it would not trade off workers' lives to save a few dollars.

Mondale said OSHA had not been given a fair chance to operate properly by the Nixon-Ford administrations, but that it has been greatly improved through the efforts of Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, director of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Mondale also pledged to work with the AFL-CIO in the campaign to defeat the Bartlett amendment, assuring delegates that the Administration would enforce workers' rights under the law—including its walk-around provisions, which call for workers' representatives to participate in workplace inspections by federal compliance officers.

Marshall pointed out that the Labor Dept. has made great strides toward improving the administration of OSHA in an effort to gain the cooperation of the business community.

Even so, he observed, there is still an unyielding hostility to OSHA from many parts of the business community, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Other business groups continue to support the "Stop OSHA" movement, he said in pointing out that by their title, they are not for reform, "they are for destruction."

Marshall also warned that if the Bartlett amendment is adopted, workers in some pesticide plants and grain elevators—two high-risk industries—would have no legal protections. He joined in Mondale's pledge to fight the measure.

Rep. Joseph M. Gaydos (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Compensation, Health & Safety, credited labor with taking a major role in passage of the safety law. He said, however, that unions must continue to keep pressure on Congress to make the law work better and to keep it alive. Through the direct lobbying of union members, along with the work of their legislative representatives, economists and lawyers, that goal can be reached, Gaydos said.

Other major speakers opening the conference included AFL-CIO Vice President A. F. Grospiron, chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, who chaired the three-day session; President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Maloney of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Vice President George J. Poulin of the Machinists.

Other speakers scheduled to address the conference include Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, Timothy F. Cleary, chairman of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, and Edward J. Baier, deputy director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.

AMERICA'S WORKERS are the target of vicious attacks by the far right and the business community on federal job safety regulations, AFL-CIO President George Meany told delegates to the federation's national safety conference. Seated are Federation Vice Presidents A. F. Grospiron and Al H. Chesser, right.

S.C. Delegates Create Full-Time Presidency

Myrtle Beach, S.C.—Delegates to the 22nd convention of the South Carolina State AFL-CIO voted to make the organization's top office a full-time position.

The move, which will not take effect until after the 1979 convention, is aimed at strengthening the state federation's administration and its role in the state's political affairs.

"Part-time officers do a good job but on a part-time basis," the delegates observed in a resolution. "We need a full-time officer to actively seek each new affiliate, and attend to business on a full-time basis."

The convention also approved publication of a monthly newsletter, which will be mailed to all affiliated locals.

The three-day convention here was the first presided over by the State AFL-CIO's new president, James A. Johnson. Johnson was elected by the federation's executive board to head the organization last July when former President James D. Adler moved to Atlanta.

Johnson, who has served as president of Clothing & Textile Workers Local 1900 and the union's South Carolina Coastal Joint Board, will serve until the 1979 convention, when the federation next elects its officers and executive board members.

The more than 200 delegates acted on 25 resolutions, ranging from those extending support for ACTWU's global boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co. products to a pledge to mobilize the South Carolina labor movement behind COPE-endorsed candidates in the fall elections.

Among the speakers were President Wilbur Hobby of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO, Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Executive Director Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Harold McIver, organizing director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; C. L. Senci, executive director of Concerned Seniors for a Better Government; Sol Stetin, ACTWU senior executive vice president; James Sala, director of AFL-CIO Region V, and Craig Hudson of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Hudson, who spoke on the Carter Administration's efforts to expedite the handling of claims under the 1974 Trade Adjustment Assistance Act, stayed on to process applications from workers whose jobs have been lost due to imports of foreign clothing and textiles.

SUPPORT IS PLEDGED by Vice President Walter F. Mondale to labor's effort to defeat a Senate amendment that would cripple the federal job safety law. Listening to Mondale's address at the AFL-CIO national conference on safety and health are, from left, Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, former Vice President Hunter P. Wharton, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and President Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept.

Unions in Washington Press Political Effort

Spokane—Members of the state's congressional delegation joined Washington AFL-CIO President Joe Davis in calling on delegates to the state labor council's convention for expanded political activity to spike the growing right-wing threat to labor.

The 400 delegates to the four-day biennial convention approved a per capita tax increase, adopted positions on legislative and social issues and made endorsements for Congress and state judicial and legislative offices.

The vote increasing per capita payments was virtually unanimous. Without the increase, Davis warned, the council would have to reduce staff and restrict political and legislative efforts. The present 35-cent monthly per capita will increase five cents on Oct. 1 and another five cents Oct. 1, 1979.

The right-wing threat to working people was a recurring theme of the convention. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D), who will top the U.S. Senate seniority list next January, told delegates that "in all my years in Congress I have never seen such a concentrated effort by the right." The goal of the new conservatives, he said, is a national right-to-work law. Magnuson urged continued labor support of efforts to improve the federal tax system. "Congress has shifted much of the tax load from the poor," he said, "but it has landed on the middle-income taxpayer." The job now is to move more of the tax burden onto those with a greater ability to pay, he said.

At the opening session, Davis spelled out the concerns that dominated the convention deliberations. "Employer opposition to unions has stiffened," he said, as evidenced by the fact that three seminars on "how to break the union without breaking the law" have been held in the traditionally pro-union state of Washington this year. He emphasized that the right-wing campaign is directed not just at unions but at all working people. He charged that the barrage of criticism leveled by the right wing at "big government" is designed to undercut the ability of government to respond to the needs of workers and consumers. Unemployment insurance, workers' compensation and consumer protection legislation came about as a result of government action, he pointed out.

Ray Rogers of the Clothing & Textile Workers received a standing ovation when he urged labor action aimed at the anti-union activities of corporations and banks. Rogers criticized Seattle-First National Bank, the state's largest banking conglomerate, for its failure to bargain with its employees' designated bargaining representative and its financial support of anti-union activities of other employees. Seattle-First holds $750 million in union funds and that can be used as a weapon to curb its anti-union policies, he said, warning that unless labor moves against the bank, union money will continue to be used to finance anti-union activities.

Creation of a committee to organize a conference on "Union Solidarity" was unanimously approved by delegates. Purpose of the conference will be to explore creation of an ongoing organization to support unions in the state on strike over basic issues.

Other resolutions adopted called for support of the J. P. Stevens and Coors boycotts, extension of the ratification deadline for the Equal Rights Amendment, the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, national health insurance legislation, construction of the northern tier pipeline to carry Alaskan oil from the Pacific Coast to the Midwest, collective bargaining at institutions of higher learning, and an increase in the state minimum wage to make it equal to the federal wage floor.

OSHA's Enemies

THE ATTACK ON OSHA is a prime example of the mindless negativism of the right wing, backed by the well-financed propaganda resources of big business.

From the day that OSHA was signed into law, the alliance of convenience between the far right and the supposedly respectable business organizations has sought to weaken it, undermine it and, ultimately, destroy it.

As vicious and distorted as their attacks on the labor movement were during the fight for labor law reform, the business lobby against OSHA really hits below the belt. No longer are they out to simply destroy the effectiveness of the labor movement. No, their target now is the health and safety of American workers.

They have wrapped themselves in the flag of small business. A law requiring the employer to make his workplace safe and healthful is too tough on small business, they say. Compliance with the law would drive small business out of business, they say. Government inspections of the workplace to insure that it is free from safety and health hazards violates the employer's constitutional rights, they say.

We in the labor movement have the answers to that type of upside-down thinking: No business—large or small—has the constitutional right to kill or injure workers. No business—large or small—has the constitutional right to hide attempted murder behind closed doors. No business—large or small—that depends on workers shedding blood for profits should even be in business, period.

The reason that the American labor movement led the fight for enactment of OSHA was that we were sick and tired of going to funerals for workers killed on the job, or who died the tragic slow death of brown lung or other health hazards. We are not going to attend the funeral of the law enacted to keep workers safe and healthy and on the job.

AS PART OF ITS all-out attack on this law, the business community is funding a series of legal actions—harassment tactics—to nearly every standard OSHA comes up with.

Cotton dust, benzene, the divers' standard—each of these is in court. Each is being challenged as part of a coordinated business campaign to delay, frustrate, weaken and undermine the right of workers to a safe and healthful workplace.

Evidently, employers are trying to go back to the good old days when workers were responsible for their own safety and health on the job. We defeated that mentality when we enacted workers' compensation laws all across this nation, and we'll defeat it again.

But the employers have a new ally in their efforts—the so-called economic thinkers who want to brand as inflationary any efforts to save the lives of workers.

Just so there is no mistaking our position, I want to make it clear that when it comes to the lives and well being of workers, there must be no dollar tradeoffs.

We serve notice on those who would destroy OSHA: the labor movement will not relent; we will not back off; we will not surrender the lives and well-being of workers to corporate greed. And we will prevail.

—From remarks by President George Meany to the AFL-CIO National Conference on Occupational Safety & Health.

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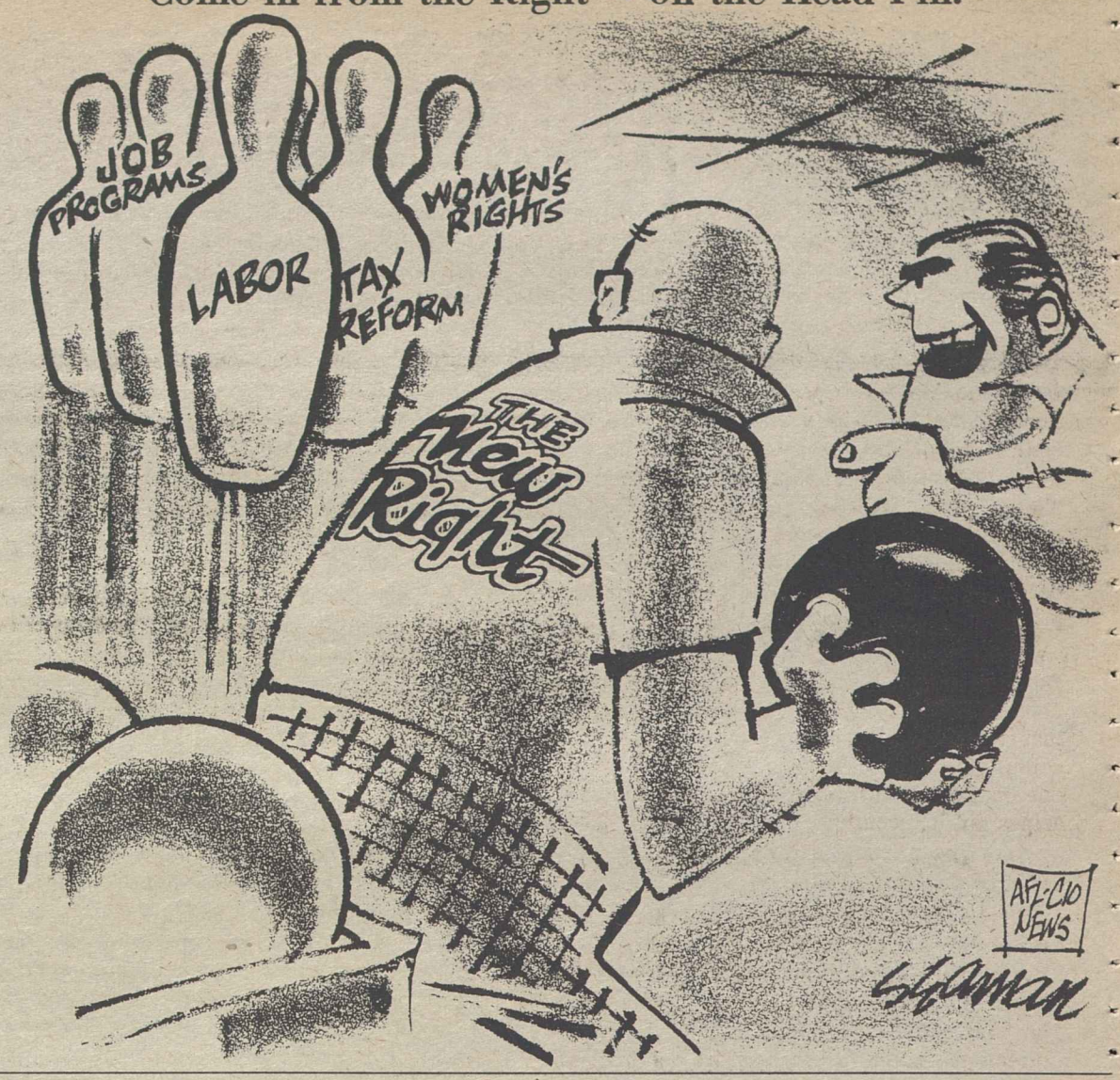

Adam Smith Said It:

Super-Profits Provide Clues To Mystery of Price Inflation

By Gus Tyler

JOHN Q. WAGE EARNER came rushing home all agog. "Do you know, Mary," he proudly announced to his wife," from April to June I got the biggest pay increase ever! It was 2.1 percent for the quarter year."

Mary looked at him with disdainful amusement. "And do you know, dear man," she whispered, "that the cost of living went up 2.9 percent?"

This conversation never took place—husbands and wives don't talk like computers. But if they did, and if John and Mary were the average wage-earning family, what they said would have been the terrible truth.

Indeed, Mary might have added: "And, dear husband, now that your pay has gone up by your precious 2 percent, you are in a higher tax bracket and you'll be paying a bigger tax. So you're ending up behind two eight-balls."

This imaginary dialogue is based on our most recent report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. To the consumer—who foots the daily bill—the question is: why have prices gone up by 2.9 percent, if wages have gone up by only 2.1 percent—especially since wages make up only a fraction of costs? (A 2 percent hike in wages should actually come out as less than half of a 1 percent increase in prices.)

A few clues to the mystery of the price rise-inflation syndrome can be picked up in several business magazines and in reports of the Dept. of Commerce. For instance:

A Business Week survey of 1,200 corporations suggests strongly it is not wages but profits that make for inflation. Airline companies showed a profit increase of 93 percent in 1977; real estate and housing corporations 50 percent; tire and rubber 40 percent, etc.

Fortune magazine ran the tab on its famous top 500 corporations. It showed one big food company—yes, food—with a 61 percent investment return. (At that rate, in two years, all the original investment would be repaid with a 20 percent profit to boot.)

Commerce Dept. figures make it clear that the top 500 are not exceptions in the corporate world. They show that profits in general are an ever-bigger part of the sales dollar, rising from 5 percent in 1970 to 7.1 percent in 1973 to 7.7 percent in 1977. To the consumer this means that for every dollar you spend, a bigger portion is going for profits.

In the very recent years of 1976 and 1977, the total return to corporate investors ate up a greater portion of the nation's income than at any time in the last quarter century.

Yet we hear little of profit-push inflation for reasons that Adam Smith—the oft-quoted guru of American conservatives—in 1776 in his classic "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" made this comment:

"Our merchants and master-manufacturers complain much of the bad effects of high wages in raising the price, and thereby lessening the sale of their goods both at home and abroad. They say nothing concerning the bad effects of high profits. They are silent with regard to the pernicious effects of their own gains. They complain only of those other people."

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The Contest Between Good Ideas and Bad

The ultimate failure of commercial network television is demonstrated by what is not there.

The concept of free speech in which I believe is that free speech is a guarantee of a continuing contest between conflicting ideas of every sort, an arena of debate in which good ideas by their virtue demonstrate that they are better than bad ideas and drive out bad ideas to the benefit of commonwealth and citizenry both. The implication underlying that premise is that all ideas come into the arena naked and innocent, and their value is determined by the testing process itself.

In recent times in America that idea has been subtly changed. Freedom of speech seems now to be based on a pre-judgment of ideas. The contest between good ideas and bad ideas is waged on the basis of the power of the establishment.

A large part of the American public has been brainwashed into not wanting to hear anything they don't already believe in. Therefore, what purports to be the tyranny of the majority is in reality the tyranny of the minority—the networks.

—From testimony by President Kathleen Nolan of the Screen Actors Guild before the House Subcommittee on Communications, Sept. 11, 1978.

Pulling in Opposite Directions:

Business Must Act to Repair Widening Breach with Labor

The following is excerpted from the Labor Day Sermon delivered by Monsignor George G. Higgins, secretary for research of the U.S. Catholic Conference, at the Labor Day Mass at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart in Washington.

I HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING developments in the American labor movement at close range for almost 40 years. During that period of time, labor and management have had a thousand disagreements, some more serious than others, but, in the end, they have managed somehow to solve their problems and resolve their differences through the give-and-take of collective bargaining and the give-and-take of the legislative process.

This year, however, for the first time in my experience, the admittedly imperfect but workable system of labor-management cooperation that we have all grown accustomed to in this country is being seriously called into question. As one of the nation's most influential business magazines put it recently:

"At a time when major interest groups in the United States should be drawing together to fight the threat of uncontrollable inflation, organized labor and business are pulling apart. Business's single-minded zeal in defeating labor's modest attempt to amend federal labor law has set the two sides hurtling in opposite directions, much to the peril of national interests."

In short, organized labor, across the board, is firmly convinced that big business is engaging in class warfare against workers. As one of labor's most prominent spokesmen put it just a few weeks ago: "There has been a shift on the part of the business community toward confrontation rather than cooperation. And where industry once yearned for subservient unions, it now wants no unions at all." His message, he said, then, should be very clear: "If corporations like corporation 'X' want confrontation, they cannot expect cooperation in return from labor."

This was not an off-the-cuff exercise in rabble-rousing rhetoric by an irresponsible labor leader looking for a sensational headline. It was a carefully worded statement of a point of view which, to my knowledge, is shared today by almost every labor leader in the United States.

A Labor Day mass is obviously not the proper forum in which to pursue this matter any further. Nor would it be appropriate on this occasion to name names or to try to pin the blame for the present crisis on any individual or any particular organization. I think it is appropriate, however, to state very clearly for the record that the church in this country, without taking sides between labor and management on any of their routine differences on specific issues, must and will continue to speak out in favor of labor's right to organize and will oppose any effort on the part of any organization or any coalition to interfere with the free exercise of this most basic human right.

As the magazine, America, editorialized in its Labor Day issue, it is "deeply distressing" that circumstances have made it necessary at this late date for churchmen to speak out again in support of the right to organize and to point out again that collective bargaining, which presupposes the existence of bona fide trade unions, is essential to the well-being of our kind of economic system.

IT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY be some time before Pope John Paul will address himself to matters of this kind. When he does, however, we can be certain that he will reaffirm the teaching of the church on the subject of labor-management relations, which his immediate predecessor, Pope Paul VI of happy memory, summarized as follows in a statement commemorating the 75th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's famous encyclical, On The Condition of Labor:

"The Church has recognized the right to form trade unions, it has defended and protected this right. . . . It took cognizance not only of the strength of numbers which the fact of unionization was bound to exert upon a society oriented toward democracy, but also the fruitfulness of the new order which could spring from workers' unions—an awareness on the part of the work of his dignity and his position in the social framework, a sense of discipline and solidarity, a spur to professional and cultural advancement, a capacity to participate in the productive cycle no longer as a mere . . . instrument, but to some extent at least as a sharer in responsibility and an interested participant."

Let us hope and pray that the fears of those who think that labor and management are on a collision course, that we are heading toward a period of destructive class warfare, will prove to have been less well-founded than they now appear to be. The business-oriented magazine which I have already quoted points out that "there are plenty of reasons for both labor and management to discard the harsh rhetoric" and look for ways to revive the constructive spirit of mutual trust which, even when they differed on specific issues, characterized their earlier relationship, at least in large segments of American industry. The same magazine also says that while business need not cave in to organized labor, nevertheless "the first move toward moderation is clearly up to business." I fully agree with that conclusion.

One of the many reasons for hoping that labor and management will be able to break out of the present impasse is that, unless and until this happens, they will spend too much time and energy sniping at one another and will devote too little time to a number of serious community-wide social and economic problems which, though not directly of their making, ought to be of deep concern to both of them and to all other major interest groups in the United States.

Builds Election War-Chest:

Right-Wing Coalition Mixes Old Ideology, New Techniques

AN EXPANDING COALITION of right-wing politicians and conservative business interests is mixing old ideology with new methodology in an anti-worker program aimed at destroying the American labor movement, President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared.

Clayman said the new right is "tapping anxieties, seizing upon the uncertainties and frustrations of our time," and playing to the public's worries about inflation, taxation and other issues. He said that through computerized mass mailings and other techniques, the new right coalition has targeted special interest groups in fund raising efforts that have raised more than $25 million to field, in the 1978 elections, the greatest number of right-wing candidates for federal office in several decades.

Clayman, who chaired a recent IUD national conference called to map out a union counter-attack to the new right wing's assault on the labor movement and its progressive programs and goals, warned that the coalition poses "a dangerous portent for the future." He said that the conference developed plans for an intensive internal and external drive to lay out the facts about the right wing-business coalition and the threat it poses to the trade union movement as an important institution and major force in American life. He said that the effort will employ meetings, conferences, literature and "all of the other educational tools" available to offset the ultra-conservative drive against workers and their unions.

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs network radio interview Labor News Conference, Clayman said that while the new right "attempts to reflect a popular mood" of anti-unionism, that is a false image. "The general public in America thinks that unions should survive and be permitted to survive," he asserted. Clayman cited so-called right-to-work efforts where, he said, "in every serious test so far," the labor movement position has prevailed.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHILE LITTLE MORE than 10 percent of all Americans are 65 or older, their ranks constitute 29 percent of all persons receiving an annual income below $3,200.

Overall, the income of the elderly is typically about half that of younger Americans.

One of every four suicides in the United States is committed by an elderly person.

These numbers are disturbing to anyone who cares about the quality of life of the nation's elderly; to the elderly themselves, the numbers are a disaster.

The House Select Committee on Aging recently launched a series of hearings on what Committee Chairman Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) termed a "national disgrace." The hearings, said Pepper, would be Congress's first comprehensive look at elderly poverty, warning: "Our findings may startle a good many people."

Two basic facts uncovered by the committee in its preparation for the hearings set the stage:

- The maximum social security benefit for aged persons with no other income is $189 per month. Because of a labyrinth of government regulations, Pepper said, "millions live on much less."
- The average annual health care bill for a person over 65 is $1,500—more than half of the federal government's poverty line. And despite Medicare and Medicaid, the committee found, an elderly person today pays almost twice as much as in 1966, before the programs were enacted.

Testimony before the committee by a number of witnesses underscored differing aspects of the problem and its causes.

Sargent Shriver, director of the War on Poverty programs under President Lyndon Johnson, noted that poverty in old age generally is but an extension of the same problem during the younger years. "The chain of events resulting in comparatively low incomes for . . . today's elderly stretch(es) across the life cycle," Shriver said.

Shriver noted that social security benefits are the primary source of post-retirement income. "Under the scheme used to calculate benefit levels for retired workers," Shriver said, "those who retire early have low lifetime earnings and interrupted work histories (and) receive the lowest benefits. These characteristics usually describe those in low-status, low-paying jobs who were likely to have retired early because of the physical demand or obsolescence of their jobs."

Other workers, with "marginally adequate" pre-retirement incomes, slip into poverty during the post-retirement years, Shriver said. They are "caught in a web of financial declines circumscribed by escalating prices, relatively fixed incomes, expensive home maintenance and health care costs and depleted savings."

ONCE TRAPPED in post-retirement poverty, another witness declared, "there is virtually no chance of escape."

Philip L. Goar, testifying for the National Senior Citizens Law Center, said the traditional way out of poverty—employment—is closed to most of the elderly poor. "Only 2.6 percent of aged SSI recipients are employed" in private industry, Goar said, "and their average monthly wage is less than $65.

"Just as bleak are the chances of an older worker receiving any assistance under the CETA program," Goar declared. "Only about 2 percent of all CETA participants are older workers."

Goar lists a second way out of poverty—private financial assistance. But, he said, "no combination of public and private assistance can lift an elderly person out of poverty. In fact, in the SSI program, private assistance will often leave the recipient worse off." Goar described the case of a 72-year-old Iowa woman who rented a trailer home from her son at a below-market rate, only to find that because she was getting this financial "break," she became ineligible for SSI. "She is forced to live on $120 a month," Goar said.

Some 3.3 million elderly Americans are living in poverty—2 million of them by themselves, in nursing homes or in other non-family settings. What can be done to make those highly-touted "golden years" more of a reality than a cliche?

OLD IDEOLOGY and new methodology mix in the anti-worker program forged by right-wing politicians and conservative business interests determined to destroy the American labor movement, President Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept., center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jim Castelli, left, of the National Catholic News Service and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA TEACHERS picket in front of the city's board of education offices during their one-day strike. President Frank Sullivan of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, second from the left, later announced approval of a two-year pact for the city's 13,000 teachers.

School Strikes Settled In Two Major Cities

Teachers in New Orleans and Philadelphia approved new contracts, ending their strikes, but major school disputes continued in a dozen states and four major cities.

The walkouts in many instances went beyond the size of paychecks, often limited by local tax-cutting measures, to working conditions. Striking teachers claimed to be frustrated by instructional problems, such as large classes and poor discipline.

The United Teachers of New Orleans, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, accepted a 7 percent wage increase to end its two-week strike. The new contract raised minimum salaries from $10,096 to $10,803 for teachers with a bachelor's degree and no experience. The salary for teachers with 12 years' experience and a doctorate was raised from $15,250 to $16,425.

New Orleans school bus drivers, who went on strike Sept. 1, settled on a new contract with a similar financial package shortly after the teachers' union ratified its contract.

In Philadelphia, teachers ended a short-lived strike after ratifying a new two-year contract calling for a 15 percent increase during the second year that will raise starting pay from $10,070 to $11,580 and the average salary from $19,600 to $22,540.

Striking teachers also reached settlements in Norwalk, Conn., Collinsville, Ill., and in two Michigan school districts. Teachers in seven other Michigan districts remained off the job, however, and those in another district in the state agreed to binding arbitration.

Negotiators for striking Burlington, Vt., teachers reached tentative agreement with the school board, and were meeting to consider ratification. Teachers in the state's largest school district had been on strike for five days.

A teachers' strike against Chicago city colleges entered its third week while other strikes in Illinois idled other union teachers. Other walkouts were in progress in Dayton, Ohio, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Cleveland, and communities in California, New York and New Jersey.

Meany Warns Gas Decontrol To Hike Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

it would transfer about $30 billion "from consumers to the natural gas monopoly over the next seven years." The price increases would "ripple through the economy" and have "a devastating impact on home heating bills."

As against those adverse effects, Meany said, the AFL-CIO sees "nothing in the so-called compromise which would aid the fight against inflation, bolster the dollar or create employment opportunities."

If the agreement is approved by the Senate, it would still have to be passed by the House. Both bodies are sharply divided, with supporters and opponents a mixture of party and ideological lines. Thus Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) is leading the opposition to the conference agreement while Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) is directing the effort to pass it. And Republican conservatives, like Democratic liberals, are on both sides of the issue.

Other parts of the energy package are in separate and less controversial bills, dealing with conservation, utility rate reform and coal conversion. But almost certain to be discarded with the adjournment of Congress is the original Administration plan to tax domestic crude oil so as to raise prices to world levels and then redistribute the tax revenues under a complex rebate system.

Beverages Trades' Joseph Brady Dies

Phoenix—Joseph Brady, director of the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry and a former vice president of the Brewery Workers, died Sept. 6 at Casa Grande, Ariz., after he suffered a massive heart attack.

Brady, who was 81, had worked with the union-employer group in the brewing and distilling industry since completing a long trade union career 15 years ago.

He had a lifelong commitment to union causes and actively supported the Union-Industries Show sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Survivors include his wife, Gladys, three children and two grandchildren. Services were held in Phoenix Sept. 9 and interment was in Mesa, Ariz.

Prices Show Slight Decline At Wholesale

Producer prices of finished goods declined a seasonally adjusted one-tenth of 1 percent in August as food costs fell for the second straight month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The August decline—the first drop in wholesale prices since a two-tenths of 1 percent decline in August 1976—gave heart to some Administration officials, but the price escalation that began a year ago showed no real signs of abating.

BLS's producer price index for finished goods, which measures the movement of prices of goods ready for sale to consumer outlets, stood at 195.3 percent of its 1967 average in August, up 7.7 percent from a year earlier. Retail prices in the three-month period ended in July rose at a 9.7 percent compounded annual rate.

Robert Strauss, President Carter's special counselor on inflation, said that the August producer price report made him "a bit encouraged" that the government can "peak this thing (inflation) this fall."

Wholesale food prices dipped by 1.5 percent in August, the second consecutive monthly decline and the largest since a 1.8 percent retreat registered two years earlier. Prices for all nonfood items rose four-tenths of 1 percent.

Economists generally had expected last month's drop in food prices as the harvesting of the nation's crops made fruits and vegetables more plentiful. The decline had gotten under way the month before, when food prices fell three-tenths of 1 percent.

During the first six months of this year, prices of consumer foods at the producer level jumped an average of 1.4 percent a month.

Beef and veal prices fell again last month after declines in July. But prices for pork and dairy products turned up somewhat, BLS said. There were large drops in the cost of processed poultry, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, and eggs. Fish prices increased a little more than in July.

Senate, Governor Races:

Major Upsets Mark Busy Primary Day

Surprising losses for the better-known candidates in statewide races in Minnesota, Maryland and Wisconsin marked the voting in the year's heaviest day of primary elections.

In Minnesota, Rep. Donald Fraser was apparently upset by Minneapolis businessman Robert Short for the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat of the late Hubert Humphrey. In Minnesota's other Senate race, incumbent Democrat Wendell Anderson was re-nominated, as was incumbent Gov. Rudy Perpich.

In Maryland, acting Gov. Blair Lee was beaten by Harry Hughes, former state transportation secretary, for the Democratic nomination for governor.

In Wisconsin, the Republican gubernatorial race provided the surprise. Rep. Robert Kasten was denied that nomination by Lee Dreyfus, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin's Stevens Point campus.

Elsewhere, incumbent Democratic governors Hugh Carey of New York, Ella Grasso of Connecticut, Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, Richard Lamm of Colorado, Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island, Martin Schreiber of Wisconsin and Ed Herschler of Wyoming were all re-nominated, as were Democratic Senators Clairborne Pell in Rhode Island, Floyd Haskell in Colorado and Thomas McIntyre in New Hampshire.

In all, almost a third of the states were involved in the primaries covering 14 states and the District of Columbia, where incumbent Democratic Mayor Walter Washington was apparently ousted by councilman Marion Barry in a close, three-way race.

The heavy slate almost finished up the season. Primaries remain Sept. 16 in Louisiana, Sept. 19 in Massachusetts and Washington and Oct 7 in Hawaii, with runoffs in Oklahoma Sept. 19, Alabama Sept. 26 and Florida Oct. 10.

The Minnesota primary races were marked by an abrupt transition for the state's Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL) Party. Both Senate seats were left without an incumbent when Sen. Walter F. Mondale became vice president and Humphrey died. Candidates designated by the summer DFL convention all drew opposition, but the 61-year-old Short was the only insurgent winner.

Leading by 3,000 votes in final, unofficial tabulations, Short will apparently be the DFL nominee for the Senate against Republican nominee Dave Durenberger. Republicans also selected millionaire businessman Rudy Boschwitz to oppose Anderson for the latter's Senate seat and Rep. Albert Quie to run against Perpich for governor.

In Wisconsin, Republican nominee Dreyfus will challenge incumbent Democratic Gov. Martin J. Schreiber, facing his first race since former Gov. Pat Lucey became ambassador to Mexico.

In Maryland, Lee has been acting governor since the conviction on fraud charges of Gov. Marvin Mandel, who succeeded Spiro Agnew, who resigned the vice presidency rather han face bribery charges.

That was the atmosphere of victory for Hughes, who had quit the Mandel administration because of pressures he said were put on his transportation office. Hughes will face former Sen. J. Glenn Beall in November.

Two other Democratic governors, Carey in New York and Grasso in Connecticut, had to survive challenges from their own lieutenant governors. Carey defeated Lt. Gov. Mary Anne Krupsak and will face state assembly leader Perry Duryea in November; Grasso beat Lt. Gov. Robert Killian and will face Republican Rep. Ronald Sarasin in November.

In major races in the other states:

- **Arizona** — Republicans selected Evan Mecham to oppose Babbitt, who was last elected as attorney general. Babbitt became governor on the death of Wesley Bolin, who had moved up from secretary of state when Gov. Raul Castro became an ambassador.
- **Colorado**—Lamm's GOP opponent for governor will be State Sen. Ted Strickland. Haskell's opponent for the Senate is Rep. William Armstrong. Haskell has been a particular target of national conservative groups.
- **Florida**—An Oct. 10 runoff will be needed to select a Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the race to succeed Reubin Askew, ineligible for a third term. Atty. Gen. Robert Shevin, the labor-endorsed candidate, will face State Sen. Robert Graham for the right to oppose Republican Jack Eckerd in November. Eckerd lost to Sen. Richard Stone in 1974.
- **Nevada** — Democrats nominated Lt. Gov. Bob Rose to try to hold the seat from which Gov. Mike O'Callaghan is retiring. The GOP nominee is Atty. Gen. Robert List.
- **New Hampshire** — McIntyre will be joined by Democratic State Rep. Hugh Gallen as the gubernatorial candidate on a ticket against two of the nation's most conservative Republicans, Gordon J. Humphrey for Senate and incumbent Gov. Meldrim Thomson.
- **Rhode Island** — Republicans nominated James Reynolds to oppose Pell for the Senate and Lincoln C. Almond against Garrahy for governor.
- **Vermont** — Gov. Richard Snelling's Democratic opponent will be State Rep. Edwin Granai.
- **Wyoming**—Herschler will be opposed for governor by Republican State Sen. John Ostlund. Democrats nominated Raymond Whitaker and Republicans chose Alan Simpson to seek the Senate seat from which Clifford P. Hansen is retiring.

Utah has no state-wide races.

The 14 states had only nine House races without incumbents—four retirees and the five candidates for state-wide office, Sarasin in Connecticut, Fraser in Minnesota, Kasten in Wisconsin, Armstrong in Colorado and Rep. Louis Frey, beaten by Eckerd in Florida. No incumbent who sought it was denied re-nomination.

800 to Train for Iron Worker Positions

The Labor Dept. has awarded a $2.3 million contract to the union-management National Ironworkers & Employers Training Program to train 900 disadvantaged persons for the craft.

The contract calls for greater emphasis on the recruitment of women and Vietnam-era veterans who are at least 31 years old who would achieve journeymen status with the Iron Workers union after three years of classroom and on-the-job training. The Iron Workers' regular apprenticeship program is limited to persons under age 31.

New York Case:

High Court Urged to Uphold Jobless Benefits for Strikers

The AFL-CIO and the federal government have asked the Supreme Court to uphold the right of a state to make strikers eligible for unemployment compensation.

An employer coalition is trying to invalidate New York state's law, which allows unemployment payments after the eighth week of a strike. The employer suit, initiated by the N.Y. Telephone Co. after a lengthy 1971-72 strike, contends that payments to strikers violate an overriding federal policy requiring government neutrality in labor disputes.

A federal district judge backed the company position but a unanimous three-judge appellate court panel reversed him and upheld the state law.

Both the AFL-CIO and federal government briefs to the Supreme Court back up New York State's contention that Congress clearly intended to allow each state to decide for itself how to deal with unemployment resulting from a strike.

The AFL-CIO brief cites more than 40 years of legislative history replete with occasions when Congress showed its awareness of the issue of compensation payments to strikers and chose not to impose a single eligibility rule for all states.

While Rhode Island is the only state with a law similar to that of New York, other state laws reflect the flexibility the AFL-CIO brief contends Congress intentionally gave to the states.

Thus, several states allow benefits to workers locked out in a labor dispute, and other laws allow payments to persons who struck an establishment that nevertheless continued to operate.

The brief notes that New York's law had already been enacted when Congress first set federal standards for unemployment compensation as part of the 1935 Social Security Act.

In doing so, the brief notes, Congress clearly passed up the option to bar payments to strikers. In fact, its only dictum on labor disputes was that an unemployed person could not be dropped from the benefit rolls for refusing to take a new job offer to fill a spot vacated by a striker or for refusing to promise not to join a union.

The brief refutes with legal precedents and congressional history two other employer arguments—that the National Labor Relations Act imposes stricter standards of neutrality in labor disputes that would invalidate the New York law and that the switch to experience rating in financing New York's unemployment insurance program tilted the legal argument against payments to strikers.

The federal government brief supporting the New York law was submitted by the general counsel of the NLRB as well as by the U.S. solicitor general. New York state's brief was from both the state Dept. of Labor and the state attorney general.

The decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, issued last November, also put heavy reliance on congressional intent.

It noted that as recently as 1969, President Nixon asked Congress to amend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to prohibit payment of unemployment insurance benefits to workers "directly engaged in a strike."

But Congress declined to do so, and during the House debate on amendments to the law the then-chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), said he didn't agree with benefits to strikers allowed by New York and Rhode Island, but it is "their privilege" to have such a law if the state legislature wants it.

As for the neutrality issue, the appellate court and the briefs to the Supreme Court noted that Congress has on several occasions rejected attempts to deny various forms of social benefits to persons on strike and that the argument has been made that denial of benefits would tilt the balance of fairness to the employer side.

SPECIAL AWARD from the Social Democrats, USA, is presented to Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, second from left, of the Clothing & Textile Workers in recognition of the union's efforts to win social and economic justice for workers at J. P. Stevens & Co. Joining in the presentation ceremony in New York were, from left, Murray H. Finley, president of ACTWU; Bayard Rustin, president of the Social Democrats, and Carl Gershman, the Social Democrats' executive director.

Sheinkman Asks Drive To 'Isolate' J. P. Stevens

New York—As long as J. P. Stevens remains respectable within the American business community its workers will never receive justice, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers declared at a dinner of the Social Democrats, USA.

Sheinkman, who received a special award from the organization, urged the 600 guests to "isolate J. P. Stevens from the mainstream of business."

Pressure on "the bankers and corporations that still own the country" must supplement boycott activities, Sheinkman said. "Tell the banks and insurance companies that you won't play with J. P. Stevens."

After branding Stevens "an intolerable violator of human rights," Sheinkman reminded the audience that current labor laws are generally inadequate. "There are millions of workers in America who will lose their jobs if they voice pro-labor sentiments," he said.

Donald Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, praised the commitment of ACTWU in continuing the Stevens campaign.

Slaiman pointed out that a victory at Stevens will have far-reaching effects on other organizing drives. "The domino theory applies to organizing," he noted.

Teachers Vice President Velma Hill compared the Stevens campaign to the ten-year organizing drive that resulted in the first contract for the Sleeping Car Porters, now a division of the Railway Clerks.

"Like A. Philip Randolph's efforts on behalf of the Pullman porters, the Stevens struggle is not just a struggle for collective bargaining, it is a struggle for justice," she said.

Other speakers included ACTWU President Murray Finley and President Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The dinner was sponsored by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Thomas W. Gleason, Albert Shanker and Martin Ward.

Public Funds Barred For Anti-Union Goals

Laurinburg, N.C.—Local government and Chamber of Commerce officials here have promised not to spend taxpayer dollars in trying to keep unions out of the county.

The pledge, in the form of a consent agreement signed by Superior Court Judge Henry McKinnon, stemmed from a suit filed last year by the Clothing & Textile Workers.

ACTWU had charged several elected officials and the Chamber of Commerce with illegally spending tax dollars on anti-union activities. These ranged from spying on a union organizer to creating "a climate in which a union-oriented or high-wage employer would be discouraged from locating" in the county.

ACTWU said the consent agreement was "a resounding victory" that would "prevent local, state and government officials from using public funds to finance anti-union activities of private organizations."

The union charged the Chamber of Commerce had been given public funds earmarked for "industrial development," but the money was used instead to counter union organizing efforts.

One of the employers in the area is J. P. Stevens, which runs a plant in the nearby town of Wagram. Stevens has been fighting ACTWU organizing efforts among its workers for 15 years.

The consent agreement stipulates that the Chamber of Commerce must pay court costs in the case up to $2,000 and can't spend public money for anything other than a public purpose as defined by state law.

Defendants in the suit included the Laurinburg-Scotland County Area Chamber of Commerce, several of its officials and employees, as well as the county and city managers.

Court Affirms Privacy Of Authorization Cards

An employer can't use the Freedom of Information Act to find out which of his workers signed union authorization cards, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit ruled in a 2-1 decision.

The court reversed a federal district judge who said the Pacific Molasses Co. had the right to get from the National Labor Relations Board copies of the union authorization cards submitted by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers to get a representation election at a 27-worker bargaining unit in Westwego, La.

Such a disclosure would be a "clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" and is protected from disclosure requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, the court said.

"We would be naive to disregard the abuse which could potentially occur if employers and other employees were armed with this information," Judge Peter T. Fay wrote for the court majority. He said the "inevitable result" of disclosure "would be to chill the right of employees" and make meaningless the assurance of a secret ballot election.

The same position was taken by the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in a similar case a year ago. However, opinions of one circuit court are not binding on another if the Supreme Court has not ruled on the issue.

The company said it needed the cards to challenge their validity in an effort to show that there wasn't enough union support to justify an election.

Rejecting this reasoning, the court noted that the NLRB has procedures to verify signatures and deal with any suspected fraud.

"And certainly," it added, "the secret ballot election ultimately protects the employer from any threat of having to recognize a union that is not supported by 50 percent of the affected employees. . . . We hold, therefore, that disclosure of these cards would result in a serious invasion of the personal privacy of the affected employees with no counterbalancing benefit to be obtained for the public."

Zalman Lichtenstein Of ILGWU Dies

New York—Zalman Lichenstein, who directed the extensive cultural, recreational and social programs the Ladies Garment Workers provides for its retired members, died at the age of 75.

A tribute by the ILGWU's officers stressed his "indomitable energy and enthusiasm" and his leadership in senior citizen causes.

Lichtenstein, born in Poland and at one time a member of the Warsaw City Council, came to the United States in 1940 as a refugee assisted by the ILGWU and the Jewish Labor Committee.

As director of the Council of Golden Ring Clubs, he was active in the campaign for passage of Medicare, helped organize a major Medicare rally in New York in 1962 that was addressed by President Kennedy and later was named by President Johnson to his Committee on Older Americans.

NLRB Reverses Stand On Stenographic Log

Insistence to the point of impasse on a stenographic record of contract negotiations constitutes a refusal to bargain in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The ruling, which reverses an NLRB policy of 27 years, stems from a case involving the American Flint Glass Workers and the Bartlett-Collins Co. of Sapulpa, Okla. With all members participating, the board found the company violated the Act by insisting on a court reporter before conducting talks with the union.

The company's insistence on a stenographic record followed an earlier finding by the board that it had engaged in bad-faith bargaining throughout the course of unsuccessful negotiations for a first contract with the Flint Glass Workers. The NLRB administrative law judge in the case had relied primarily on the testimony of one union witness which was not materially controverted by any of the company witnesses.

When the parties were preparing to resume talks, the company informed the union that in view of the board's decision "a record of bargaining . . . is both desirable and necessary to establish without resort to credibility determinations what was said or done by the parties in bargaining." The company said that it was arranging for a court report and would pay the entire cost.

But the union refused to meet with a reporter present, arguing that some members of its negotiating team would be reluctant to discuss their views. It did agree, however, to the use of a tape recorder by each side.

The firm rejected the union's alternative plan and said that it would meet only with a reporter present, whereupon the union filed another refusal to bargain charge against the company.

Since the reporter's presence is held to be a non-mandatory bargaining topic, the board ruled that it is "irrelevant" whether the company's insistence was in good faith or otherwise. Bartlett-Collins was ordered to cease and desist insisting on the stenographic record as a condition of bargaining.

Eligibility Rules Eased:

House Expands Aid For Import Victims

A labor-supported bill to expand readjustment assistance benefits for workers whose jobs are wiped out by imports easily passed the House, 261-24, even though the Administration opposed some of its provisions as too generous.

The bill, which still must be acted on by the Senate, amends the 1974 Trade Act to allow more workers to qualify for adjustment payments and lengthens the maximum duration of benefits.

At House hearings on the bill, the AFL-CIO had stressed the continuing need for trade policies that would avoid the destruction of American jobs.

Trade adjustment assistance should be broadened, Research Director Rudy Oswald testified, but at best it remains a "substitute for a solution."

The House-passed bill would extend coverage to secondary victims of imports—workers laid off by firms that were suppliers of parts, products or services to plants that were forced to shut down or cut back because of increased imports.

It would also allow workers to qualify for benefits if they have been employed in an import-hurt industry for at least 40 weeks over a two-year period, as an alternative to the present law's requirement of 26 weeks of employment over a one-year period.

The basic weekly benefit remains 70 percent of lost wages, with a ceiling equal to the national average manufacturing wage.

Benefits are normally payable for up to 52 weeks of unemployment, and present law allows an additional 26 weeks of eligibility for persons over 60 and for those enrolled in approved job training programs.

The House-passed bill would extend the maximum duration for both trainees and older workers an additional 26 weeks—making 104 weeks in all. For older workers, the additional payments would serve as a "bridge" until they qualified for social security payments.

An important improvement in the House bill allows certification or workers and firms as eligible for adjustment assistance on the basis of anticipated plant closings or cutbacks. The assistance could then be extended promptly when the layoffs take place.

The legislation, which Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) steered to House passage, also raises the ceiling on the reimbursement workers may receive for necessary job search and relocation expenses.

In a letter to House members before the vote, Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan said the present law has fallen short of the expectations of Congress. He said the need for improvement is especially compelling because of indications that new trade negotiations "will cause more industrial workers to lose their jobs."

NLRB Sets New Policy On Excluding Witnesses

The National Labor Relations Board announced adoption of a new policy in which its administrative law judges will exclude an alleged victim of an unfair labor practice from a board hearing when another witness from the same side of the case is testifying about events to which the discriminatee has testified or will testify.

Until its decision, stemming from a case involving the Unga Painting Corp. of Laie, Hawaii, the board's practice with respect to sequestering witnesses left the decision to the discretion of the administrative law judge.

Generally, the judges refused to exclude witnesses who were also discriminatees in the belief that they had a stake in the outcome of the proceeding and, in effect, were parties to the case.

One effect of the new policy, the board said, is to "enhance the credibility of board proceedings in the minds of its critics," adding that sequestration is designed to "minimize fabrication and combination to perjure as well as mere inaccuracy."

But Betty S. Murphy, the lone dissenting board member, charged that the new rule will "turn the hearing room into a revolving door without a turnstile. . . . Spectator-witnesses will be constantly exiting and entering the hearing room during the testimony of witnesses."

She predicted that the new policy will add to the delay in processing cases as parties claim that their rights were prejudiced when an opposing witness improperly heard testimony from which he or she should have been excluded.

In May 1977, the NLRB issued a decision ordering the Unga Painting Corp. to reinstate with back pay several workers who were discharged for union activities. Nine months later, the board notified the parties that the decision was being reconsidered.

In the latest development, the board reaffirmed its prior determination that the company was not prejudiced by the refusal of the administrative law judge in the case to sequester the alleged discriminatees.

The majority said that the record was filled with evidence of union animus revealed in testimony by the company's president that the union was his "enemy" and that the employees were "spies" for the union. The president's own admissions were sufficient to establish the unfair labor practices, the board said.

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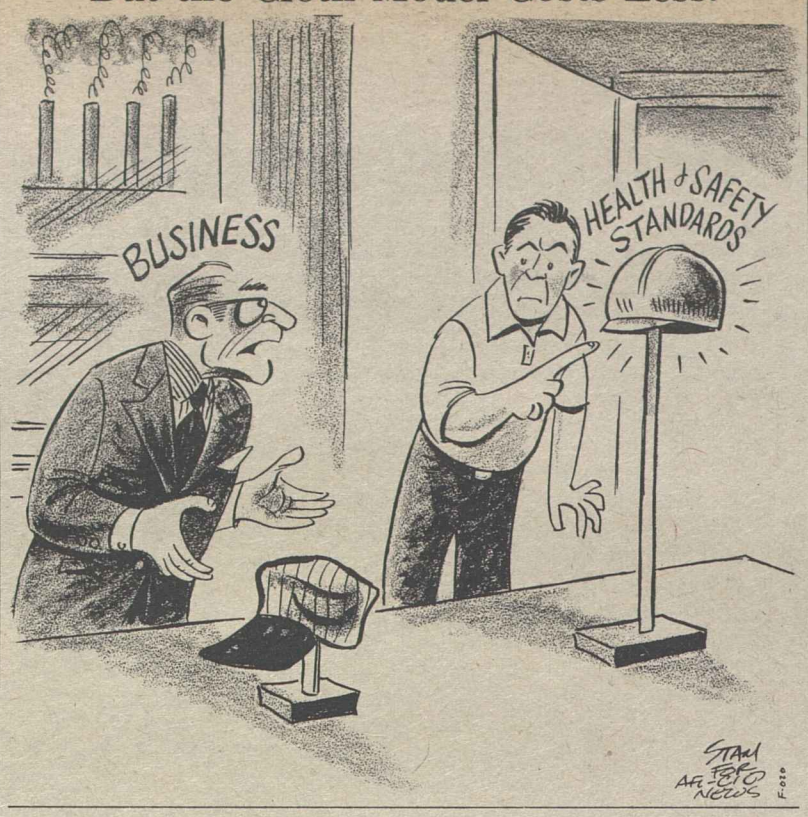
'But the Cloth Model Costs Less!'



Civil Service Reform Bolsters Union Role

(Continued from Page 1)

ment worker affiliates pushed for the stronger collective bargaining legislation sponsored by Representatives William Clay (D-Mo.) and William D. Ford (D-Mich.).

As it finally emerged, with few changes made on the House floor, the labor relations section had the backing of both the Administration and the unions. Its broad bipartisan support encouraged the belief that it would be generally acceptable to a House-Senate conference committee.

Before the Udall substitute was taken up, the House defeated by a 217-125 vote a motion by Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.) to delete the entire labor relations section.

The House was put on notice by Rep. Ford, a supporter of the worker rights provisions, that passage of the Erlenborn motion would kill the entire civil service reform bill.

Later, when the Udall compromise was formally inserted in the bill, the vote was unanimous.

Included in the legislation is the new machinery already established by a reorganization plan to break up the Civil Service Commission into a Merit Systems Protection Board and Office of Personnel Management.

Of special importance to government unions is the establishment of a third agency — an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority with functions comparable to those of the NLRB in the private sector and with similar requirements for Senate confirmation of its members.

Early in the deliberations, a parliamentary point of order cut off from the bill two unrelated measures supported by federal worker unions. One would have repealed Hatch Act restrictions on political activities of government employees —a measure the House already has passed but the Senate has bottled up. The other would have reenacted a vetoed bill reducing the 72-hour workweek of most federal firefighters.

The House, as had the Senate, rejected President Carter's proposal to limit veterans preference rights for appointment to government jobs and for protection against layoffs. The House committee bill would have strengthened preference for disabled veterans while setting a time limit on preference for other veterans. But the House chose to keep the present law intact.

On the Administration proposal for a senior executive service, the House bill would allow a two-year trial in any three government departments selected by the President. After that trial period, it would be put into effect government-wide unless both the House and Senate voted disapproval.

The legislation also sets up merit pay raises instead of automatic in grade increases for persons in higher-level supervisory or management positions in Grades 13 to 15.

Bill Pressed To Bar Airline Mutual Aid

The AFL-CIO has asked House members to vote for an amendment to an airline regulatory reform bill that would outlaw the industry's strikebreaking Mutual Aid Pact.

Long a target of airline unions, the mutual aid plan provides payments to a struck carrier that often enable it to show a profit even though its planes are idle.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller cited the example of Northwest Airlines, which received more than $108 million from its supposed competitors during the recent 109-day pilot strike.

This windfall, he noted, helped the airline achieve a $22 million profit in the second quarter of this year even though it was shut down for two of the three months.

Biemiller urged approval of the amendment sponsored by Rep. James Oberstar (D-Minn.), which he said would lessen and shorten airline strikes. As long as the mutual aid plan is available, he stressed, management has no incentive to bargain seriously.

As the House prepared to take up the bill, the 15 participating airlines met in New York and agreed to seek Civil Aeronautics Board approval to reduce the level of payments to struck carriers.

The Air Line Pilots termed the move "clearly an attempt to salvage a 20-year-old arrangement that has continually undermined the collective bargaining process."

It said the cutback amounted to an admission that the financial aid plan made it profitable for an employer to prolong a strike.

Connecticut Parley Draws 150 Unionists

New Britain, Conn.—Some 150 representatives of 40 national trade unions in Connecticut attended an all-day conference here recently to examine current problems facing American labor.

The conference, titled "The Labor Movement: Where Are We Going?," was sponsored by the Connecticut State AFL-CIO. Tom Kahn, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, delivered the keynote address.

Held at Central Connecticut State College, the meeting stressed the importance of active participation of trade unionists in the affairs of the two major political parties, especially new members.

Catholic Leaders' Conference Gives Strong Support to Stevens Boycott

Cleveland—The Clothing & Textile Workers' worldwide consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens products received strong backing from more than 1,000 prominent leaders of Roman Catholic religious orders and communities of priests, brothers and nuns at a meeting here.

The church officials—based in the United States but serving in all parts of the world—issued a statement at a weeklong meeting devoted to global and domestic socio-economic justice in which they urged their members to support the boycott "until J. P. Stevens & Co. dissipates the atmosphere of fear and intimidation (of employees) in its plants."

The action came at an international leadership conference of major superiors of men's and women's religious communities. The 1,000 presidents and provincials represent hundreds of member groups totaling some 160,000 men and women in religious orders.

Father Patrick Sullivan, C.S.C., Catholic liaison for ACTWU, who attended the conference, reported that the assembled leaders reaffirmed Catholic teaching on the rights of workers to organize for collective bargaining and endorsed specific steps to assist the 40,000 textile workers at Stevens's 85 plants. A summary of the statement endorsing the boycott:

- The leaders of men's and women's religious communities will urge their members to support the boycott of Stevens products under whatever labels they are sold or leased to their residences, parishioners, schools, parents, and the institutions staffed by these religious orders.
- The presidents and provincials, through their social justice coordinators, will communicate the issues, product names and developments in the union's dispute with Stevens on a regular basis to all their brothers, nuns and priests.
- The social justice coordinators will enlighten parishioners, students, retreat-goers and others served by the religious orders on ways to assist the J. P. Stevens workers.
- The religious leaders, or their representatives, will urge officials of retail stores and textile outlets to refrain from selling or leasing Stevens products until economic justice has been accorded the workers.

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Meany Warns Against Use Of New Controls on Wages

In House-Senate Conference:

Job Safety Cutback Dropped from Bill

By David L. Perlman

A House-Senate conference committee has dropped from the final version of a small business assistance bill a labor-opposed amendment that would have stripped protection of the Occupational Safety & Health Act from more than 9 million workers.

Its enactment, AFL-CIO President George Meany had warned, would have doomed the job safety program—"slowly but surely, like cotton dust or asbestos or lead kills workers."

The amendment, which the Senate had passed by a 51-48 vote in early August, would have ended OSHA jurisdiction over most establishments with 10 or fewer workers. The only exceptions would be for industries with the highest accident-illness rates.

Instead, the House-Senate conferees agreed to continue full OSHA coverage but to ease the reporting burden on smaller firms and lessen penalties for relatively minor infractions.

The employer relief provisions agreed to by the conferees as a substitute for the Senate amendment for the most part write into law restrictions Congress has already placed on OSHA through amendments adopted each year to appropriations bills.

Thus, OSHA cannot impose a fine on a firm with fewer than 11 employees for up to 10 "non-serious" violations uncovered on

(Continued on Page 6)

House Bars Mutual Aid Airline Pact

The House voted to outlaw the airline industry's Mutual Aid Pact, which critics blame for prolonging strikes by richly rewarding airlines with the poorest labor-management relations.

It inserted the ban on airline strike assistance payments into a high-priority Administration bill designed to make air service more competitive. The Senate last April passed a regulatory reform bill without mention of the Mutual Aid Pact, so the issue will be decided in House-Senate conference.

The labor-endorsed amendment to prohibit the strike pact was sponsored by Rep. James L. Oberstar (D-Minn.) and adopted by a decisive 299-98 majority.

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Hails Peace Plan, Camp David Participants

AFL-CIO President George Meany hailed the "progress toward peace" in the Middle East and praised the participants in the Camp David meetings for their contributions.

President Carter's initiative brought the talks about, Meany stressed, and the President's "creative and statesmanlike role" brought them to a successful conclusion.

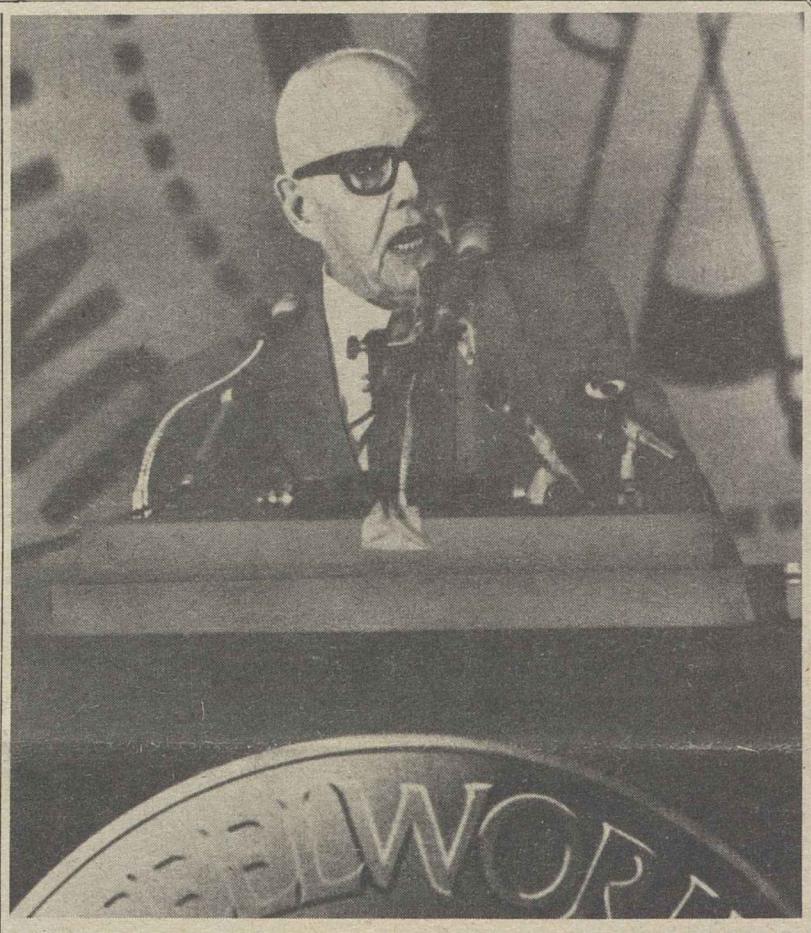
"Like all Americans, we are proud of him," Meany said.

Meany cited the "flexibility and wisdom" shown by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose "impressive performance . . . should permanently put to rest the myth of Israeli 'intransigence.' "

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat "displayed extraordinary courage" in expressing his government's willingness to reach a separate peace agreement with Israel, Meany said.

He cautioned that "peace has not yet come to the Middle East" and there are still problems to be solved. "The rejectionist states still threaten to sabotage the march toward peace in this most dangerous and troubled part of the world," he noted.

But, Meany emphasized, "the march has begun and despair has yielded to hope once again."



LIMITS ON WAGES are not the solution to the nation's inflation problem, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Steelworkers' convention in Atlantic City, N.J. The real causes of inflation, he said, are high interest rates and the costs of the necessities of life—food, shelter, medical care and energy.

Mediator's Award:

Postal Pay Package, Security Bolstered

More than half a million postal workers achieved lifetime job security under a revised contract that also provides more effective cost-of-living protection than an agreement that members of three AFL-CIO unions rejected last month.

Final terms were set by a special mediator, Harvard Prof. James J. Healy, after direct negotiations failed to resolve differences. Both sides had agreed to a procedure under which Healy would first seek to mediate a negotiated settlement, then resolve any issues still in dispute.

The two biggest postal unions—the American Postal Workers Union and the National Association of Letter Carriers—have submitted the revised contract to their members with strong recommendations for acceptance. The Mail Handlers' division of the Laborers sent information on the new contract agreement to its members but does not require a ratification vote.

The three-year contract negotiated last July remains intact except for these changes:

- The pay increases were reshaped to "front load" the contract by providing higher amounts in the early stage and a lesser raise in the final year of the agreement. Instead of an initial raise of 2 percent, the revised agreement will provide a flat $500 increase. The effect would be to raise the average postal salary slightly over 3 percent. Both versions provide for a 3 percent increase in the second year. But the new agreement adds $500 the third year instead of the previous 5 percent.

- The cost-of-living clause continues the previous contract's formula of one cent per hour for each four-tenths of a point rise in the consumer price index. But unlike the rejected contract, there will be no ceiling on the total amount of the increase. The earlier version would have limited the cost-of-living addition over the three years to $1,518, which was the total COL payments over the previous three years.

If the cost of living over the three years matches the 6.5 percent annual average projected by government economists, the three-year increase in pay would average 21.3

(Continued on Page 2)

Price Curb Key to Fight On Inflation

By James M. Shevis

Atlantic City, N.J.—Any anti-inflation plan that limits wages without restraining prices will only penalize workers further and cannot expect to have the support of organized labor, AFL-CIO President George Meany warned.

"In the past, workers have been called upon to sacrifice to fight inflation, and they have; but the corporations and the bankers never did their share, and there's no evidence that they're ready to do so now," Meany told the Steelworkers' 19th constitutional convention here.

The only way to beat inflation, Meany told some 3,800 USWA delegates is to get a handle on rapidly rising prices that have caused the purchasing power of workers' paychecks to fall below 1972 levels.

"Our members have to eat. They have to have a roof over their heads. They need to heat their houses and be able to go to the doctor when they are sick. They need to educate their children. These are the necessities of life," Meany said.

"And if the Administration gets the prices of these necessities down to a reasonable level, then wage demands will also come down, and not before."

Anticipating an announcement soon by President Carter of further inflation-fighting measures, Meany said he hoped that the President would not be persuaded "by those who are beating the drums for con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Injury Benefit Standards for States Asked

The AFL-CIO prodded Congress to establish long-overdue federal standards for compensating workers who are disabled by job-related illness or injury.

Most state workers' compensation laws are still glaringly deficient in coverage and benefits, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee. He said there hasn't been much improvement since a national commission six years ago termed workers' compensation "inadequate and inequitable."

Biemiller endorsed, with some suggested improvements, the federal standards bill sponsored by

(Continued on Page 2)

Hotel Accord Boosts Wages In Washington

A new three-year agreement will provide wage and benefit increases valued at about $54 a week for more than 6,000 hotel workers in Washington, D.C. Members of Local 25 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees ratified the contract by an overwhelming margin.

Union negotiators worked out the agreement with representatives of the 39-member Hotel Association of Washington during a 50-hour non-stop bargaining effort to beat a strike deadline.

The two-tiered wage package in the new agreement, which is retroactive to Sept. 16, calls for annual increases totaling $43 a week for workers who do not receive tips and $27 a week for those who do.

For non-tipped employees, such as maids, dishwashers, busboys and some bartenders, weekly wages will be increased $15 the first year and $14 in each of the two following years. For tipped employees, including waiters, waitresses and bellmen, there will be three annual increases of $9 each.

Ronald Richardson, executive secretary-treasurer of the local and the chief union negotiator, termed the settlement the best contract ever bargained in the history of Washington's hotel industry. He said the agreement contains vastly improved fringe benefits for hotel workers.

The contract provides for free meals for employees during working hours, initiates employer-paid legal services and eye-care programs and eliminates compulsory overtime. Improvements were also made in major medical insurance coverage and in pensions, the local reported.

Postal Award Improves Pay, Job Security

(Continued from Page 1)

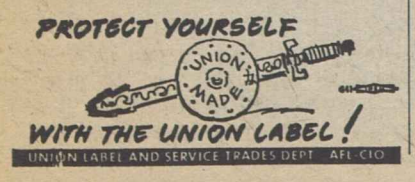
percent as compared with the 19.5 percent maximum of the rejected contract. The difference would be even greater if the inflation rate exceeds that estimate.

- No-layoff protection is made permanent. The earlier version would have continued for the three years of the new contract term the no-layoff guarantee that was a major issue in the contract disputes.

Postal management had sought unsuccessfully to scrap the provision in the new contract and tried to at least weaken it in return for any wage concessions in the revised agreement.

Healy, however, ruled that persons in the regular workforce as of Sept. 15, 1978, "shall be protected henceforth against any involuntary layoff or force reduction." He specified that "it is the intent of this provision to provide security to each such employee during his or her work lifetime."

Future employees, he said, would receive such lifetime job guarantees after six years of employment. His decision provides for further discussions between unions and management over procedures to be followed if the postal service seeks to lay off future hires during their first six years of employment. It specifies that if the union and management negotiations don't yield results on this issue within 90 days, Healy will assume jurisdiction and hand down a binding decision.



Dumping

U.S. Standards Sought For Job Injury Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

The bill would require states to meet federal standards including:

- Coverage of all private sector workers not presently covered by special programs such as railroad and maritime workers. While recognizing legal problems of covering state and local employees, the AFL-CIO urged a continuing search for a method to give equal protection to public workers.
- Unlimited duration of benefits, in contrast to some state programs that set either a time or dollar limitation for persons who have suffered permanent disability or for the dependents of persons who have died.
- A weekly benefit standard with a ceiling high enough to enable nearly all workers to receive at least two-thirds of lost wages while disabled. The ceiling on benefits would be an amount equal to the average weekly wage in the state, to rise within five years to double the average wage.
- Annual adjustments in benefits to protect the value of the payments. The bill would peg the adjustment to the rise in the state's average wage, with a limit of 6 percent in any one year.

The AFL-CIO said such a periodic updating is "essential" to the legislation and urged that the benefit lag in a year in which average wages rose more than 6 percent be recouped in a future year when the average wage rises less than 6 percent.

Other proposed standards deal with full coverage of occupational disease, adequate time limits for filing claims, free choice of qualified physician by the injured worker and benefits to widows until death or remarriage.

With Biemiller at the witness table were two AFL-CIO experts on various phases of the legislation —Special Counsel Laurence Gold and Associate Social Security Director Lawrence Smedley.

Smedley also accompanied Legislative Rep. F. Howard McGuigan to a House hearing on another compensation-related bill.

At the House hearing, McGuigan urged rejection of employer-sought amendments that would reduce coverage under the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

This federal law, covering workers in the maritime industry, provides more adequate benefits than state laws would allow. Employer groups, complaining that the insurance cost of protecting their workers is too high, want Congress both to cut back benefits and to reduce coverage by limiting it to persons employed in vessels on navigable waters or, at most, right at the dockside.

McGuigan reminded the panel that the 1972 law improving benefits amounted to a tradeoff of legal rights that could result in heavy liability awards and consequent third-party suits.

Employers at that time supported the legislation, he noted, in exchange for relief from a greater liability risk.

As for the cost to employers, he suggested, "the most important action the maritime industry could and should undertake would be to adopt safety measures that will reduce the high rate of serious injuries and death."

18th Convention:

IUE Asks Reversal Of U.S. Jobs Drain

Pittsburgh—President David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) appealed to the union's 18th convention here to "press forward" on labor's priorities while withholding support and funds from anti-union politicians.

Fitzmaurice, striking a resolute but somber tone, called for the new Congress to "reverse the drain on U.S. jobs and technology that foreign-based competitors and home-based multinationals have caused." He also endorsed a proposal made by IUE Canadian Vice President Glenn Pattinson for both countries sharing economic problems to stand together and "begin looking into the idea of forming a North American common market."

Fitzmaurice rejected proposals being floated by some Administration officials for so-called wage-price guidelines to control inflation, but pledged the union's cooperation in "any fair and honest attempt by President Carter to reduce inflation."

The IUE's officers' report reflected Fitzmaurice's warnings, noting that for the first time in the history of the electrical-electronics industry, the value of imports now exceeds the value of exports. In Canada, the report noted, the union has suffered a 21 percent membership loss since the 1976 convention, directly traceable to an imports-caused downturn in the industry.

UAW Vice President Irving Bluestone, a major convention speaker, warned the 500 delegates that international conglomerates are taking over the world's economy and declared that "the vanguard against this takeover is the labor movement." Bluestone said labor must seek "new solutions" to America's growing loss of faith in the future. He promised close cooperation with IUE during 1979 negotiations with General Motors and said job and income security will be among the main issues.

Anticipating the impact of further computerization in the auto industry, Bluestone said labor will have to counter this by a reduction in individual work time. He said UAW will press ahead in the drive for the 32-hour workweek.

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan warned delegates that labor is under severe attack from right-wing groups and faces a fight for its very survival. These groups, he said, seek to cripple unions through restrictive legislation and have "crucified us in the minds of the general public by making the words 'labor union' synonymous with something illegitimate."

Employers now think the time is ripe to destroy the labor movement, Barkan said, citing the National Association of Manufacturers' formation of its Council on a Union Free Environment, the National Right to Work Committee's attempt to turn Missouri into an open-shop state and its backing of a legal test attempting to limit a union's discretionary power to spend dues, and attempts to outlaw collective bargaining for public employees in various states.

He called for increased participation in COPE by IUE locals and efforts to educate members on issues that can be used to divide labor.

The delegates unanimously endorsed a constitutional amendment that would allow IUE to make interest-free loans or contributions to support strikes of other international unions. IUE has received financial assistance from other unions during strikes, and this amendment will permit it to reciprocate. The amendment will be referred to the membership for ratification.

Some of the 46 resolutions approved include pledges to push for early retirement and adequate benefits for retirees, to coordinate bargaining with other unions in upcoming negotiations and rejection of wage deceleration and wage guidelines that would reduce the real income of workers.

N.Y. Newspaper Unions Stand Firm In Support of Striking Pressmen

New York—The newspaper unions supporting the strike that has closed this city's three major dailies since Aug. 9 rejected an appeal by the publishers to abandon the striking Printing & Graphic Communications Union pressmen and return to work.

The appeal was made by the president of the New York Publishers' Association—joint bargaining agent for the New York Times, the Daily News and the New York Post—after talks were broken off again Sept. 15 amid a new exchange of charges of intractability between the Pressmen and the publishers.

"The publishers are living in a dream world if they think we'll return to work," said George E. McDonald, president of the New York Mailers' Union and of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the unions' unity organization.

"We have no plans to change our support," said Douglas LaChance, president of the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers, the only union not a member of the council.

Four other unions have struck one or all three of the papers themselves since the Pressmen walked out after the publishers posted working conditions that the union said could cost as many as half its members their jobs.

The Newspaper Guild struck the Post, one Machinists' local struck the News, another all three papers, and the Paper Handlers, all three.

Efforts at seeking agreements to end the shutdown have been guided by top federal mediators.

The publishers on Sept. 18 rejected a request that Theodore W. Kheel, the veteran mediator who had been instrumental in helping resolve major New York newspaper strikes in prior years, take a more active role in this one.

Kheel was asked early in September to serve as an adviser to the Printing Trades Council.

Kheel said he was prepared to study the Pressmen's dispute for "ten solid working days in a span of two weeks" and make recommendations to the Printing Trades Council, but only if the mediator and management parties approved.

When the Pressmen's talks were broken off Sept. 15, Australian Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the Post and president of the Publishers' Association, said he would like to discuss a return to work with the other unions. He failed to respond directly, however, to a Printing Trades Council invitation to meet Sept. 18 after the council agreed to restrictions Murdoch asked on the number of union leaders who would attend.

Reports continued to surface and resurface, meanwhile, that the publishers were planning to attempt to resume publication without the union's members. One persistent report would have them try to publish a single paper bearing the names of all three struck dailies.

Murdoch on Sept. 15 said that the publishers "aren't at the stage yet that we can go ahead" and attempt to publish in the face of the strike.

Both the Post and the Daily News early this summer had published "practice" papers using supervisory and other non-union personnel to perform printing craft's jobs. Murdoch's Post also had brought in non-union employees of the daily he owns in San Antonio, the Express & News.

Jobs at Stake:

McBride Sees Hope Of Steel Import Pact

Atlantic City, N.J.—Foreign competitors have made "sweeping inroads" into the domestic steel markets of the United States and Canada, and this penetration has cost the jobs of many Steelworkers, USWA President Lloyd McBride told the union's biennial convention here.

"But we have been moving on the import front and have been making some remarkable and most encouraging progress," he told the 3,800 delegates. McBride emphasized, however, the importance of an international solution to the steel trade problem.

He said he is looking forward to price control suggestions from a newly formed international steel committee within the Organization of Economic Cooperation & Development. Formation of the panel, agreed to by the United States, Canada, members of the European Common Market, Japan, and Sweden, is a "real breakthrough" on the steel import problem, McBride said.

"In our view, it holds forth the prospect of developing the international steel agreement that we have been urging as the long-range, multilateral solution to the problem," he said.

McBride stressed the importance of recognizing that there is excess capacity in the world steel industry and noted that plants are being closed in Britain, where the industry is nationalized and has been operating at huge losses, and that five major Japanese steelmakers showed deficits in the first half of the current fiscal year.

"And the U.S., of course, is part of the problem," he added. "So we must work diligently to insure that the international steel committee and international guidelines will monitor steel trade and prevent disruption of domestic markets."

McBride observed in his keynote address that the union is not opposed to international trade, but simply feels that "trade must be fair and that it is time for our government to take care of its own, and to pursue a trade policy that serves our interests and not foreign interests."

In this connection, the union received the assurance of President Carter, who spoke midway through the weeklong convention, that he will not permit unfair competition from foreign steelmakers.

"America's workers, and especially America's steelworkers, should not be forced to compete against foreign exporters who do not sell their products at a fair price," Carter said.

"We will continue to work toward an international steel agreement with our major trading partners to deal with the problems posed by a depressed world steel market.

"I pledge to you that we will sign no agreement that is not fair to American steelworkers and to the people of the United States."

Elsewhere in his speech to the convention, Carter received a standing ovation when he pledged to make labor law revision one of his top legislative priorities next year.

The President blamed defeat of the Labor Law Reform bill in Congress this year on "a massive, expensive, distorted propaganda effort."

"It is a reasonable and responsible piece of legislation," Carter said. "Our goal is simply to guarantee the rights promised American workers 43 years ago in the National Labor Relations Act. And I am determined to reach that goal."

Carter also promised to renew the legislative battle next year for his hospital cost control measure, blaming the medical lobby and the hospital industry lobby for defeat of that bill this year. He noted that hospital costs since 1950 have gone up 1,000 percent, and "they're still going up at more than twice the overall inflation rate."

McBride, addressing his first convention as president since his election over a year ago, covered a wide range of subjects, including pension fund investments, health and safety issues, organizing, and outside interference in the union's internal affairs.

He and the other principal union officers pledged to translate the convention theme, "Steelworkers Into the Eighties," into reality by working for the following goals:

- The right of workers to leave an unsafe job without loss of pay.
- More frequent and specialized safety conferences on an industry-wide basis.
- More dignity and democracy on the job, with the right of workers to have access to their work records and to be free from harassment from supervisors.
- A finer attunement to the thinking and ideas of young members.
- An end to the dehumanization of jobs.
- Protection against unreasonable searches of workers' lockers, lunch boxes, and other snooping by management.
- A new openness in the union.

The officers reported that the union's total U.S. and Canadian membership now approaches 1.4 million, and that its net worth exceeds $137 million despite the payment of almost $50 million in strike benefits during the past two years.

McBride noted that the outgo in strike funds does not indicate a "strike-happy union, but rather one which is not reluctant to engage in strike activity when it is necessary." Members of 15 USWA iron ore locals in Michigan and Minnesota last year struck the industry for 113 days over incentive pay and other local issues.

Delegates to the convention acted on hundreds of resolutions as the union charted its course for the next two years.

One of the most heated discussions came in debate over a resolution to provide for rank-and-file ratification of contracts in the basic steel and iron ore industries. Nearly half of the union's members now casts individual ballots on approval or rejection of their collective bargaining contracts. The others delegate this authority to local presidents at industry conferences.

The attempt to change the ratification process was overwhelmingly turned down after McBride argued that the change would lead to "fragmented bargaining" and would end industrywide negotiations in basic steel.

Speakers at the convention included Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), Rep. Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.), and President Dennis McDermott of the Canadian Labor Congress.

STEELWORKERS' OFFICERS join AFL-CIO President George Meany just before his address to the USWA convention. Left to right, Treas. Frank McKee; Sec. Lynn Williams, and President Lloyd McBride. In their report to the convention, the officers stressed that today's rising rate of inflation is not caused by wage increases but by large boosts in living costs.

Meany Warns Against Imposition Of New Controls on Workers' Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

trols" to repeat the nation's disastrous experience with wage and price controls during the Nixon era.

"You remember: Freeze I, Phase I, Phase II, Freeze II, and then Phase III. They did not work at the time. Oh, yes, wages were held down for a while. Some existing collective bargaining agreements were nullified for a time, but there was no control on prices," Meany said. "Actually, there was no real effort made to control prices."

Meany urged the White House to come to grips with the real causes of inflation: high food prices, soaring medical bills, and the rising cost of energy and homeownership.

"Perhaps the most important item to control inflation and prevent recession would be to get an immediate reduction in interest rates, particularly for home mortgages," he declared. "High interest rates push up costs throughout the entire economy."

Meany noted that those around the President emphasize that he is very much opposed to mandatory wage and price controls.

Instead, he observed, the talk is about voluntary "guidelines" or "guideposts" or "benchmarks." To Meany, there is no essential difference among the terms: they all connote control of workers' wages.

"Once the federal government sets (a) figure by law or by a press release, that figure becomes the ceiling for workers' wages, and workers are stuck with it," he said.

"When the amount of money in your pay envelope is limited, it does not make a difference if the limitation is effected by voluntary guidelines or mandatory controls. The net effect is the same. When a housewife is faced with a short pay envelope, voluntary or mandatory controls make no difference whatsoever."

President Carter, appearing on the same platform two days later, said that he would announce his strengthened anti-inflation program "in the near future." He gave no details of the plan but pledged that "it will not penalize labor or any other group in our society."

"At the same time, it will be tough," Carter said. "I will ask for restraint and some sacrifice for all."

The President, who has said repeatedly that he will never impose wage-price controls, took pains to dissociate himself from the kind of measures used by the Nixon-Ford-Administrations to dampen an overheated economy in the early '70s.

"In waging this war on inflation, I reject the policies of the past," Carter said. "I will not fight inflation by throwing millions of Americans out of work. Such a policy is morally wrong." President Nixon's misguided economic policies resulted in two back-to-back recessions, including the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Carter noted that the nation has suffered from severe inflation for 10 years but added that "our current inflation is certainly not due to excessive wage increases or responsible government programs."

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, who joined in the discussion in a speech sandwiched between Meany's and Carter's addresses, told the convention that "this Administration has no intention of imposing wage-and-price controls on the economy."

Speaking to reporters after his address, Marshall said that "whatever system we develop should be price-oriented, not just related to wages." He added that "the majority of the President's economic advisers are not committed to a system of guidelines like we had in the 1960s," which, he said, were unfair because they held down wages and not prices.

Marshall said also that the Administration deems it "very important to consult with the labor movement very closely in developing our economic policies."

USWA President Lloyd McBride told reporters that, in this regard, he planned to meet with Marshall in Washington on Sept. 26 to discuss the Administration's anti-inflation program.

Carter's renewed drive to lick inflation comes as consumer prices have risen at an annual rate exceeding 10 percent for the first half of the year. Last April, the President sought to "decelerate" prices by asking business and labor voluntarily to limit wage and price increases to the average of the preceding two years.

In his address to the convention, Meany said that in the six months since the deceleration plan was announced he has seen no decline in prices, interest rates or profits. Again, he said, workers have been unfairly treated.

"When we sign a contract for a three-year period, we are bound by it for that length of time. We cannot change the figure until the contract expires. The employer is under no such restraint. He can raise his prices at any time and as many times as he sees fit during the time of the contract," Meany poined out.

Bakers Elect Rondou Secretary-Treasurer

Rene Rondou was elected secretary-treasurer of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers at a special meeting of the union's executive board to fill the vacancy created by the death of Gregory Oskoian.

Rondou, 51, had been president of the Tobacco Workers for eight years until the union merged with the Bakery & Confectionery Workers last month. He was elected an executive vice president of the BC&T at the merger convention.

Oskoian, secretary-treasurer of the B&C since 1970, died Sept. 11 following a heart attack.

RENE RONDOU

A native of Montreal, Rondou held a number of positions with the Tobacco Workers since 1946. He served as president of the Montreal local, 1948-56, as an international vice president, 1963-70, and was elected president of the union in 1970.

Rondou also held a number of positions with the Quebec Federation of Labor, including chairman of its political action committee since 1960. He also had been a committee member of Canada's New Democratic Party. He was labor adviser of the Canadian delegation to the International Labor Organization in 1966.

Rondou also serves as a vice president and member of the executive committee of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers Associations, the trade secretariat.

The Controls Psychology

DESPITE THE PRESIDENT'S oft-repeated opposition to economic controls, there seems to be building up in Washington these days what could be called a "controls psychology." Every day in Washington there is a new story quoting unnamed Administration officials to the effect that wage controls of some sort are under active consideration.

Whether these controls take the form of guidelines or guideposts or benchmarks or whatever, once the federal government sets the figure by law or by a press release, that figure becomes the ceiling for workers' wages and workers are stuck with it.

When the amount of money in your pay envelope is limited, it does not make any difference if the limitation is affected by voluntary guidelines or mandatory controls. The net effect is the same. When a housewife is faced with a short pay envelope, voluntary or mandatory controls make no difference whatsoever.

In the last few days, there's been great emphasis placed by spokesmen for the White House on the fact that the President is very, very much opposed to mandatory controls.

Well, the difference between mandatory and voluntary controls is, frankly, mandatory controls would call for the enactment of a federal law giving the President the power to impose wage and price controls. There is no such law on the statute books now.

Then, machinery would have to be set up to control wages and prices like the Pay Board in 1971, which was set up by President Nixon and which was really a case of loading the dice against labor, against workers. And what did they set up to control prices? They set up nothing. They just turned it over to the Internal Revenue Service and told them to get on the telephone and control prices.

VOLUNTARY CONTROLS, however, call for volunteers. There will be hundreds of thousands of patriotic, civic-minded employers who will volunteer to assist the Administration in keeping controls on wages. This is really bad news for low-wage and unorganized workers.

We had wage and price controls in 1971. You remember freeze one, phase one, phase two, freeze two and then phase three. They did not work at the time. Wages were held down for a while; some existing collective bargaining agreements were nullified for a time; but there was no control on prices.

Holding Steelworkers' wages by jawboning or controls, voluntary or mandatory, will not bring down interest rates or the cost of energy or reduce doctors' bills. As far as the Steelworkers and every other union are concerned, our members have to eat. They have to have a roof over their heads. They need to heat their houses and be able to go to the doctor when they are sick. They need to educate their children. These are the necessities of life. And if the Administration gets the prices of these necessities down to a reasonable level, then wage demands will also come down.

In the past, workers have been called upon to sacrifice to fight inflation, and they have; but the corporations and the bankers never did their share, and there's no evidence that they're ready to do so now.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's address to the Steelworkers convention.

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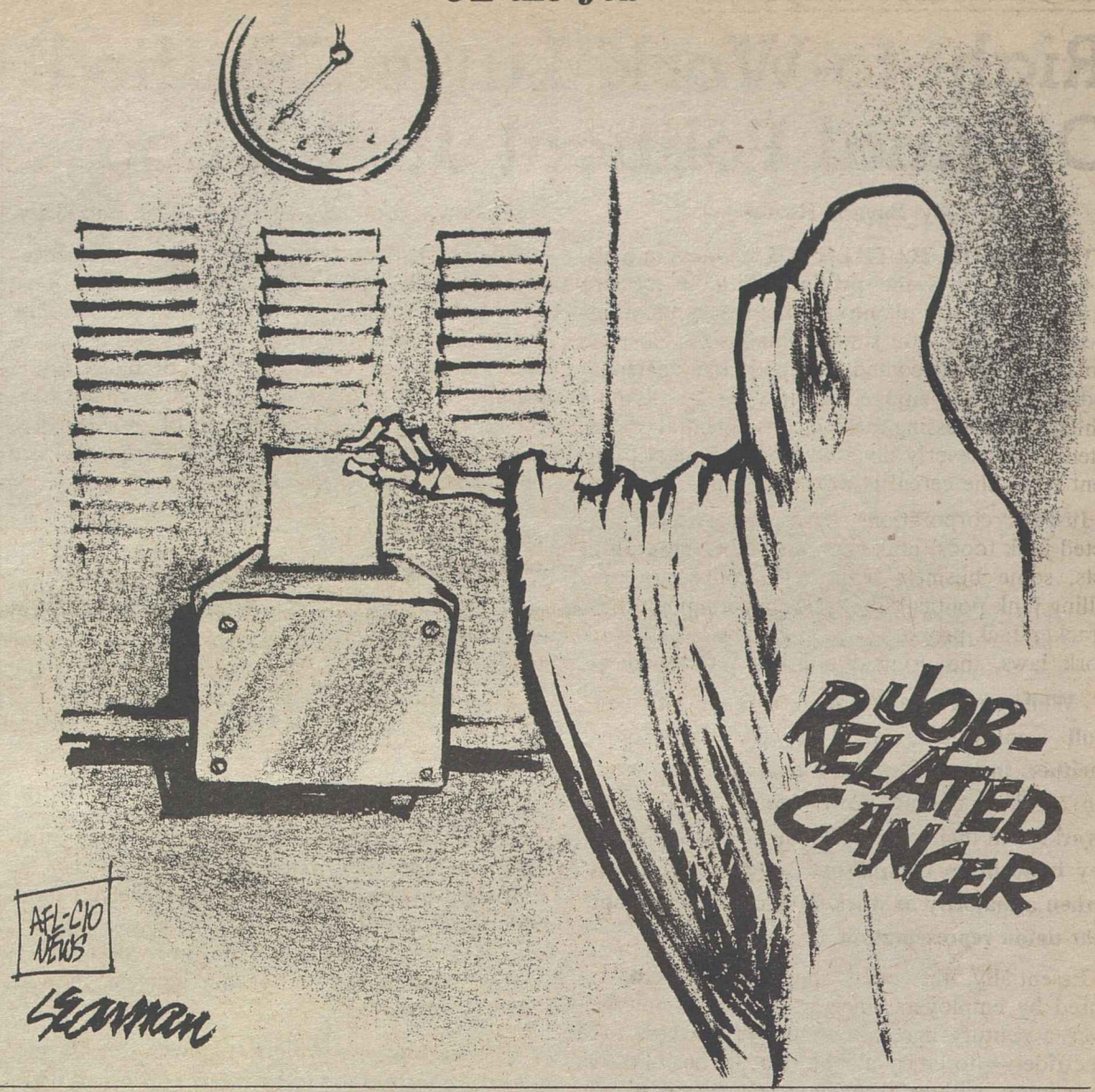

Increasing Independence:

Changing Attitude of Congress Poses Problems for President

By Gus Tyler

PRESIDENT CARTER should be having an easy time with Congress because it is so overwhelmingly Democratic. Instead, he is having a tough time because Congress is so much more democratic (no capital "D" here) than it was a decade ago.

Thanks to Executive excesses revealed in the Watergate affair, Congress decided to restore the balance by asserting itself as an independent entity. The people said, Amen.

Once Congress had no way of its own to work out a budget: it could merely tinker with what the President asked for. Now there is a Congressional Budget Office, with its own staff of specialists, enabling the House and Senate to write their own ticket. The people nodded assent.

While Congress is now stronger vis-a-vis the White House, the internal controls of the legislature have been weakened so that it is difficult for anyone, including the President, to know exactly with whom to talk to consummate a deal. This dispersion of authority within Congress has come about in many ways:

First, there has been a demoralization of the committee system so that the senior man is not necessarily the chairman. With key posts up for grabs, chairmen and would-be chairmen play an internal game to win the favor of colleagues. While this process gives more influence to individual congressmen, it also introduces a looseness in committees.

Second, the number of committees and subcommittees has risen to more than 300—a 50 percent increase over three decades ago. This multiplication of power centers makes consensus more difficult.

Third, a sizeable body of northern Democrats has refused to toe the party line—and with good reason. These are the "sophomores" who were first elected in 1974 from districts that were historically Republican. These representatives (re-elected in 1976) know that they won in a backlash against Watergate and that they must respect the basically conservative attitudes of their constituency.

Because Congress has become looser, it is the natural place for regions and special interests to assert their presence. While this is really nothing new, for Congress has historically been the voice of particularistic concern, in recent years this tendency of a representative or senator to think of himself or herself as the designated spokesman for some part of the country or some economic, racial, religious groups has been heightened.

Partly, this is due to what has happened within Congress itself, as each congressman feels his or her personal power to be greater than it was in the old days when both houses were run by an Old Guard.

However, in part, the balkanization of Congress reflects the balkanization of America as we divide and subdivide into organized groups and subgroups.

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Attacks on OSHA A Business 'Ritual'

These are not easy times for those of us who believe in aggressive policies to help American workers. With inflation the Number One domestic problem this nation faces, there are too many observers who are looking for an easy target to blame for all the inflationary pressures in our economy.

Unfortunately, OSHA is one of those seemingly easy and symbolic targets. Everyone here recognizes that worker health and safety costs money. In the short term, it would be cheaper for businesses to ignore occupational safety and health. But as a society we made an important decision. We recognized that workers should not be expected to risk their lives, their safety and their health in exchange for a paycheck.

In passing the Occupational Safety & Health Act, Congress decreed that providing healthy and safe working conditions should be a basic cost of doing business.

Almost every time OSHA announces a major new regulation, there is a ritual performance by the businesses most affected. They take a doom-and-gloom posture and claim that their new OSHA requirement will drive them out of business or force them to greatly increase their prices. Somehow these dire prophecies never seem to come true.

—Labor Sec. Ray Marshall at AFL-CIO National Conference on Occupational Safety & Health, Sept. 11, 1978.

For Missouri Campaign:

'Right-to-Work' Laws Certified Original Political Junk Food

By Bayard Rustin

CONFUSION RATHER THAN accurate information is the product of most modern advertising. If you plan to market a non-nutritious breakfast cereal, you simply emphasize that each morsel is sugar-coated, shaped like personal zodiac signs and enjoyed world-wide by Olympic athletes. By stressing these inconsequential points, attention is cleverly diverted from the most pertinent fact—the cereal is worthless junk.

Just as corporations have successfully marketed junk foods, junk cars, and other junk products, some business-supported groups are now selling junk political ideas. Foremost among these Cracker Jack proposals are the so-called right-to-work laws, the original political junk food.

While appearing to offer job security and full employment, "right-to-work" laws offer neither. Instead, they are intentionally designed to weaken unions, lower wages, and keep workers in their place. All this is accomplished by imposing a compulsory "open shop," even when a majority of workers democratically opt for union representation.

Essentially, the open shop arrangement, favored by employers since trade unions emerged over a century ago, allows a few workers—the free riders—to enjoy all the benefits of collective bargaining without paying a cent toward the upkeep of their union. Such an unfair system necessarily militates against the development of strong unions and provides the employer with numerous advantages.

By deliberately and repeatedly confusing the issues, "right-to-work" forces have scored some key victories during the last two years. In Arkansas, for instance, they successfully blocked a spirited attempt to repeal that state's compulsory open shop law. And in Louisiana they passed legislation outlawing all forms of union security clauses. Now, the business-supported National Right to Work Committee has opened shop in Missouri with the hope of selling its sugar-coated, but hazardous proposals. Fortunately, many key black leaders in Missouri and across the country fully understand that a victory for "right-to-work" could very well spell disaster for the black community, economically as well as politically.

For black people, the economic consequences are especially clear. As numerous studies have shown, black union members earn substantially more than non-union blacks. In 1974, for example, the median weekly income of black union members was $169, while non-union blacks received only $124—a difference of more than a third. By weakening unions through compulsory open shop laws, the economic security of thousands upon thousands of black union members will be jeopardized.

TO SWEETEN THE BITTER economic impact of "right-to-work" laws, their leading proponents assert that "union free" states and localities quickly attract business investment which creates more jobs. The facts, however, tell a different story. A few years ago, the former governor of Kansas—one of 20 "right-to-work" states—claimed that such laws actually discourage industrial development. Furthermore, Prof. Daniel H. Pollitt of the University of North Carolina concluded that a variety of studies "indicate that right-to-work states have not received more than their proportionate share of a new industry, and that the enactment of right-to-work laws is in no way responsible for the increase in nonfarm employment."

While business groups supporting "right-to-work" efforts claim to be solely concerned with "protecting the freedom of their employees," they are, in reality seeking to protect their own freedom—to fire workers at will, to pay low wages, and to keep fringe benefits minimal. Moreover, they also seek to neutralize labor as a political force by weakening unions in the shops.

At the political level then, "right-to-work" is also a challenge to the black community. If these deceptive proposals—favorites of the New Right—win approval in Missouri or any other state we can expect a lengthy parade of other conservative measures, such as cuts in school budgets, reductions in desperately needed social services, and "tax reforms" that aid the rich. In short, another "right-to-work" victory, especially this year, will further encourage the peddlers of political junk food.

At Local, Federal Levels:

Shortsighted Tax Cut Schemes Threaten Public School Gains

PROPOSITION 13 emotionalism poses a serious threat to the advances in quality and opportunity that the nation's public school system has made over the last two decades, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis warned.

Davis said that the labor movement is concentrating both internal and external educational efforts on spelling out "precisely what Proposition 13 means—particularly the California model." He noted that since "schools in most parts of the country are funded by property taxes" that are severely restricted by the Proposition 13 concept, they are especially vulnerable to budget rollbacks.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Davis said that although President Carter and the 95th Congress deserve high marks in the education area, both fall short of the great progress made during President Lyndon Johnson's years, "in which federal aid programs really came into their own." He cited a shortfall in emphasis on career education, but said that overall, that is a relatively minor concern.

Davis said Carter's approach to making funds available to students who are in a cost bind "is a much better way to go" than the tuition tax credit scheme that has been advanced on Capitol Hill. He stressed that the esimated cost of tuition tax would be close to $5 billion, and that it would be inconsistent to urge Congress to adopt education prorams that would require new money, and at the same time, ask them to agree to take away some $5 billion through tax credits.

Davis also said that inflation is the main cause of the current high level of militancy among teachers. He said that teachers relate to the rest of the community and feel the same sharp bite of inflation that all workers feel. He said that the current disputes stem from "pure economics" as teachers are trying to offset the deep erosion that inflation has caused in the buying power of their paychecks.

One area of improvement needed in secondary education is that of economic literacy, particularly in developing an understanding of the functions of business and labor, Davis noted. "Certainly, students ought to graduate from high school with an understanding of the role of labor in our economy," he stressed.

Even so, Davis said that most of today's union members are better educated than their parents and grandparents were. He noted that college-level programs are giving workers a better insight to labor laws, collective bargaining and the legislative system.

He credited the efforts of AFL-CIO state bodies which sponsored more than 100 summer schools and institutes at 43 universities this year. He also noted that a number of community colleges are opening their curricula to a number of subjects relating to the labor movement.

Reporters questioning Davis on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

REMEMBER HOW the illegal campaign contribution from corporations and wealthy individuals to Nixon's CREEP financed all those illegal Watergate activities: the break-in at Democratic headquarters and cover-up; the work of the White House "plumbers"; the dirty tricks; the ambassadorships for sale; the Vesco case, the non-enforcement of job health and safety laws?

Since then, the election laws were changed so industry and business could come into the open, avoid armtwisting by politicians, and legally raise money for political purposes.

In a trend quite unanticipated by liberal reformers, the corporations have discovered the joy of politics. And that is the problem, not only for this November, but on into the 1980s.

The explosive growth of corporate political action committees (PACs) was recently reported by the Federal Election Commission—from only 89 in December 1974 to 711 as of mid-1978.

The FEC reported a present total of 496 PACs in the trade/membership/health category. In terms of political and legislative objectives, most of these trade groups parallel corporate PACs and together they easily total more than 1,000.

FEC reports that the corporate PACs raised $10.5 million and the trade groups $18.4 million since January 1977, a total of $28.9 million. Non-connected organizations—primarily right-wing groups—totaled 214 and raised $9.8 million.

In contrast, labor PACs grew from 201 in December 1974 to 257 by mid-1978. The labor PACs raised $13.5 million since January 1977.

Under federal laws, corporations and unions are prohibited from using their own funds for political contributions. But they can use their own funds to establish and administer PACs for the purpose of soliciting voluntary contributions.

Corporation officials were burned badly in the Watergate scandals and were slow in realizing the potential of legal PACs. Gulf Oil contributed $100,000 illegally and the guilty official said he felt the pressure from former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and former Commerce Sec. Maurice Stans was "just a little bit different than somebody collecting for the Boy Scouts."

Nevertheless, corporations have been jumping into politics in a big way, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has been showing smaller companies around the nation how to set up PACs.

ONE VIEW IS THAT some corporation officials are now happy to come out from under the table with their contributions. Another is that a new breed of young executives who became politically conscious in the 1960s sees the PACs as a way to practice corporate citizenship.

But a reformer who had a hand in the 1971 election law and its 1974 changes, Russell Hemenway of the Committee for an Effective Congress, said of the boom in corporate PACs: "We've created a real monster here potentially." He said the rise of business PACs was not foreseen as a danger a few years back.

Those concerned about the health of the two-party system, lack of party discipline, and the fragmentation in Congress are concerned that members of Congress will become more responsive to the PACs than to the voters back home.

There are many in organized business and in the political right wing who want to see the corporate PACs shift from lobbying to ideology. A Chamber of Commerce spokesman wants the corporate PACs to support pro-business, free enterprise candidates.

Further, the U.S. Chamber has gone to court in an effort to upset congressional limits on fundraising as unconstitutionally violating the corporate right to free speech.

If corruption of the political process and complete business domination of government are going to be avoided, the public financing of congressional campaigns and controls over political spending are among the urgently needed reforms in America today.

ADVANCES in educational quality and opportunity achieved since the early Sixties are threatened by Proposition 13 emotionalism, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Davis was questioned by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement met with Vice President Mondale to discuss issues of special concern to Hispanic workers. Henry Lacayo, at Mondale's left, headed the delegation. He is director of the UAW's Citizens Action program and a vice chairman of the council.

Missouri Labor Mounts Campaign To Defeat R-T-W Ballot Proposal

Kansas City—Delegates to the Missouri AFL-CIO convention committed the state federation's full resources to the "Number One goal" of defeating a mislabeled "right-to-work" proposition that will be on the ballot in November.

As a first step, the convention voted to double the per capita tax from 10 to 20 cents a month and give the state executive board authority to impose an additional 10-cent monthly levy to meet any emergency needs in the R-T-W campaign.

The convention drew 602 delegates from 225 local unions and 100 central bodies — the largest attendance in the state federation's history.

They unanimously elected a leadership team headed by James E. Meyers, who stepped down as president of the Greater St. Louis Labor Council to take the post. He has been serving as president of the state federation since mid-summer, following the retirement of Vincent Van Camp.

Meyers opened the convention with a call for all of the state's workers to join in a coalition to defeat the compulsory open shop proposal, which he described as "nothing more than a union-busting law designed to help the boss, not the workers."

Two court challenges to the ballot proposal have been filed by the United Labor Committee of Missouri, an alliance of AFL-CIO affiliates, the Auto Workers, Teamsters and Mine Workers.

The labor alliance has charged massive fraud in the way signatures were gathered on the initiative petitions. And it has challenged the ballot wording announced by State Atty. Gen. John Ashcroft, which uses the phrase "right-to-work." In the past, courts in several states have held that the phrase is misleading since it does not confer on anyone the right to a job. Instead it prohibits the negotiation of contracts with a union shop clause.

In an address to the convention, Under Sec. of Labor Robert J. Brown termed the so-called right-to-work campaign "a big lie" financed by a massive right-wing propaganda machine.

Its aim, he said, is "to destroy industrial democracy" and to frustrate the right of workers to union representation.

As for the argument that a union shop ban would attract new industry to Missouri, Brown retorted that such laws entice only "unscrupulous" employers, sweatshop operators who seek "the quick and easy profit at the expense of the health and safety of workers" and compete with reputable firms.

Missouri Gov. Joseph P. Teasdale received a standing ovation from the delegates when he called for defeat of the proposition, which has been designated as Amendment 23 on the ballot. He termed the "right-to-work" slogan "completely unfair and misleading."

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) said the clear goal of the supporters of the amendment is the eradication of the trade union movement as an effective force.

He called on organized labor "to mount an equally massive campaign" and "carry into every corner of our state the message that the high standard of living now enjoyed by all workers—union and non-union alike—is the product of our collective bargaining system."

Eagleton warned that the so-called right-to-work proposal "imperils the economic well-being of every working Missourian," whether a union member or not.

The "work" initiative has also been opposed by the state's Republican senator, John C. Danforth, as "bad for Missouri."

National COPE Director Al Barkan pointed to the lower average earnings in nearby "right-to-work" states, and Evelyn Dubrow, legislative director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, stressed that union members must register to vote this year "to save their own jobs."

The convention completed the leadership roster for the state central body by re-electing Emmett Mayer of the Communications Workers as first vice president and choosing Daniel McVey, a member of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, as secretary-treasurer. It also expanded the executive board from 21 to 25 members and adopted a series of constitutional changes.

Election Effort Pushed By Virginia Convention

Norfolk, Va.—The election of a congressional delegation that is responsive to the needs of Virginia's workers was stressed at the State AFL-CIO's 20th annual convention in an all-out effort to reverse the anti-labor sentiment on Capitol Hill.

President Julian F. Carper warned in his keynote address that trade unions are facing their stiffest test in decades with the growing opposition to labor's goals from right-wing politicians and conservative business groups.

Carper said that for every gain that labor has made in the current session of Congress, it has suffered two setbacks, noting in particular the unsuccessful campaigns for passage of site picketing legislation and labor law reform.

The 432 convention delegates were urged to work hard for the election of state COPE-endorsed candidates for Congress, including Democrat Andrew P. Miller, who is seeking the Senate seat of retiring Republican Sen. William L. Scott. Miller faces Republican John Warner, an official in the Nixon Administration, in the November election.

Delegates re-elected Carper, Vice President Archie V. Iddings and Sec.-Treas. R. R. Foutz, 3rd, to new two-year terms. Twenty-nine of the 31 executive board members were also re-elected. The two new members are Raymond Via of the Fire Fighters and Gene Moser of the Retail Clerks.

The convention had been shifted from a hotel in Roanoke owned by the Norfolk & Western Railway to Norfolk in a show of solidarity with the Railway Clerks. More than 5,000 BRAC members have been striking the Roanoke-based railroad since July 10.

State federation officials set a target of increasing union member affiliation to 100,000 by 1980, noting that the goal of 80,000 set two years ago is now within reach.

Major resolutions adopted at the three-day convention called for withdrawal of the Virginia occupational safety health plan and turning enforcement authority over to the federal government, extending the period for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, congressional action on hospital cost containment legislation and enactment of National Health Security.

Key convention speakers included Lt. Gov. Charles S. Robb, Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), Rep. Herbert Harris (D-Va.), National COPE Director Al Barkan, AFL-CIO Regional Director Walter Waddy and Director Bruce Thrasher of Steelworkers District 35. Delegates also met with Senate candidates Miller and Warner. The convention paid special tribute to Earl W. Davis of Richmond, who retired recently as COPE's national minorities director.

In House-Senate Conference:

Job Safety Cutback Dropped from Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

a first inspection. But the employer is still obligated to correct them and remains subject to penalties if he doesn't do so.

The original Senate amendment was sponsored by Sen. Dewey F. Bartlett (R-Okla.). House conferees initially sought to scrap it outright as unrelated to the Small Business Administration bill to which it was attached. The compromise solution was then proposed by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.).

In another legislative area of concern to the AFL-CIO, a House-Senate conference committee will try to work out a final version of a bill continuing the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), and especially its public service jobs component.

On this issue, it was the Senate that passed the superior bill —a measure continuing public service employment at about the present 725,000 level, with future job slots keyed to unemployment conditions at the time.

The House earlier had taken up a CETA extension bill similar to the measure the Senate subsequently passed. But it was drastically cut back by amendments that slashed an estimated 100,000 jobs and set rigid pay limitations.

Fearing further damage to the bill in the hostile atmosphere of the House, CETA supporters withdrew the legislation from the floor to allow time to work out compromise proposals.

The compromise that emerged mended some of the earlier damage and brought an agreement that critics of the program would not try to further chop up the bill when it is brought back to the floor.

The revised legislation was scheduled for a House vote as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Its passage would set the stage for a House-Senate conference on the bill.

The budget-setting mechanism of Congress ran into its first major snag as House and Senate conferees were unable to break a deadlock over new funds for public works—an important ingredient of the AFL-CIO program to create jobs and stimulate the economy.

The House, in this case, had adopted a budget resolution that earmarked $2 billion in new funds for job-creating public works projects—half of it for the new Administration program of using hard-to-employ persons on urban maintenance projects.

The Senate budget resolution contained no such funds and Senate conferees refused to bend on the issue. A Sept. 15 deadline for final action by Congress on the budget resolution passed.

Finally, the conferees agreed to include in the budget a $720 million item that the House will interpret as public works funding and the Senate can declare it for disaster loans or community development programs.

The money, like other budget items, would still have to be appropriated, and the purpose for which it would be spent would be determined by the appropriations process.

The Senate neared a showdown on the natural gas pricing legislation shaped by a House-Senate conference committee. The AFL-CIO has urged rejection of the conference report, which would rapidly decontrol natural gas prices and hit consumers with a new round of higher costs.

The Carter Administration has been lobbying intensively for approval of the legislation, and its supporters predicted victory after the Senate voted 59-39 against sending it back to committee.

The actual vote on passage was expected to be narrower, however, and the House was reported closely divided on the issue. If the Senate approves the conference agreement, the final word is then up to the House.

Working Women Topic Of Labor Dept. Pamphlet

The Labor Dept. has issued a new booklet exploring the progress and problems of working women throughout the world. "The One World of Working Women," written by Anne H. Nelson of Cornell University, is the first in a series of monographs in which the department will report on labor conditions in other countries.

Single copies of the 15-page booklet are available for $1.10 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402. The stock number of the booklet is 029-000-00324-6.

Rail Unions' Solidarity Bolsters N&W Strikers

General chairmen of all railroad crafts on the Norfolk & Western announced that they have voted "unanimously and strongly" to support the 11-week strike by the Railway & Airline Clerks and to continue to observe the BRAC picket lines.

The local union leaders called on N&W management to end the dispute through a negotiated settlement at the bargaining table. Until a "fair settlement" is reached, they pledged, members of other unions will not cross the lines.

Meanwhile, workers on other railroads demonstrated their solidarity wherever BRAC was able to surmount legal hurdles to post picket lines protesting assistance given the struck railroad.

Management attorneys are seeking Supreme Court review of a federal appellate court decision that the union cannot be barred from extending picketing to railroads that are giving the N&W financial help under a strikebreaking mutual aid pact.

While that dispute was simmering pending consideration by Chief Justice Warren Burger of a management petition for review, union pickets spread to five railroads that have interchange points with the N&W where cars and engines are exchanged.

The biggest of the interchange railroads, the Louisville & Nashville, was virtually halted by pickets from the clerks until a federal judge issued an order limiting picketing to designated interchange points.

Other BRAC picketing was being conducted at four smaller interchange railroads, the Western Maryland, Delaware & Hudson, Peoria & Pekin, and Peoria & Western.

In TUC Resolution:

British Unions Ask End to Wage Curbs

Brighton—British unions called for a return to "responsible free collective bargaining" after three years of wage curbs.

A resolution to that effect won overwhelming approval from the 1,200 delegates to the annual convention of the Trades Union Congress.

The delegates heard Prime Minister James Callaghan declare his Labor Party government's firm intention of holding the one-third of British workers who are employed in nationalized industries or directly by the government to a 5 percent pay pattern. He warned of inflation dangers if wage controls were abandoned.

But the convention, while reaffirming its support of the Labor Party on the political front, supported a motion put forth by 20 unions calling for:

- Free collective bargaining.
- A higher minimum wage for low-paid workers.
- Appropriate differentials for skilled workers.
- A priority in bargaining to bring the workweek down from 40 to 35 hours to create more jobs.

A somewhat softer wage resolution had been proposed by a large white-collar public employee union, with support from postal and railroad unions. It would have called for "agreement on flexible pay guidelines determined by discussion between the government, employers and unions."

In effect, it would have expressed dissent from the 5 percent limit but acceptance of the concept of an agreed pay policy.

The TUC, however, reaffirmed its commitment to unrestricted collective bargaining.

At the time of the convention, it appeared that the government would soon call a new election and the Labor Party would seek a clear majority to govern in place of its present shaky dependence on minor party votes.

The TUC and its leaders made clear that their political alliance with the Labor Party remains in-

TUC Chairman David Basnett, who is general secretary of the General & Municipal Workers, told the delegates: "From this Congress there will be many messages to trade unionists. One must be loud and clear. It must be 'Work and Vote for Labor.'"

Under Britain's parliamentary system, the government has considerable flexibility on when to call a general election within its maximum five-year term of office, and an election had been anticipated this fall. But just before the convention ended, the Prime Minister announced that the government will seek to maintain a parliamentary majority on key legislation and avoid the need for an immediate election.

In anticipation of a political showdown with Britain's Conservative Party, the TUC unions launched a campaign fund for the Labor Party, to which the Miners and the General & Municipal Workers each pledged 100,000 pounds, about $198,000. The electrical union (ETC) announced a campaign to seek contributions of one hour's pay from each of its 450,000 members.

SUPPORTERS OF labor's boycott of J. P. Stevens products brought their message to Baltimore's Memorial Stadium during a baseball game between the Baltimore Orioles and the California Angels. It is part of a national campaign by the Clothing & Textile Workers, supported by the entire trade union movement, to take the profit out of the company's lawbreaking and bring J. P. Stevens to the bargaining table. Picket lines and leaflets are also used to spread the boycott message.

Brooke Renominated, Dukakis Upset in Mass.

Republican Sen. Edward Brooke survived the much publicized conservative attempt to oust him in the Massachusetts primary, but not so Democratic Gov. Michael Dukakis, who was defeated in a jarring surprise.

Dukakis became the third Democratic governor to be denied re-nomination this year, following Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas and acting Gov. Blair Lee of Maryland.

The candidate who beat Dukakis, former Boston port authority director Edward King, said his victory was a message that Massachusetts needs a tax-cut question like Proposition 13 in California."

Neither race was a real cliffhanger. Brooke, the only COPE-endorsed candidate in the statewide races, drew 54 percent of the vote against conservative Avi Nelson, who identifies with Ronald Reagan. King beat Dukakis, 51 percent to 42 percent, with a liberal third candidate getting the other 7 percent.

Rep. Paul Tsongas was nominated by the Democrats to oppose Brooke in November, while King's GOP opponent will be Francis Hatch, majority leader of the state House. Tsongas won a five-way race with 34 percent of the vote, and Hatch got more than 70 percent of the vote.

In other states, Louisiana Sen. Bennett Johnston was re-elected without the necessity of a November race under an "open" primary law that matches candidates from both parties. Seven of the state's eight House incumbents were re-elected the same way. A Nov. 7 race will be run between the top two in the multi-candidate race to succeed Rep. Joe Waggonner, who is retiring.

Oklahoma's runoff resulted in two runaways. Conservative Gov. David Boren won the Democratic Senate nomination over labor-endorsed Ed Edmondson, and Lt. Gov. George Nigh won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over Sec. of State Larry Derryberry.

Boren will meet former university president Robert Kamm for the seat being vacated by ailing Republican Sen. Dewey Bartlett. Nigh's Republican opponent is a former football player, Ron Shotts.

Washington state has no races for governor or senator this year. Six incumbent congressmen were re-nominated.

In Massachusetts, incumbents were re-nominated in nine of 12 districts, all with labor's endorsement. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill had no opposition.

In another election development, Alaska completed an official canvass of its Aug. 22 gubernatorial races and certified Republican Gov. Jay Hammond the winner by 101 votes over former Interior Sec. Wally Hickel, 31,899 to 31,798. State Sen. Chancy Croft was certified as a 272-vote winner over former State Sen. Ed Merdes for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Nevada Labor Sets Priorities On Legislation

Las Vegas, Nev.—Needed improvements in workers' compensation programs and unemployment benefits were put high on the list of priorities for the next session of the state legislature by delegates to the Nevada AFL-CIO's 22nd annual convention.

Two key objectives of the state labor federation when the legislature convenes in January will be to extend workers' compensation coverage to farm workers and to eliminate a 10-week delay in jobless benefits under certain conditions.

The 160 convention delegates also called on the state legislature to adopt all of the basic recommendations of the National Commission on Workers' Compensation Laws. Currently, Nevada meets 15 of the 19 recommendations.

Delegates elected Claude Evans to a three-year term as executive secretary-treasurer to succeed Louis Paley, who retired after 21 years in the office. Evans had been president of Steelworkers Local 4856 and a vice president of the state labor federation before serving as labor commissioner on the Nevada workman's compensation board for seven years.

The executive board, meeting during the convention, elected Mark Tully Massagli as president after Ben Schmoutey resigned. Massagli, a member of Musicians Local 369, will serve the remaining two years in the unexpired term. The board also elected Jack Stafford of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees to fill Massagli's term as vice president.

Vice Presidents Boyd Manning, Donald E. Alford and Michael Chadburn were re-elected to new three-year terms.

The convention endorsed a slate of Democratic candidates for state office headed by Lt. Gov. Robert E. Rose, who is seeking the seat of retiring Gov. Mike O'Callaghan. Rose faces Republican State Atty. Gen. Robert F. List in the November election.

Major speakers at the three-day convention included Lt. Gov. Rose, National COPE Director Al Barkan, Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, Sec.-Treas. Robert F. Harbrant of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept. and Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Rail Supervisors Map Expanded Organizing

Chicago—The Railroad & Airline Supervisors authorized officers to establish a strike fund and gave top priority to organizing in programs approved at the union's 34th biennial convention.

Organizing to secure exclusive representation of subordinate officials in the railway industry paid off handsomely in the two years since the previous convention, President Frank Ferlin reported to the delegates.

"Our membership increased by about 10 percent," he said, adding that prospects for the future, in both the railway and airline industry, are "exciting."

The youngest of the railway unions, organized just 44 years ago, the organization represents supervisors, mechanical foremen, technicians, and claim agents in various crafts on 47 U.S. railroads. It also represents mechanical foremen on North Central Airlines.

The convention approved funds for vigorous organizing drives in both the railway and airline industries. And the union's board of directors was authorized to impose an increase in the per capita tax of not less than 25 cents per month to establish a strike fund. The current strike on the Norfolk & Western Railroad pointed up the need for such a fund.

Members of the Supervisors' organization who honored picket lines of the Railway Clerks on the N&W were cut off from hospital and medical insurance coverage, normally paid for by the employer. The union picked up the premium cost of the insurance to guarantee members' coverage while the strike is in progress. While this expense was paid from general funds the strike fund would be used for such costs in the future.

Five of the union's ten officers are elected for four-year terms at each biennial convention. Re-elected this year without opposition were Ferlin and Recording-Corresponding Sec. E. H. Nadolny. Floyd Skendziel, financial secretary-treasurer, has another two years remaining in his term.

Incumbent vice presidents R. P. Chulyak, W. M. Stysiak and J. L. Kelly also were re-elected to four year terms, and B. E. Wilkes was elected to fill a vacant vice presidency with two years remaining in the term.

A resolution calling for ratification of wage-rules agreements by two-thirds of the membership was defeated. At present, the Supervisors do not negotiate on a national basis with all the carriers, but bargain individual contracts with each railroad. Such negotiations, seeking wage increases and other improvements, are now in progress.

Other resolutions provide for coverage of general chairmen and grand lodge officers with life insurance and disability income protection and supplemental pension benefits to replace railroad supplemental pensions lost when they accept elective positions with the union.

Speakers at the three-day meeting included David H. Stowe, chairman of the National Mediation Board; James E. Wolfe, president of the Chicago & North Western Railroad; and Clarence McIntosh, executive secretary of the Railroad Labor Executives' Association.

Las Vegas was chosen as the site of the 1980 convention.

Factory Profits Up Sharply in 2nd Quarter

The nation's manufacturers posted a 25.5 percent increase in profit margins in the second quarter of the year, one of the largest quarterly gains in 30 years, the Federal Trade Commission reported.

The FTC placed factory profit margins at 5.9 cents per dollar of sales, compared to 4.7 cents in the first three months of the year.

During the first quarter, characterized by severe winter weather and a lengthy coal strike, manufacturers' profit margains fell 12.8 percent, from 5.3 cents per sales dollar to 4.7 cents.

Profits on non-durable goods, which include food, textile and petroleum products, climbed to $10.16 billion from $8.13 billion in the first quarter. Durable goods, including primary metals, machinery and transportation equipment, showed an even steeper rise, to $12.21 billion from $7.94 billion in the first quarter.

The annual rate of return on stockholders' equity also was up, FTC said. The second-quarter rate was 16.8 percent, compared with 12.4 percent in the first quarter and 16 percent in the second quarter of 1977.

Sen. Williams:

Firm Stand Needed Against OSHA Foes

Anti-labor elements attempting to weaken enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act have been gaining ground, partly because Congress and the Executive Branch "do not clearly understand just how important safe and healthful workplaces are to America's working men and women," Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) told an AFL-CIO national conference on job safety and health.

Williams, the chief Senate sponsor of the 1970 statute, told some 1,200 delegates to the conference that the "unified and strident" anti-OSHA lobby includes elements of the small business community and big business itself.

"To counter this well-oiled machine," Williams said, "our workers have been unable to speak with a unified voice. While organized labor continues to struggle valiantly to protect the OSHA program, all too often you are not viewed as the spokesman of a unified workforce."

He announced that the Senate Human Resources Committee, which he chairs, will open oversight hearings next month to explore the administration, enforcement and provisions of the law to determine which areas need to be strengthened to improve protections for workers.

Despite unrelenting pressure on the OSHA program, Williams said he remains convinced that a majority of Congress is still committed to take all needed steps toward eliminating safety and health hazards from workplaces.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, who heads the federal job safety agency, said she is committed to improving OSHA's effectiveness and eliminating the hazards that hundreds of thousands of workers are still exposed to.

She stressed that workers must play a vital role in the development of job safety programs and that organized labor's voice must be heard to insure effective enforcement.

Dr. Bingham announced that OSHA would issue early in October a new health standard long-sought by labor that would protect workers from occupational hazards of exposure to lead.

She also noted that the seriously understaffed agency currently has a backlog of more than 5,000 worker complaints and inspection referrals relating to job hazards.

During the three-day conference, delegates fanned out on Capitol Hill to rally opposition to an attempt to terminate federal safety law coverage for most workers in small workplaces. Their lobbying "undoubtedly played a key role" in the defeat of the Bartlett amendment, which House-Senate conferees were considering, George H. R. Taylor, director of the federation's job safety department, said.

Workshops during the three-day conference explored avenues of developing practical on-the-job approaches to extract the best possible protections for workers within the limitations of the law.

Major workshop topics focused on such areas as the role of safety committees and collective bargaining on safety; effective use of OSHA inspections; anti-discrimination provisions of the safety law; the health hazards evaluation program of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, and specialized safety problems and enforcement in the building and construction, transportation, mining, and maritime industries as well as for public employees.

Panel discussions were also conducted on worker training and education, monitoring and measuring of toxic substances in workplaces, medical surveillance and rate retention in health standards, use of personal protective equipment, studies of high-risk occupations, and a comparison of occupational safety programs in Canada and Europe.

PIECEMEAL RESTRICTIONS advanced by a strong anti-OSHA lobby are nibbling away at the nation's commitment to provide its workers with safe workplaces, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) told the AFL-CIO's national conference on occupational safety and health. Nearly 1,200 delegates attended the three-day conference in Washington.

Import Curbs Sought to Preserve Declining Metal Fastener Industry

Cleveland—Import relief for the American fastener industry would benefit workers as well as the nation's economy, the Steelworkers testified at a hearing conducted here by the International Trade Commission.

The flood of foreign-made nuts, bolts and screws in the 1970s has wiped out about 1,000 jobs annually, adding up to 8,000 since 1969, USWA International Rep. John L. Oshinski told the commission.

In pressing for higher tariffs, the USWA pointed out that this would not only stem further layoffs and restore some of the jobs lost to imports, but would also help boost the economy by creating spin-off jobs and strengthening worker purchasing power.

A turnaround of some 7,500 jobs in the fastener industry over the next five years depends on the Administration's acceptance or rejection of the ITU's recommendations for import relief, Oshinski said.

Import safeguards could restore about 2,500 of the lost jobs and create an additional 800 jobs through a rippling effect, he said, while inaction could trigger the loss of an additional 5,000 jobs over the five-year period because of the annual toll of 1,000 jobs caused by imports.

The USWA testimony also disputed earlier claims of the President's Council of Economic Advisers that tariff relief would cost the economy $260,000 for each job saved. This conclusion, Oshinski charged, is the result of "outrageous manipulation of statistics, based on half-truths and only part of the evidence."

He said that the CEA figures fail to consider the alternative costs that would result if tariff relief is not provided. These costs would place a heavy burden on taxpayers through the payment of unemployment benefits, welfare disbursements, trade adjustment assistance, food stamps and lost tax revenues.

Oshinski also warned that imports are having a serious economic impact on many communities across the country where fastener plants have been forced to shut down.

He listed a number of areas affected by plant closings and production cutbacks since the last half of 1977. They include the Lanham Bolt plant in East Chicago, Ind., which idled some 200 workers; Bethelehem Steel's cutbacks reducing the workforce at a plant in Los Angeles from 300 to less than 60 and in Seattle from 450 to about 100; Republic Steel's elimination of 250 production jobs in terminating its fastener operations in Cleveland, and the layoff of 200 USWA members by Lamsen & Sessions and Vulcan Corp. in Birmingham, Ala.

Oshinski urged the ITC to reaffirm its recommendations of last year for tariff relief that were rejected by the Administration. The House Ways & Means Committee voted to override the White House decision, but sent the case back to the ITC for reconsideration.

House Votes to Outlaw Airline Mutual Aid Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Oberstar's district is served by Northwest Airlines—when the carrier is operating. The company sat out a 109-day pilots' strike earlier this year while collecting more than $108 million in strike assistance payments from the 14 other major airlines participating in the Mutual Aid Pact.

Six airlines originated the plan in 1958 on a more modest arrangement, whereby a carrier that got more business because a competitor was struck would turn over any windfall profits.

But the agreement was soon expanded to guarantee the struck airline a percentage of its normal operating expenses through assessments on the other airlines.

As AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted in a letter to House members, this often allowed an airline "to show a profit even while its aircraft sit idle on the ground."

Just a week before the House vote, the member airlines hastily cut back their benefit schedule and phased out payments other than windfall profits from extra business after the 10th week of a strike. But the belated concession was not enough to head off the House action.

The pact has been approved in the past by the Civil Aeronautics Board, which was supposed to have ruled last February on the airlines' request for another five-year extension. But the CAB put off a decision and apparently has been taking a fresh look at the impact in view of the long Northwest Airlines strike.

Congressional action on the airline bill would not directly affect the similar strike assistance pact by the nation's railroads. But the principle is identical and rail legislation is likely to follow next year. The rail pact has been a factor in the long holdout by the Norfolk & Western Railroad in a strike that began last July 10.

Labor Presses Rights For Chilean Workers

The AFL-CIO is fully committed to the restoration of human and trade union rights to the people and workers of Chile, Federation President George Meany has told President Carter.

In a letter to Carter, Meany described the visit earlier this year of Vice Presidents Thomas W. Gleason and Sol C. Chaikin to Chile, their meetings with Chilean trade union leaders and the country's President Augusto Pinochet.

The AFL-CIO vice presidents called for free election of labor leaders without government intervention; freedom of assembly without prior government permission; the restoration of collective bargaining and the right to strike and an end to the harassment of democratic labor leaders.

The federation's Executive Council, Meany wrote Carter, determined that "unless the Chilean government moves substantially toward observance of these basic rights demanded by the workers and people of Chile, it must face grave international consequences."

Meany said AFL-CIO representatives will participate in a November meeting in Lima, Peru, of the executive council of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) which will determine at that time if there has been an adequate response from Pinochet. In the absence of a satisfactory response, Meany said, "the AFL-CIO will be prepared to cooperate fully with our trade union brothers in Latin America and the Caribbean in mounting an effective international action against the Chilean government's continued repression of its workers."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, chairman of the National Security Council, responding at Carter's request, said he hoped that the AFL-CIO "will be successful in its important efforts to influence events in a positive direction."

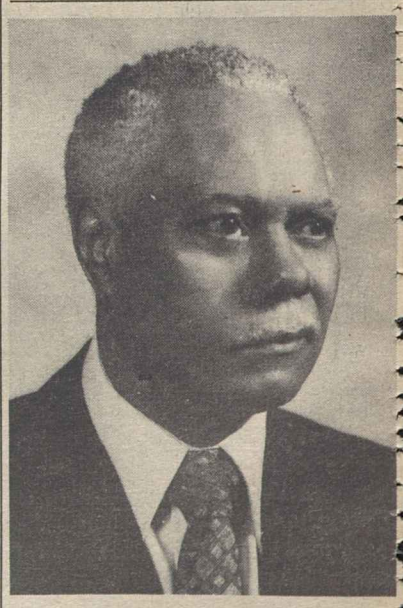
Gleason and Chaikin made the trip to Chile in response to an invitation of Chilean trade union leaders and spent two days in Santiago conferring with various groups. They were accompanied by AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan, William C. Doherty, executive director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, and Jesse Friedman, assistant director.

Chemical Workers Win Units of 2,000

Akron, Ohio — The Chemical Workers won representation elections involving nearly 2,000 workers at separate plants in Alabama and Florida.

The union received more than 60 percent of the votes at Huntsville Manufacturing Co. in Huntsville, Ala., to represent a bargaining unit of about 1,700 workers.

ICWU President Frank D. Martino termed the outcome of the Huntsville election the union's biggest organizing victory since 1968. It came less than three weeks after the ICWU was chosen to represent 220 workers at Jayco Co. in Live Oak, Fla.



NOMINATED by President Carter for a fourth five-year term on the National Labor Relations Board is Howard Jenkins, Jr. He was first appointed by President Kennedy.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Real Wages Skid Sharply As Price Climb Continues

Cotton Dust Curbs Hit Senate Snag

By David L. Perlman

The Senate bowed to employer complaints and voted to delay for at least seven months enforcement of cotton dust standards designed to protect America's textile workers from deadly brown lung disease.

Textile employers contend that the standards, which were to be phased in over a four-year period starting this month, are so costly to meet that they will force plants to close down. They have sued in federal court in an effort to block the standards from taking effect.

Employer allies initially sought to bar any part of fiscal 1979 appropriations from being used to enforce the cotton dust standards. That would have covered the 12 months starting Oct. 1. A compromise amendment to the appropriations bill delayed enforcement until May 1, 1979, which would allow the new Congress to consider the controversy.

The issue now goes to a House-Senate conference committee as one of many differences to be resolved in a multi-billion dollar appropriations bill carrying funds for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept. and several independent agencies. The House bill does not carry any restriction on enforcement of the cotton dust limitations.

At the recent AFL-CIO conference on job health and safety, President George Meany termed the challenge to cotton dust standards part of a business campaign to deny "the right of workers to a safe and healthful workplace."

He served notice that "when it comes to the lives and well-being of workers, there must be no dollar tradeoffs."

The Senate did, however, block a new attempt by Sen. Dewey F. Bartlett (R-Okla.) to remove more than 9 million workers from protection of the Occupational Safety & Health Act by barring inspection of establishments with up to 10 workers, except in certain high-hazard categories.

A similar Bartlett amendment had been added to a Small Business Administration bill in August, but a House-Senate conference committee scrapped it in favor of less drastic restrictions.

This time, the battle was fought on procedural issues. But the effect of a 47-46 vote was to block the Bartlett amendment.

The Senate did adopt an amendment by Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) further restricting OSHA fines against small business firms that use

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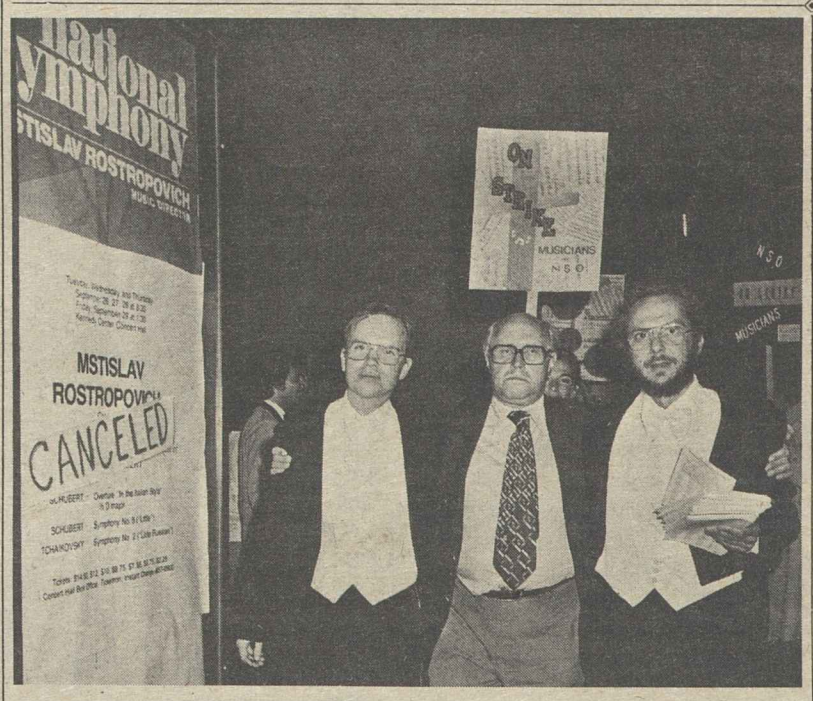

FAMED CONDUCTOR Mstislav Rostropovich joins members of his National Symphony on the picket line outside Washington's Kennedy Center in a demonstration of support for their strike for more adequate pay. Rostropovich, the orchestra's music director, is an exile from Soviet Russia where neither musicians nor any other workers are allowed to strike. The striking orchestra members hailed his appearance on the picket line as an unprecedented gesture of solidarity from a conductor.

Emergency Board Set Up:

Carter Issues Order To Halt Rail Strike

President Carter established an emergency board to take over negotiations in the Railway Clerks' dispute with the Norfolk & Western Railway, and called on striking members of the union to return to work.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, details of the presidential order were still being worked out, and BRAC President Fred J. Kroll said the union would "determine its future course of action on the basis of the nature of the government's guarantees of a variety of protections" for the N&W workers.

Carter's action followed Labor Sec. Ray Marshall's announcement that "last-chance" talks between the union and N&W were stalemated. Marshall had stepped into the dispute a day earlier, bringing the two sides together in Washington for round-the-clock bargaining.

Kroll said that during the mediated talks "it became obvious that unless BRAC totally capitulated, Norfolk & Western would not make an agreement.

"BRAC refuses to surrender to this rich and arrogant railroad corporation which is financially supported by 73 other railroads. This mediation session has proven what we have suspected: that the mutual aid pact is destroying collective bargaining in the railroad industry."

The presidentially appointed emergency board has 60 days to look into the contract dispute before making its findings known. Under the Railway Labor Act, the period could be extended, however.

Union and railroad negotiators, meeting with special federal mediator James Reynolds, were reported to be making some progress in the last-ditch talks, but Marshall told reporters they had been unable to reach an agreement by the deadline he had set.

(Continued on Page 3)

Buying Power Down 2.5 Percent in Year

By James M. Shevis

Workers lost more ground in August in the continuing battle against rising prices as their paychecks failed to keep up with inflation.

Buying power of the average worker's weekly wages fell six-tenths of 1 percent over the month, dropping to a level 2.5 percent below that of a year earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS said that a married worker with three dependents averaged real spendable earnings of $92.45 a week in August—60 cents less than in July and $2.33 below the August 1977 level. Real spendable earnings, or take-home pay stripped of inflation's impact since 1967, averaged $96.16 a week in 1972.

The sharp decline in buying power over the year can be partly explained by the manner in which last year's personal income tax cut was calculated, BLS noted. The tax reduction took effect in June 1977 but spread the benefits for the entire year over a seven-month period, thereby giving wage earners more take-home pay. This year, the tax cut benefits are distributed over the full year.

But the steady increase in the cost of a wide variety of goods and services also was responsible for much of the decline in purchasing power last month. While food price increases moderated for the second month in a row due mainly to the seasonal abundance of fresh vegetables, the cost of non-food items continued to go up at rates that have prevailed most of the year.

Rudy Oswald, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said that the drop in real spendable earnings in the past year "emphasizes the crunch of inflation as well as taxes on the average worker."

"The CPI fails to account for the impact of taxes on higher earnings," he said. "At an 8 percent inflation rate, workers need an additional 1

(Continued on Page 3)

Fed Pushes Interest to 4-Year High

Key interest rates rose to their highest levels since the 1973-75 recession as the Federal Reserve Board continued its policy of fighting inflation by making money scarcer and more expensive to borrow.

In quick succession, the central bank added two more notches to its so-called federal funds rate, raising the level from 8⅜ percent to 8⅝ percent. The federal funds rate is the interest that banks charge each other for overnight loans of excess reserves. The increases were accompanied by a quarter-point rise in the Fed's discount rate, and prompted immediate jumps in the prime interest rate of several major banks.

The central bank's discount rate — the interest the Fed charges member banks that borrow from it—now stands at a record 8 percent. The last time the discount rate reached 8 percent was in April 1974, during the middle of the severe credit crunch that marked the worst recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Major banking institutions, taking their cue from the central bank, lifted their prime rates—the interest that banks charge their best

(Continued on Page 2)

Import Curb Pressed To Stem Job Losses

The nation's foreign trade deficit, coupled with the skid of the dollar overseas, is taking its toll in American jobs as imports flood U.S. markets, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned.

In the first eight months of 1978, the U.S. balance of trade was nearly $21 billion in the red and the U.S. dollar was at a record low in world money markets.

Oswald said in a letter to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of International Affairs that the Carter Administration must take immediate steps to correct the serious problem by making full use of the authority it has under U.S. trade laws to impose needed tariffs or quotas on imported goods that have seriously injured domestic industries and thrown thousands of Americans out of work.

"We don't believe that a program limited to expanding exports will solve our balance of payments problem or provide jobs," Oswald stressed.

He noted that when the Trade Act of 1974 was passed, the United States was experiencing small surpluses or relatively small deficits in trade. But the situation has changed dramatically as deficits have mounted and manufacturing imports now are exceeding exports.

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Votes Decontrol Of Natural Gas Prices

The battle over natural gas price deregulation shifted to the House as the Senate voted 57-42 approval of a conference agreement that will let prices and profits rise rapidly so that the industry will have a greater "incentive" to bring in new wells.

Senate passage of the so-called "compromise" was hailed by the White House as a big political victory, even though the measure bears little resemblance to the President's original energy program.

AFL-CIO President George Meany had urged senators to reject the conference agreement, which he said would put "an unfair burden on workers and consumers."

While the most immediate impact would be on prices charged to industrial users of natural gas, Meany noted that the price increases would "ripple throughout the economy" and "have a devastating impact on home heating bills."

Newly-produced natural gas for the interstate market now has a

(Continued on Page 7)

GRAPHIC ARTS PRESIDENT Kenneth J. Brown, addressing the union's convention in Hollywood, Fla., told delegates that GAIU is "more vigorous than before" the 1973-75 recession, but warned delegates that employers in the industry are working openly to erode trade unionism.

Graphic Arts Union Schedules Vote on Constitutional Revision

Hollywood, Fla.—The Graphic Arts International Union, which came into being six years ago with the merger of the Lithographers & Photoengravers with the Bookbinders, moved to streamline its operations at its biennial convention here.

The 320 delegates to the convention unanimously approved a November membership referendum setting up a a three-phase program to "seize the opportunities ahead." The plan calls for a per capita increase to step up organizing efforts, a restructuring of officer positions, and combining the defense funds of the merged unions.

The GAIU's November referendum will ask members for a flat 50-cent monthly per capita increase, effective Sept. 1, 1979, for organizing purposes. The money would be used to add at least eight more organizers to the union staff.

Another phase of the modernization program would combine the defense funds of the lithographers/photoengravers and the bookbinders into one fund, effective Jan. 1, 1979. The officers projected that the fund would reach a maximum of $6 million within two years through assessments.

Also, members will be asked to approve a proposal that, at the end of the nine-year merger agreement in April 1982, would result in two fewer fulltime officers. The move would combine the union's two financial executives into one position and drop one of the vice presidencies.

President Kenneth J. Brown warned in a keynote address that employers in the industry are trying to "turn back to the savage plant conditions of the early 1900s," and are "openly working to reduce unionism where it exists and prevent organization where it does not exist."

Cautioning that "your adversary is not your brother and sister but management," Brown said that the union's future needs a "return to the basics—to the fundamentals of trade unionism."

Robert S. McMichen, vice president of the Typographical Union, which has set the goal of a merger agreement next summer with the Newspaper Guild, told the convention that "all of us face the same problems in the same industry" and extended an invitation to GAIU "to meet and discuss the possibilities of cooperation and merger."

In other convention business, the union urged the AFL-CIO to notify all affiliates of the "non-union status" of the printing of U.S. Savings Bonds. The delegates also adopted resolutions supporting National Health Security, the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, extension of the time needed to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, tax reform, and occupational safety and health measures.

Hollywood, Fla.—The GAIU convention had been originally scheduled for the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Washington, D.C., but was shifted because of the possibility of a citywide strike by the Washington local of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees. Although the local had offered to extend its strike deadline until the GAIU convention ended, the hotel management refused to go along, declaring its intention to shut down if other hotels did.

The GAIU sought and found an alternative site some 1,200 miles away at the Diplomat Hotel here. The last-minute switch was accomplished with the loss of only five delegates and one day of convention sessions.

Sec.-Treas. Ronald Richardson of Hotel & Restaurant Local 25 flew to Florida to hail GAIU's solidarity in the dispute, which he said was a major factor in winning a settlement.

Citing in detail the problems of health and safety in the workplace, Basil J. Whiting, Jr., deputy assistant secretary of labor for occupational health and safety, announced that GAIU would be a recipient of a grant to conduct training on health and safety in printing plants.

National COPE Director Al Barkan urged all GAIU locals to "put political activity at the top of the list for the next eight weeks. You should not let a meeting or newsletter go out without letting the members know the dangers we are facing" from employers and the right wing, he said.

A dramatic and emotional highlight of the convention was the appearance of four workers from plants in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi where GAIU had won and lost organizing drives. Their accounts of their own experiences in standing up for unionism in company-dominated towns underlined eloquently the difficulties of organizing in "right-to-work states.

All incumbent officers running for re-election were nominated without opposition for a membership election referendum in December—including Brown, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Hellman, Executive Vice Pres. Eugene M. Boerner and six of the eight fulltime vice presidents.

Three vacancies were created by retirement—Recording & Financial Sec. Daniel A. Streeter, Jr., and Vice Presidents Richard J. Clarke and Henry J. Dillion.

Contesting for Streeter's post are John M. Greer, Washington Local 285 president, and International Rep. James J. Norton. Contesting for Dillon's post are Joseph H. Gast, Louisville Local 552 president; Norman C. Warnke, GAIU director of organizing and International Rep. John W. Marler. Leonard R. Paquette of Toronto is unopposed for Clarke's Canadian vice presidency.

IUE District Leader William Wright Dies

Indianapolis—William S. Wright, president of District 8 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, died Sept. 10 following a long illness.

Wright, who was 56 years old, served as chief steward, vice president and president of IUE Local 1001 before being elected president of District 8 in 1964—the position he held until his death. District 8 comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Subject to Referendum:

IUE Okays Change In Officer Elections

Pittsburgh—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers approved a constitutional change, subject to membership ratification, that would provide for the election of the union's two top officers by convention delegates rather than by referendum.

At present, IUE conventions nominate the union's president and secretary-treasurer for the four-year term. If there's only one candidate nominated for the position, that person is declared elected, but if two or more are nominated, the contest is settled in a mailed-ballot referendum of the members. The convention vote for the change, after a lengthy and spirited debate, was 1,177 to 952.

The convention also committed the IUE to vigorous pursuit of "all efforts to form a permanent coalition of labor, liberal, civil rights, women's, religious, health and safety, environment, senior citizens and other groups" to counter a widely-perceived attack on progressive legislation and union objectives.

This coalition would "develop a common set of goals and strategies to advance the economic and social welfare of working people and to combat big business and 'the new right'," the resolution declared.

A determined, vigorous fight against job-destroying imports and other aspects of foreign trade, such as movement of work, plants and technology abroad, was called for by the aroused and angry delegates.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in an address to the convention, noted that under President Carter some progress has been made to bring down unemployment in the United States through public works and other programs labor has advocated, but that little has been done about the steady destruction of jobs, industries and communities caused by imports.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, who sat through a series of impassioned speeches by delegates on international trade, agreed that the United States should not take part in trade that gives other nations an unfair competitive advantage. While declaring that the government should not protect companies with inefficient managements, Marshall called for controlling the entry into the United States of goods made at substandard working conditions both as to wages and occupational health and safety.

The IUE delegates then called for more measures in the fight for jobs here, to be decided by the union's executive board.

Dr. Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, who also stressed the need for fair trade laws to protect American jobs, was one of several convention speakers calling for a "broad coalition" to battle against the increasing threat of the new right wing.

Urging the complete elimination of racism, Hooks traced the participation of blacks in the nation's history from the Battle of Bunker Hill through the Civil War and both world wars to the present. "When America called us, we were there," Hooks said. "It is now time for blacks to eat in the dining room" when company comes, "no longer in the kitchen."

Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, and Kay Tillow, president of the Pittsburgh chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, made similar points, Smeal before the entire convention and Tillow at a breakfast for IUE women. The same right-wing organizations and individuals who attack unions and union goals are the ones that have attacked the women's movement and its goals, including the Equal Rights Amendment, they pointed out.

Also at the breakfast, Mildred Jeffrey, who leads the National Women's Political Caucus, called the defeat of the Labor Law Reform bill by a conservative-led filibuster a "tragedy" for women because the reform bill would have made it possible to unionize millions of low-paid women workers.

The need for vigorous political action by labor extends also to Canada, the convention was reminded. Noting that Canada has higher unemployment and inflation rates and is still coming out of unfair wage controls, Executive Vice President Julien Major of the Canadian Labor Congress told the delegates that the CLC will do all it can in the next parliamentary elections there to knock Prime Minister Trudeau and his Liberal Party out of office and to elect as many candidates of the labor-supported New Democratic Party as possible.

Saluting IUE's history of determination in the face of employer resistance, Kirkland told the delegates that the union movement will "need all the strength it can muster" in the fight for health insurance, tax justice, equal rights, labor-law reform, full employment, occupational health and safety, energy and consumer protection.

Two key issues, inflation and international trade, "mesh together and you are caught in the middle," Kirkland said. "Inflation eats away your paycheck and unfair trade snatches the paycheck."

Soaring Interest Rates Fuel Recession Fears

(Continued from Page 1)

corporate customers for short-term loans—to 9.5 percent and, less than a week later, ratcheted the rate up another quarter-point to 9.75 percent.

Wall Street analysts indicated that further tightening of the money supply could well be down the road. If the Federal Reserve Board does put the squeeze on again, a 10 percent prime rate could prevail within a matter of weeks, they observed.

The prime rate reached a high of 12 percent in October 1974, then dropped to a low of 6.25 percent in December 1976 before beginning to climb again. Changes in this key rate have a direct and often immediate effect on the economy, sending short-term interest rates rippling upward in all sectors.

The Fed's object in raising interest rates is to make borrowing more expensive and to reduce the rate of growth of the money supply.

Such actions actually aggravate inflation and pose a serious threat to the economy, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned last month. The council declared that rising interest rates "threaten disaster for the housing industry and severe problems for small business and local governments, thus adding to the dangers of a general recession."

It called for an immediate reduction in interest rates, particularly for home mortgages, and the allocation of credit to socially necessary investment.

That inflation is increasing steadily was underscored by revised Commerce Dept. statistics on the nation's growth rate during the second quarter of the year. The government reported that while real gross national product—the total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—grew at an 8.7 percent annual rate between April and June, inflation climbed to an 11 percent annual rate during the same period.

The Commerce Dept. previously had put the second-quarter real GNP figure at 7.4 percent and had estimated the inflation rate at 10.7 percent. The revised inflation rate of 11 percent was the highest since the 12.6 percent rate in the final quarter of 1974.

Meanwhile, Commerce reported that after-tax corporate profits in the second quarter surged 18 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $120.5 billion. The department earlier had estimated the earnings rise at 14.9 percent.

Major Convention Theme:

Clothing, Textile Workers Push Fight to Stem Imports

By Rex Hardesty

Los Angeles—A determination to continue fighting the flood of foreign imports, to organize J. P. Stevens and to eradicate brown lung disease was expressed by 2,000 delegates and alternates to the Clothing & Textile Workers convention here.

The convention, the first since the Clothing and Textile unions merged in June 1976, heard ACTWU President Murray H. Finley declare that "the time has come for us to stand up and march again" as the union did in its one-day protest of imports last April.

"We will not give up the fight until we stop the flood of imports which are robbing us of our decent jobs in this country," Finley said.

The adoption of the convention resolution on trade was accompanied by resounding seconding speeches from the floor and a prolonged demonstration. The resolution described the pervasiveness of low-wage textile and apparel imports into the United States and outlined nine government and private actions to reverse the trend.

Finley said he gives credit to President Carter and his trade representative, Robert S. Strauss, for "giving us their word and keeping it" on negotiating relief through bilateral agreements with other countries.

But those agreements haven't worked out in the first seven months of 1978, Finley said, citing a 40 percent increase in textile and apparel imports over the 1977 rate. That trade deficit in textile and apparel imports was a record $3.2 billion for 1977, he noted, and is running at an annual rate of $5.3 billion thus far in 1978.

As a result, Finley said ACTWU is still fighting the effects of a lingering recession, with unemployment at 10 percent in apparel and 7.5 percent in textile, both well above the "official" 5.9 percent national jobless figure. But he noted those unemployment figures are down from such rates as the 20 percent unemployment that plagued apparel in 1975.

The convention's trade resolution called on the U.S. and Canadian governments to renegotiate the bilateral agreements with major exporting nations, exempt apparel and textile from the current multilateral negotiations in Geneva, act promptly when nations not under agreement suddenly increase exports, make a quick final determination on the 13 countervailing duty petitions pending before the U.S. Treasury Dept., establish global quotas on the most import-sensitive categories, pass the Tariff Cut Exemption bill, and repeal Section 807 of the Tariff Code.

On J. P. Stevens, Finley announced that ACTWU today has the support of a majority of workers in 18 plants, up from seven at the time of the merger convention. "And as a result of court decisions, we now have our organizers able to sit in the non-working areas of the Carolina plants of the J. P. Stevens Co., and they are there now. We will continue this effort—not as it is now, but greater and stronger—until total victory of those workers is realized," Finley said.

He thanked the labor movement, nationally and worldwide, for its support of the J. P. Stevens consumer boycott, which he said has succeeded in getting Stevens products refused for processing by Japanese trade unionists and has produced a growing awareness in this country of Stevens as "the nation's No. 1 law violator."

ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman outlined a relatively new weapon in the Stevens fight—the union's corporate campaign. He recounted the success in getting corporate officers of Manufacturers Hanover and New York Life to resign from the board of J. P. Stevens.

He called Stevens "a germ carrier of anti-unionism" and said isolation from the rest of the community is the standard treatment.

On brown lung, Finley said he couldn't "imagine a more indecent kind of statement" than the one recently by Barry Bosworth, President Carter's director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, that "imposing cotton dust standards is too expensive and will help raise inflation." Sheinkman termed current textile conditions a story of "out of the sweatshop into the cancershop."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention that the government's consumer price index doesn't give an adequate measure of the impact of inflation on low-income workers.

Meany said the current index is all right for those who earn $26,000 a year or more, because their purchases reflect the broad pattern of items in the index. But for the low-income family, a much higher share of its income goes to necessities, he said. He pointed out that while the national inflation rate is around 8 percent for all items, it is 15 percent for food, 11 percent for housing, 18 percent for gas and electricity, "and if the current energy bill is passed by Congress, there will be another $30 billion ripoff" through the deregulation of natural gas prices.

"Some of the President's advisers who haven't learned from past history talk glowingly of 'voluntary' wage and price guidelines," Meany said. "But wages are not leading the inflation parade. The money in workers' paychecks buys less today than it did six years ago."

Meany spoke shortly after the Federal Reserve Board announced a new, record-tying high discount rate of 8 percent and several major banks hiked their prime rate to 9.75 percent. "I find it both curious and cruel that the head of the Federal Reserve Board, which is responsible for today's high interest rates, is calling for deferring the minimum wage increase of $2.90 an hour that is scheduled for Jan. 1," Meany said.

In his keynote address, Finley credited the recent defeat of labor law reform to five senators "who didn't have the courage to keep their word to us." He said the five, Senators Lawton Chiles and Richard Stone of Florida, Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska and Howard Cannon of Nevada, "weren't even asked to vote for the bill, mind you, just to let the Senate bring up the measure" by invoking cloture.

Finley said that defeat, and the long Senate delay in bringing up the House-passed Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill should remind ACTWU locals and joint boards that "we aren't tied to any political party" when it comes time to endorse candidates.

GUEST SPEAKER George Meany is welcomed to the Clothing & Textile Workers convention in Los Angeles by the union's top officers. From left: President Murray H. Finley, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, Meany, Executive Vice President William DuChessi and Senior Executive Vice President Sol Stetin.

Vermont Labor Backs Public Bargaining Plan

Burlington, Vt.—Delegates to the Vermont AFL-CIO's 23rd annual convention voted to support passage of local referenda that provide for the establishment of binding arbitration procedures to resolve deadlocks in public sector bargaining.

The public employee arbitration law was adopted by the state legislature last year with the stipulation that it apply to communities whose voters also approve it. The referenda will be on the ballots in at least four local elections in November.

Robert Clark, president of the Vermont AFL-CIO, said the state labor council will work closely with a coalition of the Fire Fighters and the State, County & Municipal Employees in campaigning for passage of the proposals.

The 125 delegates also reaffirmed a commitment to work for the defeat of so-called right-to-work legislation that anti-labor forces are planning to reintroduce when the state legislature opens next January. R-T-W measures were killed in committee last year and voted down by the state Senate two years ago.

The convention endorsed the election of Democrats Edwin Granai for governor and Madeline Kunin for lieutenant governor. Both are members of the state's General Assembly. Granai faces Republican incumbent Gov. Richard A. Snelling in November, while Kunin is opposing Peter P. Smith, who defeated incumbent Lt. Gov. T. Garry Buckley in the Republican primary. Incumbent Democrats Atty. Gen. M. Jerome Diamond and Sec. of State James A. Guest were also endorsed for re-election.

Major speakers at the three-day conventions included Vermont Senators Robert T. Stafford (R), and Patrick J. Leahy (D), National COPE Director Al Barkan, President Joseph D. Keenan of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and AFL-CIO Regional Director John F. O'Malley.

President Issues Order To Halt Railroad Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Marshall had given the two sides until noon, Sept. 28, to negotiate the impasse between them that led the union to widen its picketing.

BRAC's 12-week-old strike against N&W took on a national dimension in the early hours of Sept. 26 when Kroll announced that picketing was being extended to 43 other carriers that "interchange" equipment, services, and supervisory personnel with N&W.

Within hours after the picketing began, lines across the country were shut down. Service approached normal only in the Northeast, where the government-owned Amtrak passenger line was not picketed, and on the Conrail freight system, which had obtained an anti-strike injunction.

The AFL-CIO gave its complete support to the striking union at last month's Executive Council meeting in Chicago. It noted that the walkout came only after BRAC had exhausted all attempts at mediation under the Railway Labor Act, and said that the strike was caused "solely by the refusal of the Norfolk & Western Railway to engage in negotiations with the union."

The issues relate to a large number of jobs which on most railroads are available to BRAC members on a seniority basis but which are excluded from the union's seniority provisions with N&W, Kroll said.

The strike was called at the N&W, he said, to help our people catch up with standards at other railways, "not to pioneer new ground."

Some 5,000 BRAC members had been off the job since the N&W strike began on July 10. The railroad operates lines that extend as far west as Kansas City, Mo., and as far north as Buffalo, N.Y. Dozens of spur lines in local communities use the N&W tracks.

Among the major railroads affected by the widened picketing were the Southern, Burlington Northern, Seaboard Coast Line, Union Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Chessie System, Baltimore & Ohio and Atchison, Topeka & the Santa Fe.

Meanwhile, BRAC announced that it had filed a five-count antitrust suit in U.S. District Court in Chicago against the Association of American Railroads, the National Railway Labor Council, and four major railroad corporations, seeking an end to the industry's mutual aid pact and various other practices engaged in by the defendants. The union asked for $350 million in damages.

The union contends that a major cause of the bargaining impasse with N&W is the financial assistance that the carrier receives from other lines to protect it against losses during the dispute. The N&W has been receiving benefits from the other railroads under a mutual "service interruption insurance" plan in effect since 1959, BRAC pointed out.

Workers' Real Wages Down 2.5% Over Year

(Continued from Page 1)

to 1.5 percent in income in order to pay the taxes and stay even in their real purchasing power."

The overall rise in the government's consumer price index in August was six-tenths of 1 percent, compared to a climb of five-tenths of 1 percent in July and increases of nine-tenths of 1 percent in both May and June. In the 12 months ended in August, prices rose 7.9 percent.

Between January and June, prices climbed at an annual rate of more than 10 percent, but the relatively moderate rise in inflation during July and August has pushed down the annual rate to below 10 percent. In the three months ended in August, consumer prices rose at a 9.4 percent annual rate, BLS said, a pace considerably above the Carter Administration's revised year-end target of about 8 percent.

Food prices rose only three-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis last month, but the cost of all other goods and services increased six-tenths of 1 percent—about the same rate that has prevailed all year.

Among non-food costs, charges for medical care were up nine-tenths of 1 percent in August, or at an annual rate of 10.8 percent, "noticeably more than in recent months," BLS observed. Homeownership costs rose by the same percentage but less than the 1.2 percent average increase of recent months.

The cost of owning a home has been climbing at an annual rate of 14.3 percent for the last six months. Higher mortgage interest rates, sparked by rises in banks' prime rates and other key interest rates set by the Federal Reserve Board, are a major factor in price increases in this area.

Gasoline prices rose 1.1 percent in August, following a July rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent. Overall, transportation costs rose five-tenths of 1 percent, compared to an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in July. BLS attributed the slight decline to smaller increases in the prices of new and used automobiles.

In the food sector, prices of items purchased in grocery stores were unchanged on the average in August.

The High Cost of Money

ONE OF THE MOST inflationary factors in the economy is interest rates. Higher interest rates add to the farmers' costs, and as a result you pay more for food in the supermarket. They add to the cost of your home and things you must buy on credit, so your family budget is stretched further, with nothing to show for it in terms of a better product.

Higher interest rates add to the the cost of servicing the national debt, so you get fewer government services for your tax dollars, which instead are lining bankers' pockets.

Bankers have what they call the "prime interest rate"—that's what they charge their best customers, your employers. Of course, the interest rates you and I have to pay are considerably higher. During the past year, the prime rate has increased 35 percent.

And what has the Administration said about these interest rates? The silence is deafening.

When you face General Electric across the bargaining table, I don't have to tell you how loudly the Administration would scream if you won a 35 percent one-year pay increase. Yet the cost of hiring money is at least as crucial a part of the total cost of production as the cost of hiring workers.

And how does the weak dollar affect inflation? Plenty, and none of it very good for American workers. Because so many components and raw materials come from overseas, prices are also increased for goods which American consumers consider U.S.-made.

AS THE DOLLAR DEPRECIATES and the prices of imports go up, the cash register mentality of American business seizes the opportunity to raise their prices even higher, because they face less competition from foreign companies. Thus, they pad their profit margins—and you and I pay for it.

Meanwhile, U.S. jobs continue to be destroyed by imports that are being "dumped" on the American market. And that, too, is inflationary.

Unemployment is inflationary. An idle worker is still getting unemployment insurance or welfare, but he or she is not producing a service or goods—something of value for the money received.

Some progress has indeed been made, through a variety of public programs, but precious little has been done about the destruction of jobs, skills, industries and communities caused by unfair foreign imports.

That kind of unemployment—the kind of unemployment that has ravaged the members of this union—is doubly damaging to the economy. It not only robs the economy of the tax revenue and buying power of these workers and their families, but it also weakens the manufacturing base so essential to a nation's strength and welfare.

We must continue to insist that the victims of inflation—workers, the poor and the retirees—not be the whipping boys, while the true causes of inflation go unaddressed by government.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the IUE convention.

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'A Guy Called Inflation Did It!'

Victims of Asian Holocaust:

U.S. Must Open Its Doors To Refugees from Cambodia

By Gus Tyler

THEY'LL BE KNOCKING on our door and he says we should let them in.

"They" are Cambodian refugees; and "he" is Leo Cherne, the moving spirit of the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which for many decades has been helping escapees from fascism and communism.

The IRC holds out its hands to people of many lands, but the Cambodians are a special case. They are the victims of an Asian holocaust—about 3 million of them were murdered—and they are perishing in barbaric brutality without anybody seeming to care very much.

It started three years ago, when the Khmer Rouge—the Cambodian Communists—took over. The United States may have been an unwitting ally of the Khmer Rouge. They were "a small secret rag-tag Communist army until the U.S. incursion into Cambodia in 1970 helped convert this small force into an army of nearly a hundred thousand intent on the overthrow of the Lon Nol government and the creation of the first pure Communist society anywhere in the world," suggests Cherne.

By "pure," the Cambodian Communists mean purer than the Russians and even the Chinese. They also mean purified of all foreign matter like the Thais and the Vietnamese who had overrun Cambodia in previous centuries. (The American invasion reawakened the Khmer hatred of all those alien conquerors.)

In the sick fantasies of the Cambodian Communists, the essence of all those outside influences is embodied in cities, including the great metropolis of Phnom Penh with its nearly 4 million inhabitants.

The cities have to be wiped out so that Cambodia—renamed ironically as Democratic Kampuchea—can return to its pristine 14th Century purity as an agrarian society.

So Cambodia's Communists proceed to impose genocide on its city slickers. They do it as they would have done it in the 14th Century: they beat their victims to death with sticks and chopped them up with axes. In the name of their oppressed ancestors and in the name of the "purest" communism, they have murdered 3 million with ethical elation and sadistic sanguinity.

Few in the world seem to care. There is Freedom House, a New York based outfit with a commitment to human rights, which brought the malodorous matter before the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. After three months of "deliberation" (for want of another polite word) the commission decided positively to do nothing.

President Carter did sound off this April, very properly calling Cambodia "the worst violator of human rights in the world today."

But how many of us know that Carter said anything and how many of us know what has been happening in Cambodia?

Thanks to Leo Cherne and his IRC, however, some of the truth, the painful truth, comes through. So what can we do? He suggests that when a few brave, interpid lucky souls do escape, we should open our doors—not shut them—on their battered beings. Perhaps this is the least we can do.

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Bending Elbows With J. P. Stevens

If J. P. Stevens is really an aberration in the business community, then why do so many business leaders willingly associate themselves with that company?

First, they protect J. P. Stevens from congressional action on a bill that would curb some of its lawbreaking and lawbending tactics. Then, they bend elbows with Stevens's executives at board meetings.

And they scream when your union, and citizens who believe in justice, call upon other companies to sever their ties with Stevens. Well, let them scream.

While we in the labor movement have long supported the free enterprise system, we do not believe that free enterprise equates with lawbreaking, with coldness, heartlessness or a lack of social responsibility. In fact, we believe exactly the opposite.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany at the Clothing & Textile Workers' convention.

Discarding the Young and Old:

'Hardship Index' of Joblessness Would Ignore Basic Problems

The following is excerpted from an article by AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts in the September 1978 AFL-CIO American Federationist entitled "Good Policy Needs Good Figures."

THE NEW EMPHASIS on labor force participation by women and teenagers is often an effort to minimize the seriousness of the unemployment situation. It shouldn't be; it should be a neutral effort to describe, to explain, and to look for solutions to persistent high unemployment.

Family status and age should not determine whether people are counted as employed or unemployed. Discrimination should be opposed whether it's implicit sex discrimination against women or implicit age discrimination against young job-seekers or elderly job-seekers.

This is the reason for suspicion of efforts to find out how many unemployed people have other members of their family working and earning income. And we have the same suspicion of a so-called "hardship index" that subtracts job-seeking pensioners and job-seeking teenagers living at home.

Of course studies of "employment and earnings inadequacy" rightly remind us that substandard earnings and substandard family income are social problems along with unemployment. We need and we want information about people in poverty, about the working poor.

But a wide and important range of issues is not dealt with in an "earnings and employment inadequacy" approach. It fails to deal with, for example, the safety and health of workers on the job and the physical and mental health of workers and their families who are affected by plant shutdowns and plant relocation specifically and by job loss generally. These are personal and social costs beyond so-called "employment and earnings inadequacy" and so-called "economic hardships."

There should be some kind of annual measure of employment and earnings inadequacy—and such efforts as a supplement to the present key role of unemployment statistics are welcome. But the search for a "hardship" measure must not undermine or undercut the measure of unemployment and it must be pursued with full awareness of the dangers of condemning some groups of the population to second-class status and the dangers of putting too much weight on feeble and inadequate data.

Specifically, what is disturbing are proposals to subtract students aged 16 to 21 and persons aged 65 and over from the ranks of the unemployed; from the ranks of the discouraged workers; from the ranks of the full-time, full-year employed at less than poverty earnings; from the ranks of the intermittently employed at less than poverty earnings; and from the involuntary part-time employed at less than poverty earnings.

A measure of "economic hardship" fails to deal with the existence of labor market-related hardships, social loss and social breakdown which are essentially non-economic in nature. Studies by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research and by Dr. Harvey Brenner of Johns Hopkins University show serious mental and health deterioration for workers experiencing job loss or plant shutdown as compared with workers with jobs, job security and no danger of layoff or plant shutdown. These and similar findings are topics that should be pursued further.

Similarly, some attention should be given to job data in the field of occupational safety and health. We are in serious danger of choosing to measure what we know how to measure instead of getting the information that we need.

For example, we are getting fairly good information on accidents and injuries, but not on diseases and ailments. These are much more difficult to identify in their early stages and they may show up only after years of exposure to toxic substances. Thus this is another topic worth pursuing.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS affect U.S. jobs. The need for detailed information on the job impact of these exports and imports is becoming more and more urgent. Unfortunately, current collection of export-import information does not relate directly and specifically to production and jobs. Promises of help for workers injured by trade are not now being adequately fulfilled because of the failure of the government to collect the necessary export and import job-impact information.

The AFL-CIO urges that such trade-related employment and unemployment information be collected—and also information about the job impact of U.S. technology transfers to other countries, even when no trade flows are recorded. Technology transfers can displace U.S. jobs and job opportunities for American workers, even though no imports or exports are immediately reported. Information is needed also on the job impact of changing currency values and on the job impact of policies of U.S.-based multinational corporations.

Deadlocks Unresolved:

Lack of Arbitration Machinery Snarls Public Sector Disputes

THE FAILURE of state and local governments to provide effective machinery to resolve deadlocked labor-management disputes is a prime cause of the growing number of public employee job actions, AFL-CIO Vice President William H. McClennan declared.

McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters and the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., said that only 18 or 19 states have what can be called meaningful collective bargaining laws that send to binding arbitration disputes that have reached an impasse. He stressed the effectivenesss of such laws, pointing out that the Fire Fighters union has never had a strike in jurisdictions that have binding arbitration laws, some of which have been on the books for ten years and longer.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, McCleannan rejected the claim of government officials that binding arbitration is not feasible because the arbitrator is an outside third party who is not "accountable to the public." The city managers and others who raise that objection, he declared, are themselves appointed, not elected, to office.

McClennan said that reduction of fire fighters' working hours to the standard that other workers have is just as important—and as big a sticking issue—as wage and fringe improvements. He noted that fire fighters in state and local service work from 48 to 60 hours per week and the standard workweek in the federal fire service is 72 hours.

McClennan acknowledged that employer-employee relations in the public sector are somewhat unsettled and uneven, but predicted that the long-term trend will be toward the more stabilized situation that exists in the private sector.

"We're going through the same troubles that private sector labor went through in the Thirties," he asserted. "Both sides of the bargaining table are making mistakes," he said, but he added that that will improve as both public employers and public employees gain experience in the collective bargaining system.

McClennan also noted that state and local public employees are concerned about layoffs that would follow if Proposition 13 tax cut schemes are passed in the 17 states where the referenda are on the ballots. He warned that severe reductions in public services would also come with the layoffs, and that there would be little relief for middle-income taxpayers.

Reporters questioning McClennan were Chris Hanna of the Bureau of National Affairs and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

CANCER HAUNTS the industrial workplace and dooms some workers more than others. That grim fact was revealed in a new study by government scientists reporting that:

—A shoe worker is eight times more likely than the average American to develop cancer of the nasal cavity and sinuses and twice as likely to get leukemia.

—A tire builder is twice as likely to get cancer of the brain or bladder.

—A metal miner is three times as likely to develop lung cancer.

—Printing pressmen on newspapers are more than twice as likely to get cancer of the mouth and pharynx.

—Textile workers are nearly twice as likely to also develop cancer of the mouth and pharynx.

—Coal miners get stomach cancer at a rate 40 percent more than normal.

—Furniture workers have an incidence of nasal cavity and sinus cancer 300 to 400 percent higher than normal.

—Coke by-product workers have a 181 percent excess incidence of cancer of the large intestine and a 312 percent excess incidence of cancer of the pancreas.

In short, a worker's occupation will determine his or her odds of contracting cancer and also the kind of cancer.

The data on estimates of cancer by occupation were prepared by the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.

The study became available a week after Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Joseph Califano told the AFL-CIO's national conference on job health and safety that government scientists estimated that 21 to 38 percent of all cancers are work-related. This buried the conventional wisdom propagated so long by industry that only 1 to 5 percent of cancers were job-related and, therefore, workers should just go ahead and whistle while they work.

WHILE SCIENTISTS can pinpoint the excess incidence of cancer in certain occupational groups, they cannot always identify the specific cause.

The scientists say the excess incidence of cancer in these occupational groups is in addition to the risks involving exposure to known cancer agents.

These known agents include asbestos, arsenic, benzene, chromium, nickel and petroleum products. There are an estimated 13,900 excess cancer deaths per year associated with exposure to asbestos. Exposure to the other substances causes an additional 33,000 excess cancer deaths.

Some 1.5 million workers are exposed to arsenic and they run a threefold to eightfold risk of respiratory tract cancer.

Some 2 million workers are potentially exposed to benzene, with a fivefold risk of excess cancer deaths from leukemia.

Some 1.4 million workers exposed to nickel run a fivefold to tenfold risk of cancer of the respiratory tract.

Some 1.5 million workers exposed to chromium compounds run a ninefold excess risk of respiratory cancer. The 3.9 million workers exposed to petroleum products run a twofold to 33-fold excess risk, based on studies of coke oven and gas workers.

Because cancer usually takes several decades to develop, and new substances are continually introduced, it is to be expected that the incidence of work-related cancer deaths will rise in the years ahead. Indeed, scientists say, job-related cancers now comprise a substantial and increasing fraction of cancer incidence.

At the same time, regulations issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration are limiting, though not eliminating, exposure to such substances as benzene and asbestos. But the payoff is in the future.

LACK OF MACHINERY to resolve deadlocked labor-management disputes is a prime cause of the growing number of public employee job actions, Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan, center, said on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO vice president, who also heads the federation's Public Employee Dept., was questioned by Chris Hanna of the Bureau of National Affairs and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.

House Rollcall on Airline Strike Pact

The House voted 299-78 to outlaw the airline industry's strike-breaking Mutual Aid Pact. The vote was on a labor-supported amendment proposed by Rep. James L. Oberstar (D-Minn.) to an airline regulatory reform bill.

Right votes (R) for the amendment were cast by 227 Democrats and 72 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 26 Democrats and 52 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) A
3. Nichols (D) PW
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Flippo (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Flowers (D) A

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) A
2. Udall (D) R
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) A

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Tucker (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R R
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) A
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. McFall (D) R
15. Sisk (D) R
16. Panetta (D) R
17. Krebs (D) R
18. Vacancy
19. Lagomarsino (R) R
20. Goldwater (R) R
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Burke (D) A
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Clawson (R) W
34. Hannaford (D) R
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Pettis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) A
39. Wiggins (R) A
40. Badham (R) W
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) R
5. Armstrong (R) A

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) A
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) PW
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) R
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Ireland (D) R
9. Frey (R) R
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) R
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) A
15. Fascell (D) A

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Fowler (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) R
9. Jenkins (D) R
10. Barnard (D) R

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) R
2. Akaka (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) R
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) A
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) A
17. O'Brien (R) R
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) A
20. Findley (R) R
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) A
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Quayle (R) A
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) R
8. Cornwell (D) PR
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Leach (R) R
2. Blouin (D) R
3. Grassley (R) R
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Keys (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) R
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Huckaby (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) A

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) A
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Stockman (R) R
5. Sawyer (R) R
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) R
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) A
2. Hagedorn (R) R
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Fraser (D) A
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) A
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) W
4. Skelton (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Coleman (R) R
7. Taylor (R) R
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Volkmer (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) R
2. Marlenee (R) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) A
2. Cavanaugh (D) R
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) A
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) A
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. LeFante (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) R
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Green (R) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Caputo (R) A
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) A
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) A
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) A
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) W
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) R
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) A
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) R
11. Stanton (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Oakar (D) A
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Risenhoover (D) R
3. Watkins (D) W
4. Steed (D) R
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) A

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) R
2. Nix (D) A
3. Lederer (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) PR
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) R
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Walker (R) W
17. Ertel (D) R
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) A
21. Dent (D) A
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Ammerman (D) PR
24. Marks (R) R
25. Myers, G. (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) A
4. Mann (D) R
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) A
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Lloyd (D) R
4. Gore (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) A
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) A
14. Young (D) A
15. de la Garza (D) A
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Krueger (D) A
22. Gammage (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Marriott (R) R

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) A
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Cunningham (R) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Rahall (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

In Union Elections:

Steelworkers Vote to Bar Political Aid from Outsiders

Atlantic City, N.J.—The Steelworkers wound up their 19th constitutional convention here after approving a new article in the union's constitution banning the use of outside contributions in USWA election campaigns.

The 3,800 convention delegates also overwhelmingly voted to amend the constitution to provide for a new Campaign Contribution Administrative Committee of non-USWA members to monitor election expenses and contributions. The changes apply to candidates for the union's top five offices and for district director and national director for Canada.

The action followed a 90-minute debate, one of the longest and liveliest of the weeklong meeting, in which USWA President Lloyd McBride told the delegates that outsider money has no place in the union. Only Steelworkers should decide the union's policies and elect its leaders, he said.

"It seems to me that the people who serve this union should be judged by you," McBride said. "Judge hard if you will. Judge strictly, but you be the judge."

McBride charged earlier this year that tax-exempt foundations funneled nearly $100,000 into the campaign of the candidate he defeated in last year's union elections.

In his keynote address to the convention, McBride said that the union would continue to elect its officers by referendum voting, "and we will continue to do so without any interference by outsiders or interlopers from the campuses or Hollywood or the foundations." The next election of international officers will be held in May 1981.

Under the new rules, candidates for union office must keep a record of all contributions over $5. The regulations permit a non-member of the union to volunteer his personal time to a candidate's campaign, but prohibit the individual from volunteering or for the candidate accepting secretarial or staff help, office help, or any other aid free of charge.

The rules further provide that if a non-member attempts to support a candidate without the candidate's solicitation or cooperation, the candidate is obliged to contact the non-member immediately, reject the support, request that it be discontinued, and "take whatever action is necessary to avoid such support having an effect upon the election."

A non-member is defined to include any foundation, corporation or other entity that receives funds from non-members.

The three-member monitoring panel of "distinguished, impartial," non-members will be appointed by the union's executive board, and will serve a term running from May 1979 to August 1983. It will have full responsibility for enforcing the prohibitions on non-member support.

On other internal union matters, delegates approved a constitutional amendment raising the compulsory retirement age for executive board members to 70. Persons over that age would not be eligible either to run for or hold office.

Previously, the union constitution prohibited anyone over 65 from running for international office, but had permitted officers who turned 65 after assuming office to retain their positions for their four-year terms.

In a related move, the delegates accepted the executive board's recommendation that elections be switched from February to a milder time of year so that voter participation would increase. The next election will be held on May 28, 1981, with the winning candidates taking office on Sept. 1, 1981. Beginning in 1985, elections will take place in November every four years, with officers assuming their duties the following March.

The convention also voted to give the union's 25 district directors a $5,000 raise to $40,000 a year, plus a cost-of-living adjustment which will result in an additional $3,900 on Nov. 1. No salary increases were sought for the five top officers—president, secretary, treasurer, and two vice presidents. The five were voted a COL adjustment, however, which is retroactive to 1974, and will total about $3,900 in additional pay.

Delegates considered some 50 policy resolutions on a wide variety of subjects. They represented a distillation of nearly 4,000 resolutions submitted by the union's 5,300 locals.

The convention adopted a measure supporting the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution and extension of the time limit for ratification. It also endorsed federal legislation to prevent the erosion of human rights by the use of electronic surveillance techniques, and called for affirmative action programs for women in employment.

The delegates also rejected an attempt to change the union's dues structure, after Treas. Frank McKee declared that the present formula is fair and sound. Cutting off dues payments on overtime hours or Sunday premiums, as some local union resolutions had recommended, would cost the union as much as $16 million in annual revenue, McKee said.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), in an address to the delegates, blamed anti-union sentiment in the country for the defeat the Labor Law Reform bill and for Senate passage of an amendment to exclude employees of small businesses from the protections of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Other speakers included former USWA President I. W. Abel, who received a standing ovation from the delegates. Abel, who retired last year, attacked unfair foreign competition and called for action to save the U.S. manufacturing sector.

Those who say the United States should de-emphasize manufacturing and turn toward a service economy "just don't know what they're talking about," Abel said.

PRESIDENT CARTER is presented by Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride to the 3,800 delegates to the union's 19th constitutional convention in Atlantic City, N.J. Carter pledged to make labor law reform a top priority in the next Congress.

Senate Okays Natural Gas 'Compromise'

(Continued from Page 1)

price ceiling of $1.50 per thousand feet—a figure that incorporates repeated price increases in recent years.

The conference agreement would raise the price ceiling immediately to $1.93 and apply the same price to gas sold in the state where it is produced, which is now exempt from controls.

The ceiling would continue to rise, with higher profit margins each year, with all controls ending in 1985.

Party and ideological lines were split on the issue. Forty Democrats and 17 Republicans ended up voting for the conference agreement, while 22 Democrats and 20 Republicans opposed it.

The House is expected to wait until the Senate acts on other energy-related conference agreements before taking up the natural gas price deregulation measure.

Public Employee Rights Given Priority in Illinois

Rosemont, Ill.—Collective bargaining for public employees, a long-time goal of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, was given a new push by more than 2,000 delegates to the federation's 21st annual convention here as they voted to give heavy weighting to the issue when screening candidates for political endorsement.

Gov. James Thompson (R) has promised to sign a collective bargaining bill for public employees when it reaches his desk. Michael Bakalis, Illinois comptroller and democratic candidate for Governor, said he is actively working for the measure, now the prime legislative goal of Illinois labor.

Delegates approved a resolution urging objective standards in the selection of apprentices and calling for an end to quotas, goals and timetables. They also called for legislation to make it a crime for an employer to knowingly hire an illegal alien. The state federation also urged inclusion of public employees in the social security system, opposed the 5.5 percent lid on pay raises for government workers, called for legislation to assure the safety of bus drivers, urged a federal system of day care for children of workers and called for the election of unionists to local school boards. The salaries of President Stanley L. Johnson and Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson were raised to $42,500 to meet living cost increases.

Vice President Walter Mondale, a major speaker, reminded the delegates that since the Carter Administration took office 6 million new jobs have been added to the American work force. "We are not done," Mondale said, "We are putting our efforts all out to make certain that everyone in this country who needs a job will have it."

He stressed that Americans are not only entitled to jobs, "but they are entitled to a job that does not risk either health or life." He said the Occupational Safety & Health Administration is being strengthened to protect the lives and limbs of American workers.

In another address, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall pointed out that the unemployment rate has been trimmed from 8 percent to under 6 percent since President Carter took office and declared, "We intend to bring it down until we reach the full employment goal in the Humphrey-Hawkins bill." But Marshall pointed out that "all these gains are threatened unless we work together to bring inflation under control."

The delegates cheered Sen. Charles H. Percy, the first Illinois Republican to win labor's endorsement for the Senate, as he reviewed his pro-labor record.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D.-Ill.) met with a hostile reaction to his proposal for an independent council on wage and price stability to monitor wage and price increases. This council would defer increases that are excessive in pace-setting industries and "put the spotlight on those who plunder the economy," Stevenson proposed.

National COPE Director Al Barkan called on the delegates to wake up to the threat of the far-right radicals. Barkan cited the creation of the National Council for a Union-Free Environment by the National Association of Manufacturers and the fight being waged by Missouri labor to defeat a "right-to-work" proposal on the ballot in November. He praised the Illinois AFL-CIO for voting a $10,000 contribution to Missouri labor to help defeat the "work" law bid.

Senate Panel Considers 'Bare-Bones' Labor Bill

A Senate subcommittee began consideration of a "bare-bones" substitute for the labor law reform bill that was blocked by a filibuster last spring.

The new measure is "solely procedural," according to Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who is chairman of both the Labor subcommittee and its parent Human Resources Committee.

Williams voiced a belief that the stripped-down bill will gain support from "all but a few" senators. But the conservative leaders of the filibuster that kept the Senate from voting on labor law reform served notice that they are prepared to filibuster against the substitute bill also. Employer groups joined in the attack.

The Williams bill, backed also by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and other supporters of the earlier measure, would leave the National Labor Relations Board at its present five-member size. The reform bill would have added two members. But the new measure would allow summary board approval of uncomplicated findings of administrative law judges.

It would also direct the NLRB to develop rules to expedite representation elections, rather than setting time limits through law.

It would provide time and one-half back pay for persons illegally fired, but it would not provide compensation to workers whose first contract was delayed by their employer's unlawful refusal to bargain.

The provision allowing equal access to union organizers during an election campaign was dropped from the substitute bill, as was a provision allowing debarment from federal contracts for willful violators of the National Labor Relations Act. But the NLRB would be empowered to levy a civil penalty of up to $5,000 a day against willful violators.

Under the agreement reached when the labor law reform bill was sent back to committee following six unsuccessful attempts to limit debate, any substitute legislation reported by the Human Resources Committee would become the pending business of the Senate.

The expectation was that any bill brought back to the Senate would be able to get the 60 votes needed to limit debate.

Watts Heads Labor Unit on Handicapped

President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers has been named chairman of a newly created labor subcommittee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, committee Chairman Harold Russell announced.

Presidents of 18 AFL-CIO affiliates are members of the subcommittee, along with Federation President George Meany, who is serving as ex-officio member, and Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The subcommittee will be responsible for keeping union leaders informed on developments in affirmative action programs for handicapped workers, particularly in jobs under federal contracts.

President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a vice chairman of the President's committee which will sponsor a national leadership conference on affirmative action Nov. 6 at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring, Md.

Bows to Industry:

Senate Votes Delay In Cotton Dust Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

safety consultant services and are making a "good-faith" effort to remedy deficiencies.

On the plus side, the Senate bill carries funds for 300 more OSHA compliance officers and 99 more support employees than the House bill provides. And the House bill, in turn was 86 positions above the President's budget request.

In other developments:

- The House passed a labor-supported bill expanding federal support for health maintenance organizations — prepaid community health care plans that have become an increasingly-utilized alternative to conventional hospital and surgical insurance.

The measure would extend for three years authority for federal development grants to establish HMOs, and for the first time it would authorize grants for major expansion of existing programs.

The bill would allow an HMO to obtain reimbursement for medical care that is covered by workers' compensation. It would also require an employer who has a payroll deduction plan for other forms of health insurance to offer the same procedure to those of his workers who choose HMO coverage.

- The House-passed resolution extending the time period for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment will get to a vote in the Senate—if 60 senators want it brought up.

House Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd scheduled a vote on a cloture petition that would prevent a filibuster against the resolution. Republicans protested the surprise move, but Byrd countered that the GOP has been refusing to agree to time limitations on debating bills in an apparent effort to prevent the Senate from taking up such measures as the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill.

- The Senate approved an anti-recession program of "counter-cyclical" grants to state and local governments for the next two years, but at lower funding levels than its Finance Committee had recommended.

When the national jobless rate is over 6 percent, grants would be made to states and local governments with unemployment rates over 6 percent. If the national jobless rate is between 5 percent and 6 percent, direct aid to states would cease but localities with over 6 percent joblessness would qualify. The program would "trigger off" if the national jobless rate dropped below 5 percent.

Under the funding formula, the cost estimates are about $490 million in fiscal 1979 and $350 million the following year.

The House has not acted on the legislation.

- A congressional conference committee had the task of reconciling the labor-supported extension of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act that the Senate passed with the cutbacks voted by the House when it completed action on the bill on Sept. 22. The compromise passed by the House, 284-50, undid some of the damaging amendments earlier adopted. But it would reduce the current level of 725,000 federally-funded public service jobs to about 600,000.

- The House voted 395-12 to prohibit unions from organizing or representing persons in the armed services in their military capacity. The bill makes clear that service people may be represented by unions in any "moonlighting" job they may have in the civilian sector. And it allows union representation of civilian National Guard technicians whose jobs also require them to be members of the reserves.

A Senate-passed bill was opposed by the American Federation of Government Employees because it would bar representation of the National Guard employees. But AFGE members in a referendum voted overwhelmingly against seeking to organize military personnel.

T-SHIRT DISPLAYED by Missouri Gov. Joseph Teasdale echoes the theme of his address to the State AFL-CIO convention, that the so-called right-to-work proposition that will be on the Missouri ballot in November would indeed be a ripoff. State AFL-CIO President James Meyers leads the applause for the governor.

U.S. Funding For Welfare Held Essential

Welfare programs should be a federal responsibility, not a tax burden on state and local governments, the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. declared.

The department's executive board adopted a committee recommendation to designate federally-funded welfare reform as "a major legislative goal."

It termed federal funding "essential to relieve the fiscal burden of our major cities, bring justice to our state and local government tax systems, and continue to expand greatly needed public services."

The report, by an emergency committee established last spring in the aftermath of the Proposition 13 tax referendum in California, said the department should "forge a coalition of public interest groups and welfare reform advocates to initiate a national campaign in support of federalization of welfare costs."

Labor Choices Win Alabama Senate Runoff

Labor's candidates swept the two Senate nominations but lost in the governor's race in the Alabama Democratic primary runoff.

Political newcomer Fob James, a conservative former Auburn football player, defeated Atty. Gen. Bill Baxley by a wide margin in the governor's race. Baxley, who had the strong support of Alabama labor and civil rights groups, trailed James by 3 percent in the first primary, but drew just 45 percent of the total in the runoff.

The two COPE-endorsed Senate candidates won by similarly wide margins.

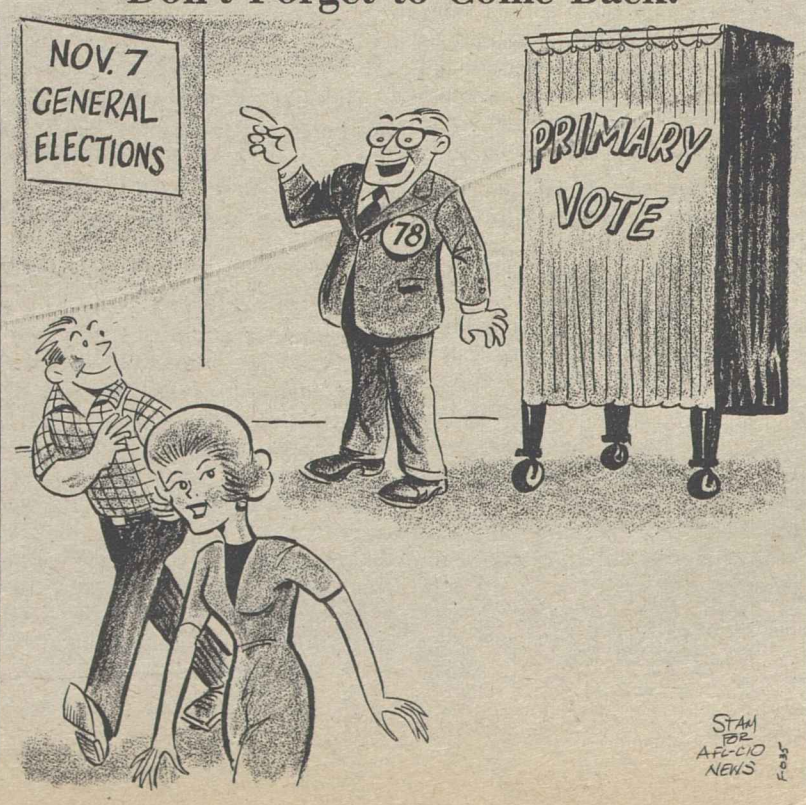
State Sen. Donald Stewart received a surprising 57 percent of the vote against interim Sen. Maryon Allen, whom he trailed by 10 percent in the Sept. 5 primary.

And state Judge Howell Heflin got 65 percent of the vote against Rep. Walter Flowers. For Flowers's House seat, labor-endorsed Richard Shelby won the runoff for the Democratic nomination.

In November, Stewart will face Republican George W. Nichols for the two remaining years in the term of the late Sen. James Allen, whose widow was appointed to the seat after he died in May.

Heflin will face a well-financed conservative Republican, former Rep. Jim Martin, for the seat left open by the retirement of Sen. John Sparkman. James's GOP opponent is Guy Hunt, a probate judge.

'Don't Forget to Come Back!'



Import Curb Pressed To Stem Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

Under the 1974 law, President Carter has the authority to place a surcharge on imports of up to 15 percent or impose quotas to prevent the depreciation of the dollar and to cure the balance-of-payments deficit, Oswald pointed out.

He said in his letter to Howard D. Samuel, deputy under secretary of labor, that these actions could be imposed for 150 days, giving Congress time to address in more detail the serious impact the trade deficit and the dollar devaluation are having on the U.S. economy.

Oswald noted that the Administration could take other corrective actions under anti-dumping regulations and other trade safeguards that have often been cited in AFL-CIO policy statements and by federation affiliates.

He cited a statement issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in August that stressed: "With the outlook for continued trade deficits, continued speculative attacks on the dollar and continued erosion of the U.S. industrial base, the President must act—as international agreements and U.S. laws allow—to restrain trade that is harming U.S. industry, employment and the economy."

The worsening import problem has been spelled out in a number of forums by several federation affiliates, Oswald said.

- The Industrial Union Dept has found the orderly marketing agreement with Japan on limiting the import of color television sets to the United States to be ineffective. While Japan has reduced its shipments to levels of past years. Taiwan has more than taken up the slack. Additional sets are coming into the country from Singapore. Korea, Mexico and Canada.

- The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reported that an additional 2,500 IBEW members in the color TV industry lost their jobs to imports since the marketing agreements with Japan went into effect.

- The Iron Workers noted that every contract let this year for offshore oil drilling platforms has gone to foreign fabricators, with an estimated loss of more than 2 million manhours for its members. The union also found that one in every three bridges being erected in the country is fabricated overseas.

- The Stage Employees reported that foreign film crews have been imported to work in Chicago and New York through an abuse of passport visa regulations.

- The Steelworkers and Allied Industrial Workers reported that jobs of 8,000 skilled members have been lost to the import of industrial fasteners from countries with subsidized industries.

- The Furniture Workers found that pianos are being imported from China at below the cost of the basic materials needed to manufacture them in this country.

- The Shoe Workers pointed out that imports have taken over more than half of the U.S. market, but that foreign-made footwear is now selling at far higher prices than when American firms were still able to compete.

Oswald pointed out that labor is not opposed to programs that would expand exports, but it is concerned that the export of vital commodities—such as logs, raw materials in short supply and technology—have been aggravating the nation's inflation problem and would adversely affect job opportunities.

Earnings Gap For Women Set at $5,000

The gap between male and female earnings still remains wide, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Women with fulltime jobs earned about $5,000 less than male workers during 1975, the government said. The median income of women was only $7,531 compared to some $12,770 for men, BLS said.

Among college graduates, the disparity was even greater. Male college graduates earned $17,891 on the average, about $7,000 more than women with college degrees.

BLS Economist Howard Hayghe explained that women tend to be concentrated in lower-paying clerical and service jobs. He also noted that the movement into male-dominated occupations has tended to be very slow.

The earnings gap varied geographically from region to region, BLS found in its survey. And the disparity was smallest where the earnings of both sexes were low and bigger where both sexes earned the most money.

In general, median earnings were highest in the financial and trade centers of the Mid-Atlantic states, the highly industrialized East North Central region, and the Pacific Coast states. Earnings in many of the southern states were 10 percent below the national average.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Congress Urged to Block Weakening of Safety Law

Final Action Pushed on Jobs Bill

Labor and the civil rights coalition have mounted a nationwide drive to push the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill to final passage before Congress adjourns.

Its enactment is "imperative," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said. He summoned AFL-CIO central bodies in all 50 states to help mobilize "massive grass roots support" for the legislation.

The House passed the bill by a one-sided vote last March, but it has been stalled in the Senate where overlapping jurisdiction sent the legislation to two committees. The Senate Human Resources Committee approved a bill close to the labor-supported measure introduced by the late Hubert H. Humphrey. But the Senate Banking Committee diluted the job goals and superimposed an unattainable "zero inflation" target.

As passed by the House, the legislation commits the government to shape a five-year timetable to lower the unemployment rate to 4 percent or less—with emphasis on private-sector jobs but with public employment to take up any slack. The jobless rate has hovered close to the 6 percent mark throughout the year.

With a score of "must" bills competing for time on a crowded Senate agenda, most congressional observers had written off the bill's chances. Promises made in the emotion of Senate tributes to Hubert Humphrey were apparently not to be redeemed.

But the black caucus in Congress and the broad civil rights coalition that includes trade union and church groups pressed insistently for action—at meetings with President Carter and with Senate leaders.

In another area, too, the AFL-CIO called on central bodies to voice labor's concern to their home-state senators.

The tax bill the Finance Committee was preparing to bring to the Senate floor would give large reductions "to the very wealthy and to corporations," the AFL-CIO said, and new "giveaways" to special interest groups. While it provides some tax relief for all income groups, there is little help for middle-income taxpayers.

Labor will support amendments to provide a fairer break for persons at the $10,000 to $30,000 income levels, to reduce the proposed capital gains exclusion for wealthy

(Continued on Page 6)

Food Paces Wholesale Price Jump

Wholesale prices in September rose at an annual rate of nearly 11 percent, their steepest rise since April, adding further inflationary pressures to the economy.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, reporting on changes in its producer price index for finished goods during the month, blamed the overall monthly increase of nine-tenths of 1 percent on an unexpectedly sharp upturn in food prices. Food costs soared 1.7 percent for the month after falling 1.5 percent in August and three-tenths of 1 percent in July.

"Government policies have not been able to hold down the explosive food price rises . . . nor do any of them properly address this basic problem in the economy," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observed.

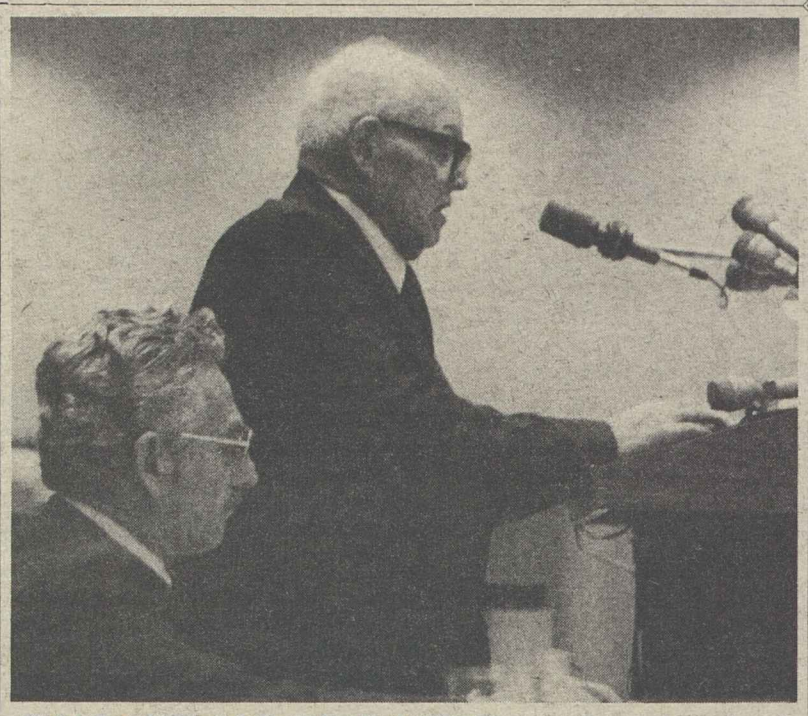
President Carter and his economic advisers had maintained that inflation would taper off somewhat—especially in the food sector—during the second half of 1978 after surging ahead at an alarming pace in the first half.

Only a day before the wholesale price report was issued, the Administration's Council on Wage & Price Stability said that "pressures on food prices have eased in recent weeks, bringing some relief to consumers."

"However," the COWPS report added, "the inflation rate for the year as a whole will show a clear acceleration from the rate of the past two years." The current rate of inflation is about 10 percent.

The 1.7 percent gain in food costs was caused mostly by a large jump in beef and veal prices, BLS said. But prices also turned up after

(Continued on Page 6)



WAGE CUTS AND WEAK UNIONS are the real goals of business leaders trying to "hoodwink" Missouri voters into adopting a "right-to-work" law, AFL-CIO President George Meany warned in address to the Carpenters' convention. At left is Carpenters' President William Sidell. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Clerks Return to Work:

Rail Strikers' Jobs Protected by Court

By James M. Shevis

Striking rail clerks across the country returned to their jobs after a federal judge issued a temporary restraining order forbidding the nation's railroads from taking reprisals against the union's members.

President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks described the court order as a "tremendous victory for our people," adding: "We have opened up new frontiers in this strike. We've exposed the industry's mutual aid pact to Congress and the public."

The court order grew out of BRAC's long dispute with the Norfolk & Western Railway over jurisdiction and job protection in the face of automation. The strike against N&W began on July 10 and picketing was extended on Sept. 26 to about 40 other railroads that exchange cars or have other "interchanges" with the carrier.

As the dispute took on national ramifications, President Carter invoked provisions of the Railway Labor Act to create a three-member emergency board to review the issues and called on the clerks to return to work.

During the four days of the expanded picketing, more than two-thirds of the nation's passenger and freight rail traffic was suspended.

The order from U.S. District Court Judge Aubrey Robinson in Washington returning the rail clerks to their jobs came in response to petitions filed by the railroads and the government after President Carter invoked his emergency powers.

In addition to prohibiting reprisals, Robinson's order forbids the railroads to abolish any jobs at least until the end of a 60-day "cooling-off" period, which began with Carter's emergency order.

Robinson's order expires on Oct. 10, when he will hold hearings on whether to extend it.

Following the first meeting of the presidential emergency board on Oct. 2, its chairman, Paul H. Hanlon of Portland, Ore., told news re-

(Continued on Page 6)

Delay Hit In Curbing Cotton Dust

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO prodded Congress to resist pressures to undermine job safety and health standards and called on employers to comply with the law instead of trying to evade its obligations.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying at Senate hearings, assailed repeated attempts to block enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act—such as the Senate's recent vote to postpone enforcement of the cotton dust standard.

He charged that the Senate action subordinates the lives of America's workers "to the pressures of business groups with enough political muscle to force their viewpoint on Congress."

Cotton dust is the cause of brown lung disease, the disabling and life-shortening occupational ailment of the textile industry.

A similar strong indictment came from Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, an opening day witness at the Senate Labor subcommittee's "oversight" hearings on OSHA.

Marshall warned that any further delay in enforcing the cotton dust standard would be "a serious blow to hundreds of thousands of American workers who have waited years for OSHA to protect them from crippling respiratory disease."

He reminded the panel that the standard the Senate voted to postpone was issued only after full discussions with all interested parties and hearings that filled more than 100,000 pages with medical, scientific and public testimony.

A conservative estimate, Marshall testified, is that "this standard,

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Senate Nears ERA Extension, Rejects Move to Hamstring Bill

The Senate moved toward passage of a labor-supported extension of the deadline for states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution as it rejected a conservative move to hamstring the bill.

Thirty-five of the required 38 states have already ratified ERA, but there was no realistic possibility that ratification could be completed before the original seven-year time span runs out on Mar. 22, 1979.

The extension resolution, already passed by the House, would allow the remaining states until June 30, 1982, to ratify ERA. The amendment, which has wide bipartisan support but has been the target of right-wing attacks, is a simple one-sentence guarantee that men and women will be treated equally under federal and state laws.

Senate opponents had agreed not to filibuster to block a vote in the confident — but erroneous — belief that they could kill the bill by amendments.

Their key effort was an amendment that would authorize states which have already ratified ERA to rescind their approval during the extension period.

It failed, 54-44, a bigger margin than even the most optimistic ERA supporters had anticipated. Forty-one Democrats and 13 Republicans opposed the amendment by Sen. Jake Garn (R-Utah). It was supported by 20 Democrats and 24 Republicans.

Other attempts at blocking the extension resolution through amendments were also rejected, clearing the way for a final passage vote on the House-passed measure.

President Carter and Vice President Mondale lobbied actively against the Garn amendment.

The Senate scheduled the final passage vote on the extension resolution for Oct. 6, after the AFL-CIO News had gone to press.

House Fails To Override Works Veto

President Carter made his veto of a $10.2 billion public works bill stick as the House failed to muster the two-thirds majority needed to overturn it.

The 223-190 vote to override was 53 short, making a Senate vote unnecessary.

Labor had supported the vetoed bill as an important economic stimulant. It would have funded major construction projects in nearly every part of the country.

Carter had branded the bill "inflationary" because it funded a number of projects not included in the Administration's budget proposal.

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UNION DELEGATIONS helped swell the ranks of supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment at a rally near the Capitol. The speaker is Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), a chief sponsor of the constitutional amendment and of the resolution that would extend the time period for its ratification. The House voted an extension and the rally urged the Senate to do likewise.

Chemical Workers' Convention Hits Corporate Abuse of Power

Las Vegas, Nev.—The abuse of power by huge American corporations formed a central theme of the Chemical Workers 27th constitutional convention here.

President Frank Martino, citing the success of the big business alliance with the right wing in defeating reform of the nation's labor laws, said "corporate power is the single biggest issue facing us as workers today."

"The fact is that big business chose to wage an all-out fight on what was a moderate bill and not a power grab by big labor unions as was alleged," Martino observed. "Labor law reform would not have organized a single new member for the labor movement. . . . It would have prevented business outlaws from robbing workers of their rights."

He urged the delegates to "examine harder the way we do business" and to "pursue a course of action which makes the needs of people more important than the needs of giant institutions, whether they are business or government."

He also cautioned the delegates to be much more wary of corporate pleas for cooperation.

"I am convinced there has been a shift by the business community away from cooperation," he said. "In general, our employers no longer seek our cooperation. They talk about it, of course, but their record is quite the opposite. They tell us they want to cooperate and then they turn up on the other side of every labor-oriented piece of legislation we propose. That is confrontation not cooperation."

A major challenge facing the Chemical Workers and the labor movement is to discover "a new beginning," Martino said.

"We must find a way to rekindle the spirit we once knew where rank-and-file unionists cared about each other and the rest of society."

In a major address to the convention, Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America" and head of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, accused big business of deliberately adopting a strategy of high unemployment as a device to keep wages down and warned that there is "a very good chance" of a recession in the next two years.

He urged that corporations be required to "open up their books" and "make their decisions in public, because the decisions of major corporations are more important than the decisions taken by all the city councils, all the state governments and the federal government, most of the time. . . . If we let corporations decide our fate in the board rooms, we will never solve problems like inflation and unemployment on a progressive basis."

Sol Stetin, executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, told delegates that the current Administration's record has fallen short of labor's hopes, but he stressed that the problem lies with Congress as well.

"This lobbying of the banks and insurance companies put such a hammerlock on Congress that there is little chance for any decent legislation to be passed," Stetin observed. "The hard fact is that we have to work it out for ourselves. We have to unify the 22 million union members into an effective political force" to achieve the broad range of labor's social and economic programs.

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, used the right-wing assault on the labor movement in Missouri as a prime example of the need for closer ties between the labor movement and his and other progressive organizations.

Florida Labor Presses Cooperative Organizing

Lake Buena Vista, Fla.—The 300 delegates to the Florida AFL-CIO's annual convention reaffirmed strong support for a cooperative organizing program to spur union growth in the state.

Since the state labor federation launched the effort two years ago, unions have been successful in more than 50 percent of the representation elections despite the repressive provisions of Florida's "right-to-work" law, the convention was told. Organizing campaigns are coordinated at monthly meetings by representatives of affiliated unions to focus on particular industries and workplaces.

State Federation President Daniel J. Miller noted that membership in AFL-CIO unions in Florida has grown to 360,000. Miller also reported that affiliation with the state central body has reached 100,000 with the addition of units of 17,000 members during the past year.

In key resolutions adopted at the four-day convention, delegates called on unions to negotiate in their contracts voluntary COPE checkoff contributions of at least $1 a week, endorsed efforts for the legalization of casino gambling with its potential of creating thousands of needed jobs in the state, urged the state legislature to provide full funding for the Center for Labor Studies at Florida International University, and reaffirmed support of boycotts against Winn-Dixie supermarkets, Pet Co. products and Hussmann refrigeration equipment.

Miller reported that the state federation is moving ahead with arrangements to set up informational picket lines to protest appearances throughout the state by Florida's Senators Richard B. Stone and Lawton M. Chiles for their failure to support the Labor Law Reform bill in the Senate. Miller noted that even though Chiles and Stone were elected with the strong backing of labor, they refused to vote for cloture to break the filibuster on the reform measure.

The convention filled three vacancies on the executive board with the election of Luann Bennett and Richard Batchelder of the Teachers and Arvilla Bradley of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees.

In an address to the convention, Gov. Reubin Askew announced the appointment of Christine Williams as interim Secretary of Labor in the state's newly established Labor Dept.

New York Unloads J. P. Stevens Stock

Albany, N.Y.—The state of New York has sold all of its more than $2 million worth of J. P. Stevens stock after the state civil service employees union condemned the investments in the anti-labor company. The shares were held by the state employees pension fund.

State Comptroller Arthur Levitt began unloading Stevens shares five months ago in response to a resolution adopted in April by the Civil Service Employees Association, an affiliate of the State, County & Municipal Employees.

Campaign Reinforced:

J.P. Stevens Drive Gets Convention Lift

By Rex Hardesty

Los Angeles—The fight for worker rights at J. P. Stevens got a lift from multiple allies and new financial tools as the Clothing & Textile Workers' convention came to a close.

The more than 2,000 delegates gave a tumultuous welcome when nine workers from four Stevens plants in three southern states were introduced.

Their cause was embraced as a frontier of economic justice around the world in remarks from the governor of California, a top African trade union leader, and two principal leaders of the U.S. civil rights movement.

Finally, the delegates voted by an 85 percent margin in a standing vote to increase ACTWU's own resources through a 50-cent increase in per capita payments in each of the next two years. That will bring the international's share of dues to $5 in 1980, the same year a $10 minimum dues structure goes into effect.

The convention was the first since the textile and clothing unions merged in June 1976 and the minimum dues structure—with an interim step of $9 in 1979—will make the schedule more uniform.

The convention also took up another merger — approving "in principle" plans to bring the 25,000-member United Shoe Workers into the 509,000-member ACTWU. For ACTWU, a secret ballot vote in local union halls will be required for ratification, a step the Shoe Workers will take via a special convention, currently scheduled for December.

The merger plans were announced just 14 months after the other union in the industry, the Boot & Shoe Workers, voted to merge with the Retail Clerks. The shoe industry has been one of the hardest hit in the last two decades by the flood of low-wage imports, whose threat to U.S. textile and apparel jobs provoked a prolonged demonstration earlier in the ACTWU convention.

The quest for governmental action to curb imports was just one of a litany of ACTWU goals on which help from the NAACP was pledged at the convention. Benjamin Hooks, NAACP executive director, said a coordinated effort on imports is an example of the ways labor and blacks need "to join hands and hearts to build a better America."

Hooks stressed the "hang together or hang separately" axiom on mutual goals like the Equal Rights Amendment, minimum wage and full employment legislation. And the same is true, he said, on imports, common situs picketing and consumer protection, each a topic of legislative reversals in recent months.

Coretta Scott King, who serves with ACTWU President Murray Finley at the head of the Full Employment Council, told the convention that the U.S. inflation rate would be cut in half if prices were stable in food, energy, housing and health care. "It's not too much employment that's feeding inflation," she said.

And in the J. P. Stevens fight, Mrs. King said, "what is at stake is nothing less than the future of the South and our country. The outcome of this struggle will determine whether millions of southern workers, black and white, will win their right to union representation and a fair and equitable share of the wealth that their production creates."

The African speaker was J. Denis Akumu, secretary-general of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, who thanked the American labor movement for its unstinting opposition to colonialism. Akumu said the damage of centuries of colonialism leaves him heading a labor federation of workers making as little as $150 a year and counting it a success story when "a government will just lift the restrictions on legitimate trade union activities."

Still, he said Africa has more trade unionists than ever before, up to 10 to 15 percent of the workforce in most African countries.

Sol Stetin, senior executive vice president of ACTWU and head of its textile division, traced the 15-year struggle with J. P. Stevens and saw a glimmer of hope.

California Gov. Jerry Brown told the convention that the state has done "everything legally possible to refrain from giving any aid and comfort" to J. P. Stevens. He vowed continued support of the Stevens boycott because it is "obvious and just" as the only redress available for Stevens workers.

PRESIDENT of the South Carolina State AFL-CIO, James A. Johnson, left, is congratulated by Sol Stetin, senior executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, following his election to his first full term. Johnson has been head of the union's South Carolina Coastal Joint Board.

Sidell Asks All-Out Drive:

Carpenters Spur Organizing To Meet Open Shop Threat

By Saul Miller

St. Louis—The open shop threat that is growing and spreading across the United States and Canada must be turned back by a broad-scale, no-holds barred organizing campaign "such as we have never undertaken before," Carpenters President William Sidell warned the union's 33rd convention here.

Since the union's last convention, he told the 2,300 delegates, "the open shop movement has invaded the construction industry to a point of grave concern" and job opportunities and wages and working conditions "stand in serious jeopardy."

He stressed that "we find it increasingly difficult to win bargaining rights for workers employed in the shops, mills and factories within our jurisdiction" because of cheap imports and products manufactured in non-union shops.

The growth of the open shop and inroads on union conditions Sidell traced to the serious recession of 1974-76, the on-going inflation and the growth of the new right wing in cooperation with big business with the objective of creating a "union-free environment."

Pointing to the loss of situs picketing and labor law reform, Sidell warned that the "next assault" will be to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act which would be another blow in the erosion of wages, fringe benefits and working conditions.

The Carpenters' president pointed out that in the four years since the union's last convention it suffered a membership loss of 68,687 members, with 59,868 of those in the construction industry. The membership is currently about 790,000.

Sidell highlighted the critical problem of housing, declaring that to meet the nation's housing needs "we must have a minimum of three million starts a year well into the 1980s." This objective is not being met, he said, and most Americans are being priced out of the housing market, proving that "the private sector cannot meet their responsibility to provide funding at a reasonable cost."

AFL-CIO President George Meany also stressed housing in his speech to the convention, calling on the government to curb interest rates and land speculation. He warned:

"We firmly believe that action on reducing interest rates must be taken immediately, or else a recession in the housing industry will surely lead the country once again into a general recession."

Meany recalled that five years ago Sidell had urged the government to make available home mortgages at 6 percent interest to families who wanted to buy a new home, but the plan was never accepted. "There is still time to put that suggestion into action," he said.

Meany reiterated that wage-price guidelines, or whatever they are to be called, whether voluntary or mandatory, "cannot work." He stressed that profits for the first half of 1978 are up 15 percent over a year ago but that "none of the White House jawboners has said one word to date about profits."

He warned that the "controls psychology" building in Washington means that wages are to be put under controls and that he has doubts and reservations as to how fair any controls program will be, given the Administration's record of trying to hold down wages by various interventions of the Council on Wage & Price Stability.

"We are going to keep urging the Administration to make certain that when it calls upon workers to sacrifice, they will be matching sacrifices already made by the corporations and the bankers," Meany declared.

Vice President Walter F. Mondale told the delegates that the Administration's economic policies had added 6.5 million new jobs in the past 20 months and that there were 100,000 more carpenters working today than in January 1977.

He sharply attacked the Republican tax cut campaign embodied in the Kemp-Roth bill, terming it the "worst idea ever" and declaring that it cannot and will not work. The proposal, he said, reflects the bankruptcy of the Republican Party in coming up with ideas to help the country.

Mondale emphasized four legislative programs that he said must be passed by Congress—the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill, tax reform and relief for working people, hospital cost containment, and labor law reform. He told the delegates that President Carter has put labor law reform on the top priority list for next year.

In his keynote address to the delegates, Sidell declared that the labor movement can show restraint at the bargaining table "when it can be demonstrated that the business and financial sectors are also willing to make sacrifices to hold down profits—and stop passing on every cost increase to the consumer."

Reviewing the impact of the open shop and "double-breasted contractors," Sidell noted that the volume of construction of big open-shop contractors rose from 14 percent in 1974 to 48 percent in 1975 and in some areas construction dropped from nearly 100 percent union in the commercial and industrial sectors to less than 5 percent.

In his formal report to the convention, the Carpenters' president stressed the same theme, declaring that "we can no longer indulge in rhetoric, but must act with dispatch and determination to implement an effective grass roots organizing effort across the entire spectrum of our organization."

He pointed to the union's 48 percent win record in National Labor Relations Board elections over a four-year period, a drop from 57 percent, as demonstrating the growing anti-union atmosphere engendered by the new right wing and law-breaking employers.

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE pays tribute to the late Hubert H. Humphrey for his contributions to social and economic justice in presenting a plaque to his widow, Sen. Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.). Making the presentation were Alice Dodge Wolfson, associate director of the league, and Jacob Clayman, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Missouri R-T-W Drive Tied to Low-Pay Goals

St. Louis—The Missouri "right-to-work" fight is one part of the "new and extremely vicious attacks" on the labor movement AFL-CIO President George Meany warned.

He told the Carpenters union convention here that the "bitter, distorted" attacks of the labor law reform campaign are part of the new battle in Missouri to adopt a so-called "right-to-work" law by referendum in the general election in November.

The battle in Missouri, he said, is led by business elements striving to weaken unions because with weaker unions employers "will have to shell out less in wages and fringe benefits."

Meany called on the labor movement in the state to unite and work together harder than ever before to defeat the "wage-lowering, union-busting scheme." The workers of Missouri, he added, are not going "to be fooled by the slick slogans of the far right."

Vice President Walter F. Mondale told the delegates that right-to-work is a "false label" and the issue is not the right to a job but the "right to work for less."

He stressed that the issue does not just concern unions, but is a moral issue with many religious groups opposed to the "right-to-work" campaign on moral grounds.

He noted that former President Harry S. Truman once said of the "right-to-work" label that it's like being for motherhood and against children.

Meany charged that the Missouri business leaders have tried to "hoodwink" the voters. A "right-to-work" law, he stressed, gives workers no rights "except the right to be exploited by an employer because the union would be too weak to protect the worker."

The leaders of the anti-union drive can't stand free and democratic unions "any more than a Communist dictator can," he said. "Both see unions as interfering with the bosses' total control over workers."

Pointing out that businessmen and the right wing are never concerned with real worker protection such as improved job safety and health or unemployment insurance, Meany said the real reason for the "work" campaign is money.

"Greed for the last dollar of profit is why employers lead the fight for so-called right-to-work. They don't want to protect workers or advance the rights of workers. No, employers understand that weak unions mean the employer" will have to pay less in wages and fringe benefits.

Stevens Agrees to Halt Certain Law Violations

New York—J. P. Stevens & Co. has informally settled 47 allegations of federal labor law violations filed by the Clothing & Textile Workers involving seven of the textile giant's plants in South Carolina.

The company, which has been the object of a global boycott by labor for over two years, agreed with the National Labor Relations Board to stop engaging in a wide range of flagrant unfair labor practices at its plants in Greenville, Piedmont, Great Falls, Pamplico, and Walterboro. Should Stevens fail in any way to comply fully with the settlement, the government can reopen the case.

In addition to calling for cessation by the company of illegal harassment, interrogation, surveillance, threats, curtailment of privileges, and other forms of intimidation because of union activities, the settlement calls for specific affirmative action in the cases of several individuals.

It requires the company to post individual notices for a period of 60 days at each plant where it has pledged to discontinue the labor law violations.

ACTWU described the settlement as "a form of plea bargaining on the part of the company in an effort to superficially enhance its badly tarnished public image and to avoid federal court contempt orders."

Stevens has been cited three times for contempt—twice by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York and once by the 5th Circuit Court in New Orleans—for its disregard of federal labor law.

The union said the settlement would have no effect on its continuing consumer boycott of the company's products.

Labor Studies Center Lists October Schedule

Five training institutes are offered at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md., in October for officers, representatives and staff employees of AFL-CIO affiliates.

The Union Administrator & Business Agent—Oct. 1-6. Subjects include contract enforcement, fair representation, planning for negotiations, working with officers and committees, financial records, personnel. Marjorie Rachlin is the coordinator.

Audio Visual Techniques—Oct. 9-13. A workshop on production of slide-tape and video-tape presentations for union audiences. Russell Allen and Gordon Cole are coodinators.

Labor Law—Oct. 15-20. A course for non-professionals who must understand labor law to operate effectively in organizing, bargaining and administering union affairs. Lisa Portman is the coordinator.

Organizing Techniques—Oct. 22-27. Instruction on running a union organizing campaign from the initial plant survey and planning the campaign to countering employer opposition and the after-election follow through. Russell Allen and Harry Millstone are coordinators.

Math Update—Oct. 29-31. A program to help union officials improve mathematics skills. Sheila Tobias, author of the book "Overcoming Math Anxiety," will lecture. Lisa Portman is the coordinator.

A sixth institute, on **Arbitration,** will be offered at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Oct. 8-11, with Lawrence Rogin coordinator.

In addition, 10 AFL-CIO affiliates will use the Silver Spring campus during the month for their own training sessions. The schedule:

State, County & Municipal Employees, Oct. 8-13; Government Employees, Oct. 8-13; Building & Construction Trades Dept., Oct. 8-13. Washington Building & Construction Trades Council, Oct. 12-13; United Transportation Union, Oct. 15-20; Machinists, Oct. 15-20; Dept. for Professional Employees, Oct. 24-26; Communications Workers, Oct. 29-31; Amalgamated Transit Union, Oct. 29-Nov. 3.

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, an affiliate of the Marine Engineers, is offering four one-week programs at the center during the month.

More information on these or other labor studies programs can be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

The Assault on OSHA

EVERY APPROPRIATIONS BILL since 1972 has been forced to run the gauntlet of legislative riders introduced at one time or another in both houses of Congress to restrict enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act by denying funds to inspect small businesses.

We think it is time that the myth that there are accident and illness-proof workplaces should be laid to rest. We have received from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration a list by name and by state of each and every worker in 33 states who has met death at his job thus far in fiscal year 1978 in plants where there are ten or fewer employees.

Three hundred and forty workers met death in these workplaces. If the 17 states which operate their own OSHA programs were included, the total would be much higher.

There are few, if any, inherently safe workplaces; some are less hazardous than others. And there is no reason why Congress should seriously consider any proposals to limit coverage to employers of any size or description. Every worker is entitled to the protection of this law.

While there are legitimate concerns expressed by the Congress regarding the impact of OSHA on small employers, we urge this committee to keep in mind that the first and foremost aim of the law is to secure a safe and healthful workplace for American workers.

THE AFL-CIO ALSO wishes to comment on the amendment adopted by the Senate to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill which would delay implementation of the recently promulgated standard governing the exposure of workers to cotton dust. Without hearings, and with little familiarity with the long history of and need for the standard, the Senate voted to prohibit any appropriated funds for OSHA to enforce its cotton dust standard prior to May 1, 1979.

This standard has had a remarkably sordid history. Its abandonment by a previous assistant secretary was used as trading stock for increasing business contributions from industry to help re-elect Richard Nixon in 1972. Delay followed delay before OSHA proposed a standard in December 1976.

The precedent that would be set by the adoption of the cotton dust study amendment by the House-Senate conference could be used by any industry group opposing an OSHA standard and with enough political influence to have an amendment introduced as a rider to future appropriations bills, forcing delay and restudy.

It is interesting that this industry group is re-echoing the dire warnings of the imminent closedown of plants, loss of export trade, and reduction of employment that we heard a number of years ago from the chemical industry on OSHA's proposed polyvinyl chloride standard. It was alleged that 2 million jobs would be lost if it went into effect, and that its costs would be in the billions of dollars.

Not a job has been lost by virtue of this standard, which is being met by the industry. The cost of compliance has been far under the alarmists' estimates.

—From AFL-CIO testimony at Senate oversight hearings on the Occupational Safety & Health Act, Oct. 5, 1978.

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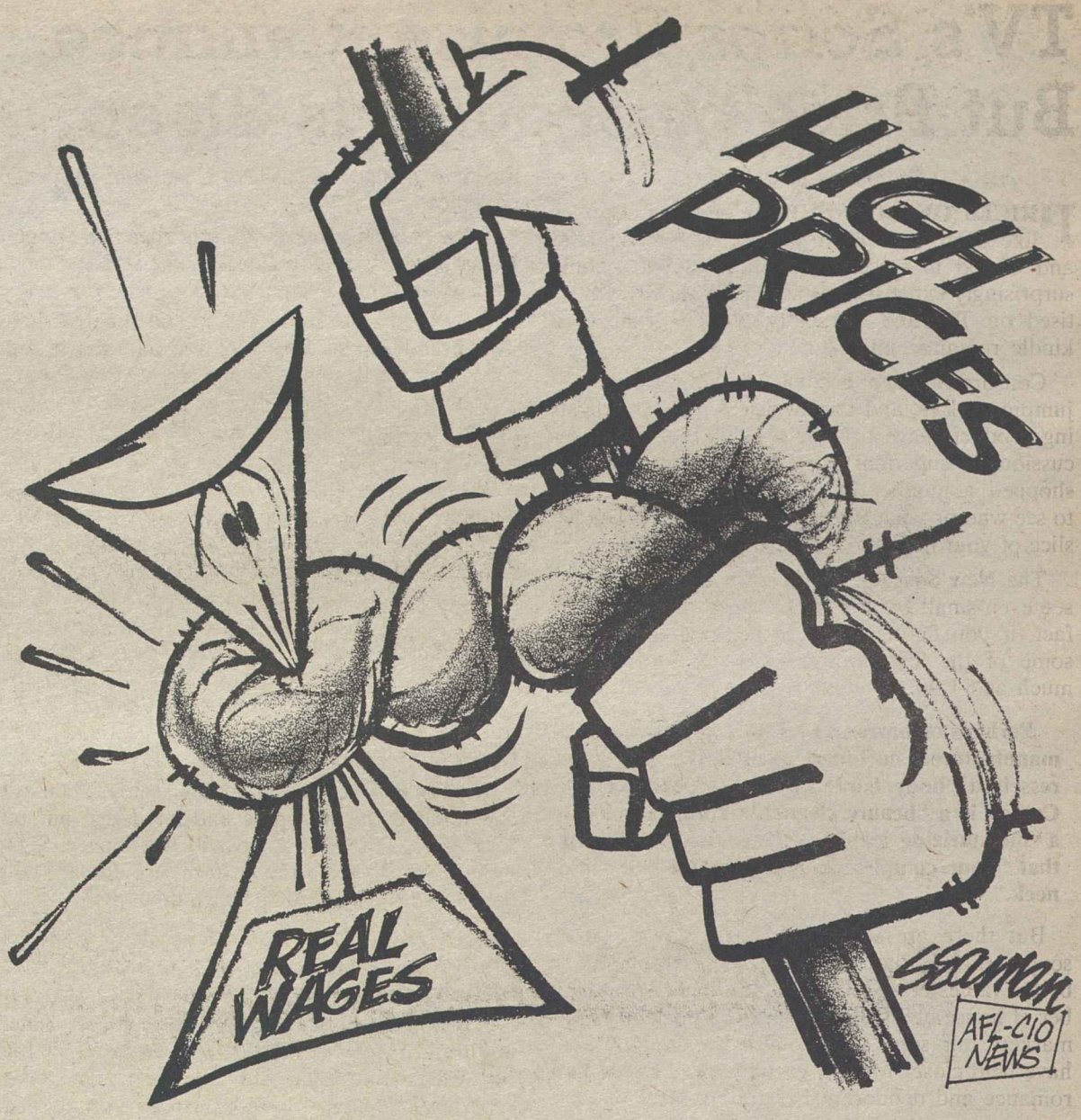

The 'Upset' in Minnesota:

Primary Crossovers Threat To Real Choice of Candidate

By Gus Tyler

HE WAS the touted heir of the Humphrey mantle; he was Mr. Liberal in his role as chairman of Americans for Democratic Action; he was slated to win the senatorial nomination in a party that continues to hold onto its populist-radical tradition by calling itself the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. And then he lost.

When Rep. Donald Fraser was defeated in the primaries by millionaire promoter Robert Short, the upset was read as a victory of conservatism over liberalism in a year when the winds are blowing from the "right." The evidence was there: many of Short's backers were vocal in their opposition to gun control, abortion, government spending. (They were probably more antiliberal than Short himself.)

But Short would never have been able to win if he had had to depend on the conservatives in the DFL. He won with the votes of Republicans.

He mailed half a million pieces of literature to Republicans in the state appealing to them to vote in the Democratic primary. He enclosed exact instructions on how to do it.

These crossovers provided Short's margin of victory. He won by 3,965 votes, considerably less than the number of Republicans who invaded the Democratic primary.

Short financed the mailing almost entirely out of his own pocket. Two weeks before the primary, he reported campaign expenditures of $706,000—with all but $13,000 coming from himself. In the last two weeks, he tossed in another $200,000.

The practice of crossovers in primaries is a threat to the entire democratic process which, theoretically, is supposed to provide a voter with a choice between alternatives on Election Day. If Republican voters of conservative mind can enter a Democratic Party primary to nominate a conservative Democrat then, on Election Day, the voter can choose between only one of two conservatives.

The same process can work in reverse with liberal Democrats invading a Republican primary.

The whole idea of a primary should be to allow Democrats to name their candidate, and to allow Republicans to name their candidate. But to allow everybody to vote in anybody's primary is to make a mockery of the entire process.

In the case of the Fraser-Short primary, matters were made worse by the incredible conclusion of the Supreme Court that it is unconstitutional to limit the amounts that a candidate may spend on himself or on herself in a campaign. Short is rich and, hence, was easily and well-financed. Fraser is not rich and had to pass the hat to get contributions—limited to $1,000 per contributor—to finance his campaign.

With his own money and with Republican voters, Short won the Democratic primary. What he did was both legal and ethical. And that is precisely why we ought to re-examine our irrational election laws.

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Look Who's Fighting For the Workers

The leaders of the so-called right-to-work movement in Missouri would like to have the people believe that they are defending the little guy against the terrible union bosses.

Who are these "defenders" of workers? Who was out there early collecting money for the so-called right-to-work drive? Why, it was a group of businessmen with far right-wing ties.

Do you ever remember businessmen—or the right wing, for that matter—fighting for any real worker protection, such as improved job safety and health or unemployment insurance or workers' compensation or a decent minimum wage?

I certainly don't.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Carpenters' convention, Oct. 2, 1978, St. Louis.

How to Buy:

TV's Soaps Promise Romance But Price per Pound Is Steep

By Sidney Margolius

PRICES OF HOUSEHOLD cleaning supplies like soap and paper products have doubled and tripled in recent years. Some have become surprisingly expensive, especially if heavily advertised on TV, and especially if they promise to kindle romantic interest.

Consumers have become suspicious of these jumping prices, and the merits of different cleaning products have become a subject of keen discussion in supermarket aisles. We comparison-shopped a number of leading products recently to see who or what may be trying to get an undue slice of your money.

The New Soap Opera: It's not unusual now to see even small bars of soap tagged 40 to 50¢. In fact, if you figure the price per pound you find some of the TV brands now cost $1.25 to as much as $1.90.

Perhaps embarrassed by the big prices, some manufacturers no longer even call it soap. Caress is a "body bar." Zest is a "beauty bar." Camay is a "beauty cleaner." Tone calls itself a "moisturizing soap" and its commercials warn that "your complexion doesn't stop with your neck."

But there are still comparative values. Some soaps are less than half the price of others. The better values are not only in the increasing number of house brands available in co-ops and supermarkets but some of the older national brands have held closer to their earlier prices as the new romance and deodorant bars dominate TV.

Actually only in recent years have consumers even been able to compare true cost of different brands. Before 1971, the soap industry had been a privileged sanctuary, immune by law from the requirement to show net weights that all other grocery products had to observe.

Nor can you rely on the manufacturer's name for the size. A so-called "bath" size may be 4.75, 5 or 5.5 ounces. Tone even has invented a new size: "complexion size." Others have what they call "family" and "super" size.

You can't rely on the appearance of the package. Some of the costliest brands are oval bars in rectangular boxes which makes the package look bigger than the contents. You can rattle them in your hand.

Also, floating soaps, which can do that because they have air pumped into them, look bigger for their weight. "Framed" soaps also look bigger than "milled" soaps like Co-op which are pressed together. Milled soaps have a smooth, shiny appearance.

Larger bars usually are cheaper per ounce. Prices do vary among stores, sometimes as much as 5 or 6¢ for the same bar.

Lowest in cost are the Co-op and supermarket's own brands. Least costly of the national brands are Cashmere Bouquet, Ivory, Jergens regular and Woodbury. Even Palmolive which also has oils is much cheaper than some of the newer oil-containing soaps.

While prices in your own area will vary or change from time to time because of specials, here are comparative costs per ounce we found in a recent survey: Co-op and supermarket house brands, 4.5 to 4.9¢; Cashmere Bouquet, 4.6¢; Ivory, 4.6 to 6; Jergens regular, 5.3; Woodbury, 5:4; Palmolive Gold. 5.7; Dial, 5.9; Lux, 6.4; Zest, 6.8; Jergen's Nature Scents, 7.3; Palmolive Green, 7.5; Safeguard, 7 to 9; Irish Spring, 7.7 to 8.8; Lifebuoy, 8; Coast, 8.5; Camay, 8.8; Dove, 9.8; Tone, 9.8; Caress, 11.3.

It pays to stock up on soap at sales. Then you can remove the wrappers and let it dry out before using. Dried-out soap will last longer. Some brands are shaped so they have less contact with the soap dish, which helps keep them dryer.

LIQUID CLEANERS: These also can be expensive for what are basically just liquid detergents, sometimes with ammonia added.

Some liquid cleaners use such identity concealing brand names as Janitor in A Drum, Top Job, Mr. Clean and Ajax. But the Co-op and other supermarket house brands usually simply call themselves by the generic names of "Household Cleaner" or "All Purpose Cleaner."

If you figure out the cost of many of the advertised brands you find you're paying as much as $1.45 a quart. Ajax costs a little less than the other national brands.

The big advertising pitch for name-brand liquid cleaners these days is that they have added ammonia. But if ammonia is what makes them so effective, you can just buy ammonia itself. It's much cheaper than the TV-advertised cleaners which brag that they have it. Housebrand ammonia will cost you as little as 20-25¢ a quart, depending on the size. Even the name brand, Parson's is only 45 to 54¢ a quart.

Lemon ammonia costs about a nickel more a quart but sudsy ammonia which has a little detergent added shouldn't cost more than the clear since the wholesale cost is only a fraction of a cent more.

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For Displaced Workers:

Improvements Long Overdue In Trade Adjustment Benefits

A FEDERAL PROGRAM intended to help ease the impact of imports on U.S. workers and their jobs that lay nearly dormant for a decade is finally getting a long-overdue push.

Although the trade adjustment assistance program was written into law as part of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, only a comparative handful of workers whose jobs were wiped out by imports were able to qualify for benefits until the over-tight restrictions were eased in 1974, said John Oshinski, a legislative representative for the Steelworkers. He said the Labor Dept., prodded by the Steelworkers and other unions, has put new emphasis on the program and some 365,000 workers have been certified for trade adjustment assistance payments over the last two and one-half years.

But, trade adjustment assistance is only "a temporary cushion against the adverse effects of imports," Oshinski point out. "Our first most important priority is protection of existing jobs and securng new jobs."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Oshinski said that alhough a growing number of workers whose jobs are wiped out by imports are getting badly-needed help in making the transition to other jobs, there are still serious shortcomings in the program. He said that the labor movement is pushing hard to correct these through legislation that has passed the House and is now awaiting Senate action.

While the improvements spelled out in that legislation are "modest," he said, the better provisions relating to job-training, job-search and relocation, and cash benefits would be a significant step toward realistic help for workers who suffer the "trauma of job loss" because of U.S. trade and tax policies and laws.

Oshinski stressed that the improved administration of the program in recent years has made it much easier for workers to petition for trade adjustment assistance. He said that while a number of unions file petitions for their members as a matter of course, "any three workers in an impacted plant — or a possibly impacted plant—can file a petition." Assistance and guidance in filing is now also available through the Trade Adjustment Assistance office in the Labor Dept.

Reporters questioning Oshinski on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly program is carried on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH FOOD PRICES this year rising at a rate about twice that of other consumer goods, shoppers are searching for new ways to hold down their supermarket bills. One of the more promising answers would appear to be the advent in many parts of the United States and Canada of the cheaper "no-frills" or "generic" food and home products.

These products, ranging from canned beans to paper towels, generally are nothing more than supermarket house brands packaged in simple containers and with plain labels, often introduced without any expensive advertising fanfare.

The "no-frill" goods are always much less expensive than the big national brand names, and generally less costly than the supermarket chains' own house brands. Surveys conducted by groups such as Consumers Union and the National Consumers League have shown the price tag of a "no-frills" market basket comes in well under the cost of similar purchases carrying the national brand or house labels.

A National Consumers League survey in the Washington, D.C., area showed that the A&P chain this summer was selling canned whole kernel corn under the generic label for 25 cents a can. A&P's house brand cost 35 cents, while a national brand, Del Monte, cost 40 cents.

The Consumers Union monthly magazine, "Consumer Reports," said in its June issue that a survey of a New York area supermarket chain, Pathmark, showed similar results. Pathmark was selling a bottle of Heinz tomato ketchup for 49 cents while the store's private label equivalent cost 39 cents and its no-frills label was 29 cents.

Buying what it termed "no-name" products, CU reported, "might save you as much as 41 percent on a given item." That's the good news. But there are also some problems.

According to CU, the price you pay may be a reflection of the quality you're getting. While the "no-frills" ketchup cost 20 cents less than the brand-name variety, it also contained 6 percent more water than the higher-priced brand and "was judged to have less tomato flavor than the other two brands." The store's no-frills corn, however, was ranked to be just as good as a national brand, while costing 12 cents less.

WHERE DO THE SAVINGS COME IN? The supermarkets, for the most part, say it's because of reduced labeling and packaging costs—simple black and white labels, for example, and detergent boxes without pouring spouts. They also say increased sales volume allows for a lower per-unit cost.

One concern about the no-frills concept is that while prices are starting out low, they'll inevitably rise. The Consumers' Association of Canada told the Canada Machinist, a publication of the International Association of Machinists: "Our experience in the past is that this kind of thing is simply a marketing exercise by the chains and nothing more. . . . We went through a similar experience when all the stores introduced house-brand name products onto the shelves. At the beginning . . . these products were significantly lower in price than regular products. But now, house brands are usually as expensive and, in a growing number of cases, more expensive than the regular brands."

The NCL says generics "are not the godsend they first appear to be, nor are they a rip-off." The no-frill goods, NCL says, simply may be serving as "loss leaders," relatively few low-priced items which serve to lure customers into a store where they'll also be expected to buy the much more numerous higher-priced goods. Some chains are offering no more than 20 no-frill items; the most any chain is considering is a maximum of 80.

"Many unanswered questions remain as to the source of cost savings on generics," the NCL says. "If a full generic product line were available, consumers might really save money. But if the cost of generics is being borne by the non-generic goods, generics may prove to be no more than a new twist to the 'loss leader' game."

NEW LIFE has been pumped into the trade adjustment assistance program, but stop-gap relief is no real solution for workers whose jobs are wiped out by imports, Steelworkers Legislative Rep. John Oshinski, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

LUNCH BREAK CONCERT draws more than 500 workers at General Electric Co.'s Nela Park plant in East Cleveland, Ohio, to hear a 17-piece band sponsored by Musicians' Local 4. The concert was arranged through the efforts of Local 707 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which represents production workers at the plant, and Cleveland's United Labor Agency. Similar noontime concerts were staged at other Cleveland locations earlier this year.

Passage Called 'Imperative':

Final Action Pushed On Employment Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

investors and to assure that the very rich pay at least "a meaningful minimum tax."

Congressional leaders were still pointing toward an Oct. 14 adjournment target for the 95th Congress, but not yet ruling out the possibility of a post-election "lame duck" session.

Among the bills awaiting further action were:

- A House-Senate conference agreement on civil service reform, including almost all of the union-supported provisions strengthening the bargaining rights of federal workers and establishing an independent agency modeled after the private sector's National Labor Relations Board. The Senate approved it unanimously and a final House vote is pending.

- A massive appropriations bill carrying funds for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and several independent agencies, along with an assortment of legislative riders on issues as disparate as cotton dust standards for textile plants and Medicaid funding of abortions.

With the fiscal year having ended Oct. 2, the House passed and sent to the Senate a resolution allowing government agencies to continue in operation and meet payrolls.

- A pregnancy disability bill, long stalled in conference by Senate objections to a House amendment that would exclude mandatory coverage of abortions.

- A Senate-passed bill to carve a new Dept. of Education out of the present Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The House has not yet acted on the measure, which is supported by the Administration but opposed by the American Federation of Teachers.

- A House-passed bill to improve the adjustment assistance program for workers whose jobs are wiped out by imports. It would include retroactive payments for groups denied benefits during a two-year period when a rigid time limit for filing for payments was in effect. Shortly before the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate Finance Committee approved the bill with most of the worker protection features intact.

- The natural gas pricing bill drawn up by a House-Senate conference that cleared the Senate but is awaiting final action in the House.

- An assortment of other components of the Administration's energy program that were being put in final shape by House-Senate conferees. These include a partial tax credit for homeowners who install insulation or other energy-saving equipment. It would be retroactive to Apr. 20, 1977, and remain available through 1985.

Conferees dropped a Senate provision banning the sale of "gas-guzzling" cars, but agreed to let the Secretary of Transportation increase the penalties in existing law for manufacturers whose output of both large and small cars doesn't meet the average miles-per-gallon requirement of the law.

- A college tuition tax credit agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee, which HEW Sec. Joseph Califano said he will urge President Carter to veto.

In the wings, as an alternative supported by the Administration and the AFL-CIO, is a bill extending student assistance grants and loans to a larger number of middle-income families. It has passed the Senate but has been bottled up in the House Rules Committee.

- An airline regulatory reform bill awaiting conference action includes a House-passed provision outlawing the airline industry's strikebreaking mutual aid pact.

- A conference agreement on a Small Business Administration bill, up for a final passage vote, contains a compromise section limiting penalties that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration may impose on small business firms for non-serious safety violations found in a first inspection. This substituted for a Senate amendment that would have excluded more than 9 million workers from the law's protection.

Farm Workers Charge Bias by Arizona Agency

Keene, Calif.—The Farm Workers accused the Arizona Dept. of Economic Security of engaging in a series of "blatantly discriminatory practices" against Phoenix-area residents seeking jobs in the citrus industry.

UFW President Cesar Chavez charged at the union's headquarters here that the state agency is helping growers "use every deceptive device to deprive Arizona workers of their job rights" so that they may hire imported labor to take their place.

Chavez said that the Labor Dept. has received requests from six Phoenix-area citrus firms for workers under the department's foreign worker certification program. In telegrams to the six growers, Chavez pledged that the union would defend the rights of local laborers to their jobs this harvest season through strikes, demonstrations and legal action.

"The days of the bracero will never return while we are here," Chavez declared. "Farm workers will not permit the bracero program to be re-instituted." The bracero program permitted the mass importation of foreign labor, mostly Mexicans, to work on farms in the American Southwest in the 1950s and early 1960s.

Chavez also demanded that the growers recognize and negotiate with the union immediately, pointing out that the UFW represents the majority of their employees. In addition, he asked the Labor Dept. to investigate DES and the citrus growers who are requesting foreign workers under the foreign worker program.

Chavez said that DES is helping the growers by permitting firms such as Sunny Valley Citrus to demand three previous job references from each resident farm worker who applies for harvest work with the company under the federal job order.

DES also allows Sunny Valley to demand that local workers submit to unprecedented personal interviews before they are hired, Chavez charged. In addition, DES forces resident workers to submit to a unique, two-day company-sponsored, training period during which they earn only half the money they normally would make, he said.

Finally, the union charged, the state agency allows Sunny Valley Citrus to require that resident farm workers live in company labor camps even though they reside locally in their own homes.

Besides Sunny Valley, the telegrams were sent to Goldmar, Inc., Mesa Citrus Growers, Bodine Produce, Central Citrus Co., and Fletcher Farms.

Food Paces Wholesale Price Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

decreasing in August for processed poultry, vegetable oil end products, and whole black pepper, and prices rose more than in August for refined sugar, the bureau said.

These and other wholesale price increases—particularly for beef and veal—can be expected to show up quickly at the supermarket in the form of higher retail prices.

The acceleration in wholesale prices applied to all three stages of processing. Intermediate prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, the biggest gain since March, while crude goods prices jumped 1.6 percent after falling for two straight months.

Among other price increases for finished consumer goods — those that are eventually sold to retailers — prices turned upward for rubber shoes, home heating oil, textile home furnishings, soft drinks, prescription drugs, and soaps.

Larger increases than in August were reported for gasoline and over-the-counter drugs. Prices declined for luggage, household appliances, and tires.

Court Order Protects Jobs In Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

porters that the panel would issue recommendations within 30 days on how to resolve the BRAC-N&W dispute.

Hanlon said that the board might even make its recommendations to the President before the end of the 30-day period prescribed by law. Other members of the panel are Prof. Jerre S. Williams of the University of Texas, and Jacob Seidenberg of Falls Church, Va. All three have previous emergency board experience.

The Railway Labor Act precludes either a strike or a lockout for 30 additional days after the panel issues its recommendations. The two sides are not required to accept the board's recommendations and if either party rejects them, the union will be free to strike again.

Aside from the N&W's intransigence in bargaining, the strike focused attention on the railroad industry's mutual aid pact under which a struck railroad draws financial assistance from other carriers. BRAC claimed that the N&W received as much as $800,000 a day from 73 railroads under the agreement.

The union has filed suit in U.S. District Court in Chicago against the Association of American Railroads, the National Railway Labor Council, and four major rail corporations seeking an end to the mutual aid pact on the ground that it violates federal antitrust laws.

BRAC's dispute with the carrier dates back to 1976 when it sought contract protection for about 1,000 jobs that had been kept outside the bargaining unit. The union also sought protection for workers whose jobs were abolished or drastically changed by the introduction of automation and computer technology.

The union said that it was not seeking to plough new ground, but was only trying to catch up with conditions on most other major American railroads.

O'Sullivan Elected To Head ULLICO

New York—Daniel E. O'Sullivan has been elected president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., succeeding Rudolph Ellis, who will retire at the end of 1978. O'Sullivan has been executive vice president of ULLICO since 1970.

ULLICO Board Chairman J. Albert Woll said that Ellis will continue as a board member and become adviser to the union-owned insurance firm on Jan. 1, 1979.

O'Sullivan, who is 49, has spent practically his entire business career with ULLICO. The company is principally owned by international, national and local unions as well as by state labor federations and central labor councils.

Ruben Levin Heads Railroad Editors Group

Durango, Colo. — Ruben Levin, editor of Labor newspaper, has been elected president of the Association of Railroad Editors for 1979.

Levin is the first labor editor to head the organization since labor publications became affiliated with it five years ago.

UTU, Conrail Okay Pact On Crew Size, Wages

Philadelphia—The United Transportation Union reached agreement with the Consolidated Rail Corp. providing for the reduction of train-crew sizes on the government-sponsored railroad.

The two parties agreed also to a new wage and fringe-benefit package identical to that reached last month between the UTU and the nation's major railroads.

The crew-size agreement, which will be implemented on Nov. 1, is essentially the same as that negotiated between UTU and the Milwaukee Road last March. Under the pact, Conrail can operate trains with up to 70 cars with one conductor and one brakeman instead of the current three-member crew. Union concurrence is required to reduce the crew size for trains over 70 cars.

The agreement further provides that Conrail and its train service employees will share in the savings resulting from the crew-size reduction. For each shift a train operates with a reduced crew, each crew member will receive a $4 allowance above regular pay.

Also, for each such crew Conrail will contribute $48.25 per shift to an employee productivity fund. The figure represents the average basic wage of a third crew member, exclusive of overtime payments or fringe benefits.

Each eligible employee will share in the fund in proportion to the tours of duty worked during the year, subject to a maximum of one-third of his annual earnings.

The agreement covers only road freight and yard crews, not crews in passenger service. Conrail estimates that it now has 4,500 employees working as third members of freight train crews.

The new wage and fringe-benefit settlement provides for general wage increases of 3 percent, retroactive to Apr. 1; 2 percent on Oct. 1; 4 percent on July 1, 1979, and 5 percent on July 1, 1980, with cost of living adjustments applied each Jan. 1 and July 1. It also provides for improved vacation schedules, medical and health benefits.

To Preserve 'Union Way of Life':

Expanded Political Action Gets IBEW's Top Priority

By John R. Oravec

Atlantic City, N.J.—Increased emphasis on political activity at all levels of government to counteract a new surge by anti-union elements is a priority objective of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

IBEW President Charles H. Pillard warned in opening the union's 31st convention that the union must become more involved in political affairs and its members more politically educated "because we are in a bitter struggle to save our union way of life."

He told the 3,200 delegates that never before in the history of the labor movement have anti-union forces become so powerful in their attempts to destroy unions and wreck the collective bargaining system.

Delegates responded by overwhelmingly adopting a resolution calling on all IBEW locals to negotiate contracts providing for voluntary checkoff of political contributions.

The resolution cited the need to offset the threat posed by the right wing and corporate political funds that have amassed millions of dollars to finance the campaigns of anti-union politicians.

Pillard said that the same employer groups—the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Right to Work Committee and the Business Roundtable—which pushed anti-union legislation through Congress in the past, remain a major threat to the union movement.

"In addition," he stressed, "organized labor now has to also fight the vicious campaigns of the new radical right wing that is stronger, better organized and with multitudes of believers that 'unions are bad.'

"These radical right-wing groups are not fighting just collective bargaining and our brotherhood, they are against health insurance, decent housing programs; they are openly trying to destroy the social security system, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation laws, and are now attempting to get the industrial safety laws of the land wiped off the books.

"On the national and on the local levels, we must accept our responsibility and encourage all our members to become more stimulated and educated so they are aware of the actions of our political enemies and so they can be fully prepared to protect their union way of life."

Pillard predicted that the union movement and the IBEW will continue to grow in numbers and strength despite the attacks of the anti-union forces in government and in the workplaces.

He noted that the membership of the IBEW in the United States and Canada is back up over 1 million after slipping in the 1976-77 period because of layoffs and job terminations.

To meet the need for jobs, the convention adopted resolutions calling for a national commitment to a full-employment economy keyed to direct government assistance and public works programs, along with an overhaul of U.S. trade policy to curb unfair import competition and the dumping of foreign-made goods in U.S. markets.

Pillard pointed out that labor has long advocated a full-employment economy as the best cure for inflation. He stressed that "all workers in the United States and Canada know that wage controls without price controls will not bring down inflation."

Even so, he observed, organized labor is still being made the scapegoat for the recession of the early 1970s while the wealthy and the multinational corporations accumulate more wealth at the expense of the unemployed, the poor and the elderly.

The convention called on President Carter and Congress to institute programs that address the primary causes of inflation—the high costs of fuel, food, housing, medical care and interest rates.

Other convention resolutions reaffirmed efforts of the IBEW to promote employment of the handicapped, called for development of safe nuclear energy programs, endorsed ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and supported the J. P. Stevens boycott.

Delegates rejected a proposed change in the union's constitution that would raise the mandatory retirement age of elected officials from 65 to 70, in an effort to meet some of the provisions of the federal Age Discrimination Act that becomes effective next year. The mandatory retirement clause was adopted at the union's 1974 convention.

As a result of the retirement rule, Ralph A. Leigon was appointed two years ago to succeed Joseph D. Keenan as secretary of the union. And shortly before the convention opened, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. resigned as treasurer after holding the post since 1968. Thomas Van Arsdale, business manager of IBEW Local 3 in New York, was appointed by Pillard to fill the unexpired term.

The convention approved salary increases for top officers and senior representatives. The president's annual salary was raised from $77,500 to $97,500; the secretary's from $67,500 to 86,500; the treasurer's from $18,000 to $22,000, and the vice presidents' from $45,000 to $60,000.

Annual salaries for executive council members were increased $4,000, with the chairman's going from $18,000 to $22,000 and council members from $15,000 to $19,000. Salaries of senior staff representatives were increased from $32,500 to $44,000.

President Meets With Grigorenko

Atlantic City, N.J.—Exiled Soviet dissident Pyotr Grigorenko met and exchanged greetings with President Carter following the latter's address at the Steelworkers' convention here.

A former general in the Russian army, Grigorenko thanked Carter for his support of human rights and for his defense of Soviet citizens arrested for monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords.

Grigorenko was granted asylum in the United States in April after the Soviet government stripped him of his citizenship while he was in this country for an operation. He has spoken to U.S. labor groups on the conditions of Soviet workers and the attempt of some of them to establish a free trade union movement in the USSR.

DELEGATES DELIBERATE resolutions that will determine the policies of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the IBEW's 31st convention in Atlantic City, N.J.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES joins in an international observance of Actors Day with a proclamation that took note of the contributions of the various performer unions. City Council President John Ferraro, center, reads the proclamation. Flanking him are Ralph Bellamy, president-emeritus of Actors' Equity, and Screen Actors Guild President Kathleen Nolan.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Natural Gas Prices

The Senate voted 57-42 approval of a conference agreement on natural gas prices that the AFL-CIO strongly opposed as gouging workers and consumers. Final action is now up to the House.

Senators opposing passage were in accord with labor's position.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 22

Abourezk (S.D.)
Anderson (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)
Bentsen (Tex.)
Biden (Del.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)
Durkin (N.H.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Haskell (Colo.)
Hollings (S.C.)
Humphrey (Minn.)
Johnston (La.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Long (La.)
McGovern (S.D.)
Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Nelson (Wis.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Riegle (Mich.)
Sarbanes (Md.)
Sasser (Tenn.)
Zorinsky (Neb.)

Republicans 20

Baker (Tenn.)
Bartlett (Okla.)
Bellmon (Okla.)
Brooke (Mass.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dole (Kan.)
Garn (Utah)
Goldwater, (Ariz.)
Hansen (Wyo.)
Hatch (Utah)
Hayakawa (Calif.)
Laxalt (Nev.)
Lugar (Ind.)
Roth (Del.)
Schmitt (N.M.)
Schweiker (Pa.)
Scott (Va.)
Tower (Tex.)
Wallop (Wyo.)
Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 40

Allen (Ala.)
Bumpers (Ark.)
Burdick (N.D.)
Byrd, R. (W.Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)
Chiles (Fla.)
Church (Ida.)
Clark (Iowa)
Cranston (Calif.)
Culver (Iowa)
DeConcini (Ariz.)
Eagleton (Mo.)
Ford (Ky.)
Glenn (Ohio)
Gravel (Alaska)
Hart (Colo.)
Hatfield, P. (Mont.)
Hathaway (Me.)
Hodges (Ark.)
Huddleston (Ky.)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Leahy (Vt.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Matsunaga (Hawaii)
McIntyre (N.H.)
Melcher (Mont.)
Morgan (N.C.)
Moynihan (N.Y.)
Muskie (Me.)
Nunn (Ga.)
Pell (R.I.)
Randolph (W.Va.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Stevenson (Ill.)
Stone (Fla.)
Talmadge (Ga.)
Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 17

Case (N.J.)
Chafee (R.I.)
Danforth (Mo.)
Domenici (N.M.)
Griffin (Mich.)
Hatfield, M. (Ore.)
Heinz (Pa.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Mathias (Md.)
McClure (Ida.)
Packwood (Ore.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Percy (Ill.)
Stafford (Vt.)
Stevens (Alaska)
Thurmond (S.C.)
Young (N.D.)

Absent: Helms (R-N.C.)

Carter Upheld on Works Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

The veto battle found the White House and its principal allies on Capitol Hill on opposite sides. Both House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd attacked the veto and worked to overturn it.

Both the House and Senate had originally passed the public works bill by one-sided votes, well over the two-thirds mark. There was general agreement that an immediate veto by the President would have been overridden.

But the White House strategy proved successful. The President announced his intention to veto the bill several days before he sent the measure back to the Capitol with a formal message of disapproval. He repeatedly assailed the bill as "wasteful." Meanwhile White House aides worked actively to persuade members of Congress to back the President on the issue.

Delay Hit on Cotton Dust Curbs:

Congress Urged to Block Effort To Undermine Job Safety Law

(Continued from Page 1)

when enforced, will save more than 5,000 workers a year from the tragedy of irreversible disease, so that they need not join the 40,000 workers already chronically disabled by brown lung."

Biemiller cited the "sordid history" of previous attempts to block issuance of a cotton dust standard, notably when an assurance of inaction by the government "was used as trading stock for increasing business contributions from industry to help re-elect President Nixon in 1972."

Appearing with Biemiller at the Senate hearings were George H. R. Taylor, director of the recently-established AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health, and Legislative Rep. F. Howard McGuigan.

The AFL-CIO testimony also challenged repeated efforts to remove smaller establishments from coverage and inspection, either on a strictly numerical basis or because the industry involved has a relatively low accident rate.

Biemiller cited the many steps taken by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to avoid any suggestion of harassment of small business firms and the restrictions Congress has imposed on penalties for safety violations.

"It is our opinion that both OSHA and Congress have gone quite far enough," Biemiller said. He said the employers who have been given these special considerations should now "show their own good faith and make a concerted effort to comply with the law, and not deem these concessions as mere milestones leading to the ultimate goal of doing away with the Occupational Safety & Health Act itself."

Marshall acknowledged that there was justification for some past complaints by employers that OSHA was overly concerned with trivia, and for labor's complaints that the agency was not focusing its resources "on the really serious hazards facing working men and women."

But the present head of the agency, Assistant Sec. of Labor Eula Bingham, brought to OSHA's mission "a healthy dose of common sense," Marshall said.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) agreed and expressed the view that big business is using scare tactics to try to persuade small employers that OSHA regulations threaten their existence. The goal of the strategy, Javits suggested, is to get the grass roots political power of small business firms committed to a big corporation goal of weakening OSHA.

The subcommittee heard employer groups protest the cost of meeting the cotton dust standards —using cost estimates many times higher than OSHA has estimated.

Biemiller and Marshall both recalled similar industry claims when OSHA proposed its standards on polyvinyl chloride, a cancer-causing ingredient used in the manufacture of plastics.

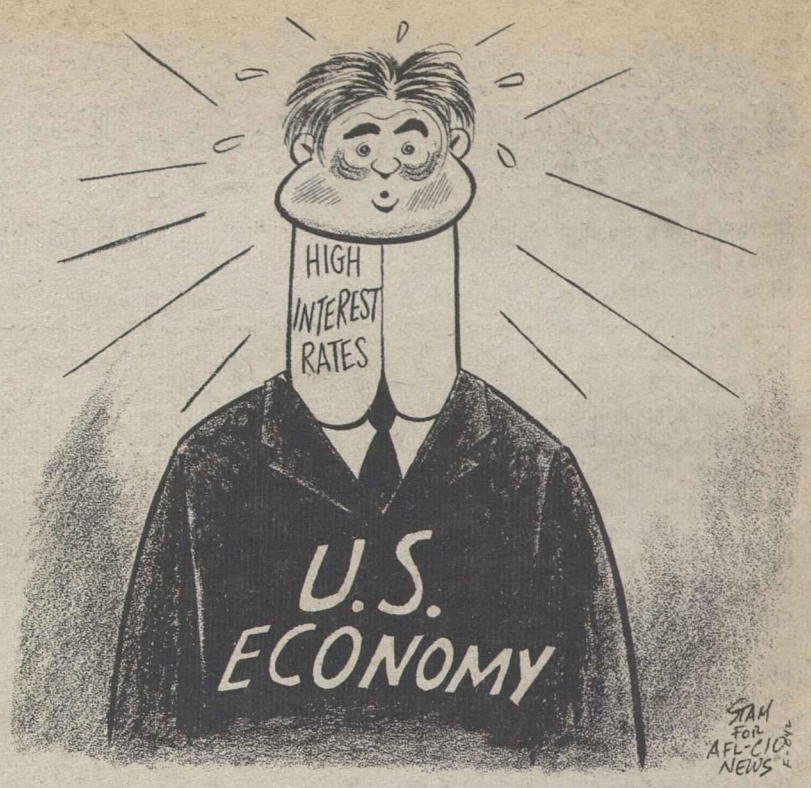
Chemical industry sources claimed that 2 million jobs would be lost if the standards were imposed and that the cost of compliance would be in the billions of dollars, Biemiller reminded the subcommittee.

Marshall noted also that industry claimed it didn't have the techniques to meet the strict OSHA standards.

But in fact, the Secretary of Labor testified, since the standards went into effect "the industry has thrived. Vinyl chloride production rose to new heights. New plants have been opened. OSHA has inspected 500 of these workplaces and found 93 percent of them in compliance. An estimated 25,000 workers have been removed from this risk of cancer as a result of this regulation."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who presided at the hearings, expressed the hope that they would lead to "concrete recommendations" for dealing with safety and health problems in America's workplaces.

Biemiller told the panel that an immediate need is for more resources for OSHA to do its job. Unless it can develop the standards and carry out the inspections, the promise of a safe working environment will be merely "pie in the sky" to America's workers, he testified.



House-Senate Conferees Weigh Airline Measure

A House-Senate conference that will decide the future of the airline industry's strikebreaking Mutual Aid Pact also will have the task of determining the extent of pay protection for any employees who lose out as a result of intensified airline competition.

On both issues, unions are pressing for the House-passed version of airline regulatory reform legislation.

The House outlawed the Mutual Aid Pact by a 299-78 vote while the bill the Senate passed last April did not deal with the issue.

Both bills provide federally-funded pay guarantees for workers adversely affected by the impact of the legislation. But the House voted up to six years of pay protection, twice the maximum of the Senate bill, made it easier to qualify for payments.

The House-passed provision is based on the pay protections that railroad workers are guaranteed in the event of a merger.

The program, which would be administered by the Labor Dept., would provide one year of pay protection for each year of service with the air carrier, up to a maximum of six years. Alternatively, a displaced worker could choose a lump-sum settlement.

A worker who lost his job or took a pay cut brought about by regulatory changes would receive a monthly payment amounting to the difference between his actual earnings and the amount he would have received in his previous job plus any subsequent general pay increases.

If required to relocate to another city to accept a transfer, he would be guaranteed relocation expenses.

The Senate version of the bill would limit employee protection to a maximum of three years for workers with at least four years of previous employment.

Particularly restrictive, unions say, is a Senate provision allowing benefits only when at least 15 percent of an airline's employees have been adversely affected within a 12-month period.

Senate Urged to Expand Benefits For Victims of Job-Killing Imports

A panel of union witnesses pressed for Senate action on a House-passed bill that would expand trade adjustment benefits for workers whose jobs are wiped out by imports.

The bill the House approved last month by a 261-24 vote leaves unchanged the benefit level of 70 percent of former pay up to a ceiling equal to the national average manufacturing wage. But it would enable more displaced workers to qualify for benefits and it would lengthen the maximum duration of benefits by 26 weeks—up to 104 weeks for workers in retraining programs and for older workers. Retroactive payments would also be allowed for several groups of workers denied benefits because their applicaitons had been filed too late.

It would also allow earlier certification of eligibility and increase job search and relocation allowances.

The Administration considers the House-passed bill too costly, but the union witnesses viewed it as a modest improvement that does not lessen the need to change job-destroying trade policies.

Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan, with John Oshinski of the USWA legislative staff, stressed the urgency of congressional action because of the likelihood that the current round of multilateral trade negotiations "will result in additional dislocations and unemployment."

Sheehan challenged the Administration's cost objections. Workers who lose their jobs through the ripple effect of plant shutdowns are entitled to benefits on the basis of equity, he said. And extension of benefits to carry a 60-year-old displaced worker until social security benefits become payable at age 62 is a justifiably "humane" approach.

Iron Workers Legislative Director William M. Lawbaugh said employment in steel fabricating has plummeted and "last year alone, a total of 139 fabricating shops went out of business, mainly because of foreign predatory pricing and unfair trading practices."

Yet under the present adjustment program, he said, only a small portion of the displaced workers qualify for benefits.

Legislative Director George Collins of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) cited the comparable obstacles workers in the import-decimated electrical manufacturing industry have faced in obtaining adjustment relief.

On the eligibility issue, he cited a case in which workers who had been making golf carts qualified for benefits when their jobs were lost to imports. But the workers making motors for the golf carts were denied benefits.

Helen Kramer of the international affairs department of the Machinists, termed such denial of benefits to workers who had provided services and components to industries hit by imports "inequitable and illogical."

Under present law, she noted, a worker displaced from a job making cutting dies for shoe factories would be denied import relief because the imports resulting in his unemployment were of shoes and not the dies used in their manufacture.

UAW Attorney Leonard R. Page made a similar point in terms of the auto industry. Increased imports may actually result in a higher proportion of layoffs at firms making parts for the auto industry, yet these workers are presently ineligible. The House bill would qualify workers at parts plants that have had at least 25 percent of their production go into a product whose output has fallen because of imports.

In a letter to the Senate Finance subcommittee considering the bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller summed up labor's position.

"The AFL-CIO recognizes that these amendments to the trade adjustment assistance provisions will not answer all trade adjustment problems or America's basic trade problems," he wrote.

But the legislation should be enacted "so that workers who have been hurt by imports may obtain some benefits" promised by Congress when it passed the Trade Act.

Federal Salary Boost Limited to 5.5 Percent

Federal employees received a 5.5 percent salary increase as of the first full pay period in October after Congress refused to restore the full 8.4 percent average raise due them under a law linking government salaries to comparable private industry jobs.

President Carter had cut back the 8.4 percent comparability raise as an anti-inflation move that he said would "set an example" for the rest of the country.

Either the House or Senate could have restored the 8.4 percent raise by adopting a resolution disapproving the President's substitute pay plan. But despite urging from federal worker unions, neither body did so.

Directly affected are the 1.4 million salaried white-collar federal employees plus 2.1 million persons in the military services who are entitled to the same percentage pay adjustments.

Indirectly affected are the federal government's 500,000 blue-collar workers, whose hourly wages are adjusted each year according to prevailing wage rates in the localities where they are employed.

Their wage adjustments come at different times of the year, but Congress wrote into an appropriations bill a ban against any blue-collar wage increase above 5.5 percent in the fiscal year that started Oct. 1.

Last April, when Carter first announced his intent to hold federal pay raises to 5.5 percent regardless of the outcome of then-ongoing pay-setting procedures, the entire Federal Employees Pay Council resigned in protest. The five-member group represented government worker unions.

In September, when the President formally sent his substandard pay plan to Congress, the American Federation of Government Employees and the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. pressed for a resolution of disapproval. They cited a Congressional Budget Office study concluding that a federal pay cap, which former Presidents Nixon and Ford had employed, "is largely symbolic" and is not an effective brake on inflation.

But an election-year Congress shied away from the issue, and government worker allies in Congress decided it would be futile to force a vote.

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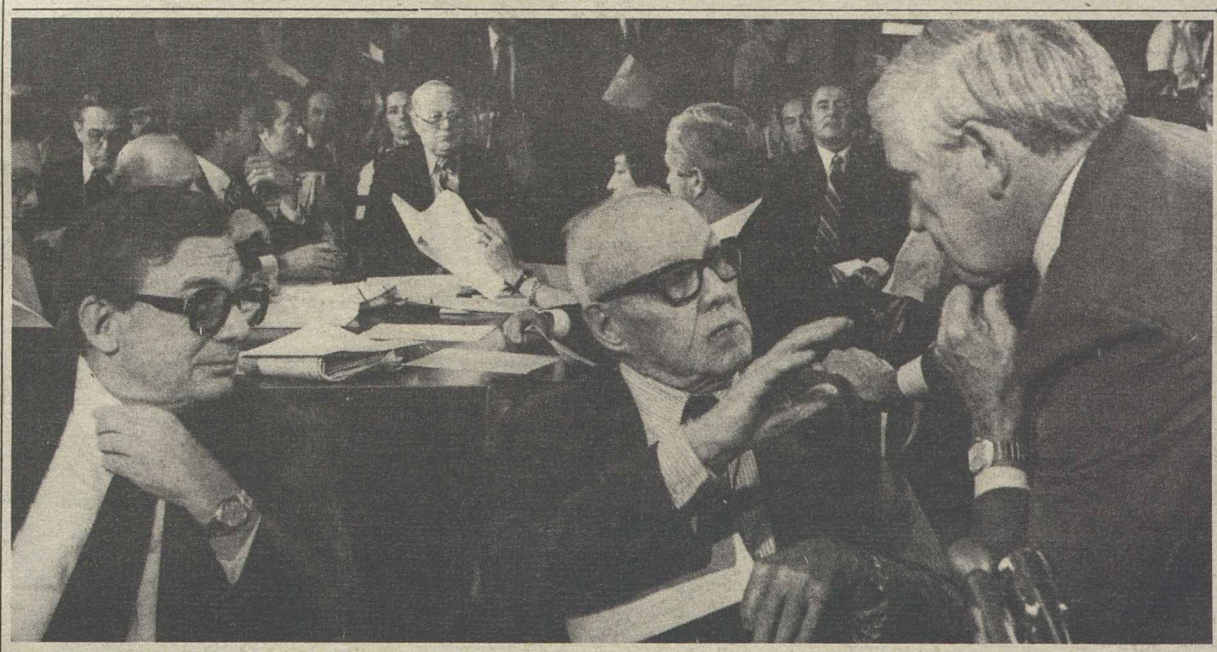
New Health Plan Drafted To Avoid Disaster Threat



NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE will be an issue in the fall elections, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared. He told a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) that the AFL-CIO will ask all congressional candidates to support a new comprehensive health insurance proposal worked out by the senator's staff and the Committee for National Health Insurance. UAW President Douglas A. Fraser, right, discussing the bill with Meany, is CNHI chairman and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is secretary.

Joblessness Edges Back To 6% Level

The nation's jobless rate remained high at 6 percent of the work force in September, a tenth of a percentage point above the August level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

"Basically, jobs are growing but not fast enough to provide for the large numbers of new job seekers," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observed. The number of Americans holding jobs last month rose by 287,000 to 94,868,000, but the labor force increased 321,000 to 100,870,000.

Thus, the ranks of the unemployed swelled by an additional 34,000 to 6,002,000, mostly because of a significant increase in the number of teenagers who lost their summer jobs.

The high level of joblessness has held up throughout the year, except in June when a statistical fluke caused the unemployment rate to fall to 5.7 percent. In all other months, the rate has been in the narrow range of 6 to 6.2 percent.

Unemployment among teenagers rose a full percentage point to 16.6 percent over the month. Among black teenagers, the rate soared even higher, from 32.4 percent in August to 34.6 percent in September. The rate for white teenagers was 14.3 percent, up seven-tenths of 1 percent over the month.

BLS said that the increase in teen-age unemployment came as an unusually large number of specially created summer jobs ended with the onset of a new school year.

Among other worker categories, the September rates for adult men and women were about the same as in August, 4 and 6 percent, respectively, a decline of a tenth of a percentage point in each case. The rate for fulltime workers remained the same, 5.5 percent.

Nonfarm employment remained essentially unchanged from the August level, dropping by 58,000 over the month to 86,106,000, about the same as the June and July levels as well.

The only significant change in nonfarm employment occurred in the service-producing sector where there was a decline of 85,000 jobs in state and local government.

There was little change in manufacturing over the month. After posting substantial job gains late last year and early this year, factory employment growth has slowed. BLS said that factory employment has held steady at 20.3 million over the last six months.

The average workweek in September remained at the August level of 35.8 hours, about where it has been since May. The manufacturing workweek, at 40.4 hours, also was unchanged over the month.

Meany Says Issue Tops '79 Agenda

America's unions joined in sponsoring a new comprehensive health insurance proposal and AFL-CIO President George Meany urged congressional candidates to engage in an "informed public debate" on its merits.

"No issue facing the next Congress will have a greater impact on the lives of more Americans," Meany testified at Senate hearings.

Medical care in the United States is "a disaster waiting to happen," Meany warned. "There is too much surgery, too many hospital beds, too much expensive and wasted equipment—and too many people still not receiving adequate care."

Meany and UAW President Douglas A. Fraser were principal witnesses before a subcommittee headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Fraser is chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance, which worked with Kennedy's staff in shaping the framework for a new bill. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is secretary of the committee, a coalition that includes church, community and senior citizen groups as well as unions.

Meany said revisions were made in the original Kennedy-Corman Health Security bill to meet some of the objections that had been raised. But "the essential principles" remain, he stressed.

Differences are primarily in the funding and administrative machinery. The new measure, to be introduced in the next Congress as the Health Care for All Americans Act, includes the basic principles "to which the AFL-CIO has been committed for many, many years," Meany said.

(Continued on Page 8)

Relief for Individuals:

'Fairer' Tax Cut Bill Demanded by Labor

House and Senate conferees received a strong appeal from organized labor to shape a final tax bill "that will insure fairer treatment for individual taxpayers" while cutting back on "more-than-generous" reductions for corporations and high-income investors.

The appeal came as the conference committee worked against a scheduled adjournment deadline for Congress of Oct. 14 in an effort to reconcile sharply differing versions of tax-cut legislation adopted by the House and Senate.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged the conferees to retain a Senate-approved provision sponsored by Senators Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) that would go farther than the House bill in targeting tax relief to persons and families with annual incomes ranging from $10,000 to $40,000.

"This provision coupled with Senate improvement in the earned income credit will be most helpful to low, moderate and middle-income Americans," Biemiller said.

He also called for a compromise that would keep the exclusion of capital gains from taxation "as close to the present law as possible" along with improvements in the minimum tax for high-income individuals.

"Certainly the very wealthy should pay as much tax as the average American worker," Biemiller observed.

He said the suggested changes would still provide added capital for investors while softening the impact of the legislation on the federal budget. And further savings should be made, he said, by eliminating the tax credit for college tuition, the reduction in the corporate tax rate and the increase in the accelerated depreciation write-off for business.

Hanging over the tax conferees was a warning from President Carter that he will veto the final legislation unless it incorporates the "most acceptable" elements of both the House and Senate bills, eliminating many of the budget-busting provisions of the latter. If a veto is necessary, Carter noted,

(Continued on Page 6)

ERA Deadline Extended For Three Years

The Senate voted final approval of the measure giving backers of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment—including organized labor—three more years to gain its ratification.

The 60 to 36 vote on final passage came after the Senate struck down an attempt by conservatives to hamstring the bill by authorizing the 35 states that have already ratified the amendment to rescind their action.

Three more must approve it to make the ban on discrimination based on sex part of the Constitution. Proponents of the extension said that ERA is virtually assured of ratification now, perhaps even before the original Mar. 22, 1979, deadline.

"The momentum is very, very

(Continued on Page 8)

Safety Pay Right Wins, Benzene Rule Voided

A federal court has upheld the right of workers to be paid by their employer while accompanying job safety compliance officers inspecting their workplaces.

But that decision by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia came in the same week that the Supreme Court and a federal appellate court issued rulings adversely affecting Occupational Safety & Health Administration regulations. Specifically:

- The high court rejected an appeal by the Labor Dept. that the federal job safety law forbids an employer from firing a worker for refusing to work under hazardous conditions.
- The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans threw out an OSHA health standard that would reduce worker exposure to benzene, a recognized cause of leukemia.

In upholding the "walkaround pay" rule, the district court denied a motion by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce challenging OSHA's interpretation of the federal safety law. OSHA considers it discriminatory for an employer to refuse to pay his workers for the time they spend with compliance officers on inspections.

(Continued on Page 7)

House Urged to Reject Natural Gas Decontrol

The so-called compromise energy program is "clearly inflationary," AFL-CIO President George Meany charged, and he urged House members to vote against it.

Meany said that the natural gas deregulation portion of the conference report on energy would cause a drastic increase in prices if enacted into law.

Eventual decontrol, envisioned in the report, "would create hardship for consumers, deepen the nation's inflation and unemployment problems, and do little or nothing to solve energy problems," Meany declared. The conference report has already been approved by the Senate and was scheduled for action in the House before the scheduled adjournment of Congress Oct. 14.

The present ceiling on newly-produced natural gas is $1.54 per thousand cubic feet, a price that was set to provide producers an after-tax profit of 15 to 18 percent, Meany observed. Under the compromise, this level would climb to $3.86 by 1985, according to the Dept. of Energy.

"Even this price, 15 times high-

(Continued on Page 7)

LABOR ATTACHES assigned to U.S. embassies in Western Hemisphere countries are briefed by AFL-CIO officials on the views of American labor on pressing domestic and international issues during a conference at federation headquarters.

Industry Accused of Distorting Occupational Health, Safety Data

Las Vegas—A noted occupational health physician told the 27th convention of the Chemical Workers that deliberate distortion of safety and health data by American industry is resulting in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of workers and urged the union to consider pressing charges against the guilty corporations.

Dr. Samuel Epstein, professor of environmental health at the University of Illinois, said "there are many professionals working for industry against whom charges of malpractice and homicide by assault with toxic chemicals should be charged."

He added: "Day after day workers in this country are being killed unnecessarily at the connivance and with the knowledge and forethought of a wide group of respectable professionals who explain away data, hide data, suppress data, manipulate data, and yet there is a high degree of tolerance to this."

He noted that each year 400,000 people die of cancer and a large number of these deaths are attributable to occupational chemicals.

Epstein was part of a health and safety panel that included Basil Whiting of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration; Dr. David Wegman, assistant professor of occupational medicine at Harvard's School of Public Health; Dr. Catherine Jenkins of the Center for Occupational Hazards in New York City, and Stanley Eller, ICWU's industrial hygienist. The union's health and safety director, Lawrence J. Ahern, moderated the panel.

Later in the convention, President Frank D. Martino announced the union had been awarded a grant of $179,532 by OSHA to expand its health and safety activities. He said the union would hire two more professionals at its Akron headquarters and open a Washington office to provide closer contact with OSHA and other government agencies.

A featured event of the five-day convention was a three-hour debate on energy by President William Winpisinger of the Machinists, Dr. Barry Commoner of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, and George Gleason, vice president and general counsel of the American Nuclear Energy Council.

Commoner attacked the Carter Administration's energy policy, charging it continues to focus too heavily on oil and natural gas as prime sources of supply for the nation's energy needs. He said that the nation has the capability of developing its solar energy potential "if we make the commitment right now," and warned that there is "no way we are going to survive in this economy" unless there is a transition to solar energy.

Winpisinger also blasted the Administration's energy program as "inflationary." He said the legislation approved recently by the Senate is a "big rip-off . . . and no market force is at work anywhere to save us from that kind of inflationary ravage."

Gleason, admitting environmental pollution is a "problem," said the nation's energy policy must be based on abundance, not scarcity. "We must guard against permitting temporary shortage which will force us to radically alter our lifestyles and standards of living or bankrupt our economy or jeopardize our national security," he said.

The delegates by a wide margin authorized the shoring up of the union's defense fund but narrowly defeated a proposal to restructure the union in the event current executive board members die, quit or resign.

In other major action, the delegates shouted their approval of a resolution accusing the corporate community, aided by the right wing, of corrupting the political environment with the express intention of destroying unions. The ICWU membership was urged to be much more wary of business pleas for cooperation at the local level.

The delegates also endorsed a tribute to Jacob Clayman, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and mandated the international union to continue to work closely with the IUD.

N.Y. Post Settlement Spurs Renewed Talks

New York—The New York Times and Daily News continued bargaining as one with the striking Pressmen's Union after the city's other major daily, the Post, broke out of the publisher's joint bargaining group, settled with the Pressmen and other unions and resumed publication Oct. 5.

Private mediator Theodore W. Kheel, serving as a consultant to the unions' unity organization, announced Oct. 10 that he had completed a study of the Pressmen's dispute for the Allied Printing Trades Council and was hopeful that "real collective bargaining" could now bring a settlement at the Times and the News as well.

All three papers were closed Aug. 9 when the Printing & Graphic Communications Union pressmen struck and the other unions supported them after the publishers posted work rules the Pressmen said would cost half its 1,550 members their jobs at the three dailies.

The Paper Handlers and one Machinists local subsequently also struck all three papers, while the Newspaper Guild struck the Post only and a second Machinists local struck the News. The Times and News remained closed following the Post settlement.

The Post's publisher, Australian Rupert Murdoch, gave Kheel's participation in the joint publisher-Pressmen talks as an adviser to the Allied Printing Trades Council as the reason for the Post's quitting the publishers' joint bargaining effort. Ironically, Murdoch is president of the New York Publishers' Association, their joint bargaining agent.

Murdoch split with the other publishers the day after two days of talks between the Pressmen and the publishers' association at the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service headquarters in Washington. There had been cautious reports of some progress before the talks returned to New York.

In splitting with the other publishers Murdoch accused them of trying to work their own separate settlement with the Pressmen through Kheel. Spokesmen for both the Times and News denied it.

Murdoch came to terms with the striking Pressmen, Guild, Paper Handlers and Machinists and the nonstriking Stereotypers and unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers six days after splitting with the other publishers.

The Pressmen's agreement provides essentially that on the strike's key issue, pressroom staffing, the Post will accept whatever is worked out by the Pressmen with the other two papers.

The Guild's agreement, the last to be reached, preserves the job and union security provisions that had been demanded by the Post as "givebacks."

All the contracts provide wage increases on the patterns established earlier in tentative Deliverer and Guild settlements at the News: $23 the first and second years and $22 in the third. The Post had been demanding wage increase moratoriums for the first year.

Demand for Reforms Persists:

Setbacks Fail to Halt Consumerism Tide

Opponents of the consumer movement who think—or hope—that it has been put to rest by recent reverses are wrong, consumer affairs columnist Sidney Margolius declares in the American Federationist.

As long as the nation continues to have a strong, underlying public demand for reforms to redress the injustices of the marketplace, there is no danger that consumerism will die out, Margolius asserts. Right now, the demand is strong even though there has been a recent slowdown in consumer gains, he notes in the current issue of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

"The public's consumer concerns are noticeably high in this year of record-high food prices and overall living costs," Margolius points out. "Moderate-income families are especially frightened by sudden sharp increases in food prices."

All opinion surveys and other signs indicate that the public is far ahead of many government and business leaders in understanding the need for consumer protection, Margolius notes. Several Harris polls found that a majority of Americans, for instance, favored the consumer agency bill that Congress killed.

The real consumer movement is at the grass-roots level of America, the author holds. While it sometimes seems leaderless and "merely grumbling rather than articulate," it often responds to serious inflationary pressures with serious activity such as picket lines and pressures on Congress, he notes.

"Trade union leaders have a special stake in effective consumer reforms because explosive price runups hit wage earners particularly hard, and can quickly erase hard-won wage gains and abruptly erode already skimpy living standards," Margolius points out.

One of the nation's most widely distributed consumer columnists in both the commercial and labor press, Margolius believes that so many issues have been raised recently in the name of consumerism that the movement's limited resources are noticeably strained and the attention of the public and public officials has become diffused.

"Unions have no interest in the politics of the consumer movement. Their interest is simply to help workers get fair value for their dollars, and have reasonable protection in the marketplace from manipulation, deception, and product hazard."

While there remain many consumer needs, there have been useful gains as well as setbacks for consumers, Margolius points out. Modern consumer problems began to proliferate after World War II and emerged clearly in an affluent society marked by a wasteful, complicated marketing system.

The real period of consumer redress began about 1962 when President Kennedy appointed the first consumer council. Other major gains of the 1960s and early 1970s included truth-in-packaging, truth-in-lending, auto and product safety, and other landmark legislation such as cigarette labeling, controls on interstate land sales, and expansion of meat and poultry inspection.

Despite the growing diffuseness of consumer representation, further gains have been made in more recent years. Even so, the shopping list of consumer needs begging for attention remains long, Margolious adds.

"Earlier consumer interests were mainly related to economics and product safety," he notes. "Now have been added equal rights, the environment, overuse of chemicals in food, and sometimes special pleading, as by people connected to the health food industry."

The need for lower mortgage interest rates, less costly food items, adequate health insurance, and serious reform of the auto insurance industry also are high on the consumer agenda. Consumers and their allies also need to be aware of the need for improvement in some of the legislation already enacted, he warns.

The new warranty law, for instance, is not helping much with some of the worst problems such as car warranties, Margolius points out.

While consumer redress is not simplistic and actually will never be fully completed, he concludes, useful advances have been achieved. They can continue to be if community organizations help provide the mature leadership and the grass-roots support as before, he adds.

Civil Service Reforms Win Final Enactment

Congress voted final approval of a civil service reform bill that for the first time writes into law a system of union representation and collective bargaining for federal employees.

It sets up an independent Federal Labor Relations Authority with functions comparable to those of the NLRB in the private sector. And for the first time, it takes the governance of the federal government's worker-management relations out of the whim of presidential executive orders and writes it into the statute books.

The House-Senate conference agreement cleared for President Carter's signature broadens the scope of bargaining-table issues. It provides machinery to deal with contract impasses, mandates arbitration of grievances, and protects "whistle-blowers" who report wrongdoing from retaliation by their agencies. It also eliminates the service charge that unions now must pay government agencies for processing dues checkoffs and it specifies "on-the-clock" time allowances for negotiations and grievance-handling.

The conferees stayed close to the House-passed provisions dealing with labor-management relations, which federal employee unions strongly favored over the Senate version which merely would have put into law the Executive Order that now governs the relationship.

The employee concessions in the bill helped assure support for the other and more publicized provisions of the bill which includes establishment of a Senior Executive Service for about 9,000 top-management officials. It would also move higher-level executives to a more flexible "merit" pay system.

Two-Year Notice Demanded:

Rubber Workers Seek Ban On Abrupt Plant Closings

By David L. Perlman

Toronto—The United Rubber Workers will mount a two-front campaign—in Congress and at the bargaining table—to compel companies to give a two-year notice before shutting down a plant or shifting a major share of its production to other locations.

URW President Peter Bommarito told delegates to the union's 30th convention that a ban on arbitrary plant closings is essential to ward off "the man-made disaster of industrial ghost towns."

The union supports a bill introduced by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and 43 co-sponsors. Bommarito said the URW will press for action in the new Congress and for comparable legislation in Canada.

Under the proposed National Employment Priorities Act, the two-year notice would be utilized for exploration of means to enable the plant to remain in operation and to develop programs of government assistance to displaced workers and their community if layoffs are unavoidable.

A company that arbitrarily shut down a plant would be penalized by loss of an assortment of tax benefits.

Without waiting for legislation, Bommarito said, the URW will seek to negotiate a two-year notice of plant closings in its contracts.

An early warning would allow an opportunity to explore possibilities for saving the plant and its jobs, Bommarito said. But "where this fails, we must have the right to negotiate the way the closure plan is carried out."

The URW will begin negotiations with the Big Four tire companies early next year, and Bommarito said he has put management on notice that job security in all its aspects will be "a key issue" for the union.

Bommarito called on the delegates to support major union initiatives on organizing and on job safety.

"What good is a decent wage if a man or woman's health has been jeopardized by daily exposure to some harmful chemical at the workplace? It's too great a sacrifice," he stressed.

The union early in the decade negotiated a joint occupational health program with the major rubber companies and subsequently established its own industrial hygiene department with two full-time professionals.

A grant just received from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration will enable the union to train local safety and health specialists, Bommarito announced, and will spur development of new programs to identify potentially hazardous working conditions.

But Bommarito warned that progress towards a safe and healthy workplace will be disastrously set back if "corporate reactionaries" succeed in persuading Congress to undermine the job safety program.

If the attempt to exclude small businesses from OSHA coverage had succeeded, Bommarito said, "it would have turned several million workplaces into death traps."

The same "right-wing corporate alliance" was more successful in blocking Senate action on labor law reform, Bommarito reminded the delegates.

"Working people were shafted on labor law legislation," he said, and the URW will play an active role in forming a progressive alliance "to reverse the trend away from responsible democracy."

Despite the weaknesses of the National Labor Relations Act, the URW can and must expand its organizing, Bommarito urged.

He proposed to put more organizers into the field, with a concentration of effort on nine major tire plants that are not yet organized.

So long as they remain outside of the URW, he warned, the union's bargaining strength is undermined.

The convention's 1,079 delegates, representing nearly 180,000 members in 459 local unions faced a heavy business agenda, including election contests for all of the top offices.

Speakers during the convention's first two days included Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol C. Chaikin, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perils and Shirley Carr, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Chaikin stressed labor's concern at the weakening of the industrial foundation of the North American economy as factories are closed because of imports from low-wage parts of the world.

A growth in service jobs may help to cover up part of the job loss, he said, but the wage levels of these jobs don't come up to the buying power the economy needs.

Broad Education Effort Shaped in Connecticut

Hartford—Delegates to the Connecticut AFL-CIO's 22nd annual convention soundly rejected the "Proposition 13" approach to solving the state's revenue problems and called on the state federation to beef up its educational efforts for local affiliates.

The COPE endorsement procedures highlighted the three-day session in which the 551 delegates gave near-unanimous support to the re-election of Democratic Gov. Ella T. Grasso over her Republican challenger, Rep. Ronald A. Sarasin.

In his report to the convention, State AFL-CIO President John J. Driscoll detailed the legislative accomplishments of the past year, but advised delegates more work remains in poltical organization and affiliate education to meet members' needs.

Driscoll also scored recent moves to "tie the government's hands" through the Proposition 13 fever that has been spreading over the nation.

"We must work to convince our legislators that this approach is really a reflection of their judgment as legislators," Driscoll said. "It is a vote of 'no confidence' in the democratic process."

In a resolution on "Taxes and Proposition 13," the convention called for a legislative study of the state's tax program "to avoid undue burdens on the middle-income family and those least able to pay" while rejecting constitutional limits on state spending "so that necessary pubilc services can be maintained."

The delegates also pinpointed the need for a more intensive educational effort, calling upon the state council to increase its educational activities for affiliates through expansion of the state newspaper and in hiring a full-time education director.

The monthly per capita charge for affiliates was increased from 20 cents to 24 cents per month to enable the council to meet the expected rise in business costs over the next year and to provide funds for the additional educational activities.

A lengthy debate on nuclear power concluded with the approval of AFL-CIO policy calling for continued research and development of all energy sources, including nuclear fuel.

Also approved were a number of other resolutions on national issues, including those calling for speedy enactment of a national health insurance program and state adoption of the constitutional amendment granting full voter representation to residents of Washington, D.C.

Major speakers included President Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept. and AFL-CIO Regional Director John F. O'Malley.

CONNECTICUT GOV. ELLA T. GRASSO joins leaders of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO after receiving COPE endorsement at the labor council's 22nd annual convention. The incumbent governor is shown with President John J. Driscoll, left, and Sec.-Treas. Walter M. O'Connor.

RUMANIAN WRITER PAUL GOMA, a leading dissident in his native country, told reporters at the AFL-CIO that life under the Ceausescu dictatorship is even more repressive than in the Soviet Union. Goma, left, said that workers are the most oppressed of all Rumanians. At the right is Brutus Coste of the Truth About Rumania Committee. The interpreter is Dumitru G. Danielopol.

Exiled Writer Describes Oppression in Rumania

Repression of basic human rights in Rumania is even worse than in the Soviet Union, exiled Rumanian dissident Paul Goma told a news conference at AFL-CIO headquarters.

The plight of workers under the Ceausescu dictatorship is especially bad, a situation that has put them in the fore of the Rumanian human rights movement, Goma said.

"The workers are the most oppressed, and they feel they have nothing more to lose," he declared. A writer who was jailed in April 1977 for asking the Bucharest regime for greater observance of the Helsinki human-rights agreement, Goma is on a tour of the United States and Canada, speaking out against the totalitarian Ceausescu government.

In a meeting with AFL-CIO President George Meany, Goma thanked the American labor movement for the help it has given and continues to give the Rumanian dissidents in their human-rights campaign.

He said that the complaints of the oppressed behind the Iron Curtain generally go unnoticed until the West takes an interest in them.

While in Washington, Goma met with Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the congressional Commission on Security & Cooperation in Europe, with State Dept. officials and congressional leaders, including Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

Goma said that the United States has leverage to alter the situation in Rumania through the "most favored nation" status which it accords the Bucharest regime. Under the trading arrangement, Rumania receives hundreds of millions of dollars in credits.

He branded Soviet attempts to pass off the Rumanian and other Eastern European governments as independent a "lie and a diversion" from the truth.

"The fact that Rumania has no Soviet troops on its soil does not mean that the Soviets have no influence over it," Goma said through an interpreter. "Waving the flag of nationalism does not mean that Rumania is an independent national entity."

The 43-year-old writer said that he based his opinion on the severity of repression in Rumania on discussions with Soviet dissidents in the West. He and his associates in Rumania were subjected to security surveillance and a systematic campaign of threatening telephone calls. His apartment was broken into and he was repeatedly assaulted, he said.

The Ceausescu regime has been very careful not to jeopardize its M-F-N status in its reaction to the human rights supporters in its midst, however, Goma noted.

"Ceausescu doesn't want prisoners in jail because he wants to preserve his image in the West. Instead, they are placed in psychiatric hospitals at the direction of a district attorney, not a doctor," he said.

The author was jailed after circulating an open letter to those who were to participate in last year's Belgrade meeting to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. The agreement—signed by 35 nations, including the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries—pledged observance of human rights by all signatories.

In the letter, Goma protested against all forms of oppression—physical, moral, and intellectual—and listed articles in the Rumanian constitution, which he said the Ceausescu regime has systematically flouted.

Goma was freed from prison in November 1977 as a result of international efforts in his behalf. He later sought asylum in France, where he now resides permanently.

Coors to Pay $254,000 in Back Wages

Boulder, Colo.—Adolph Coors Co. has agreed to pay $254,000 to 139 workers in settlement of an arbitration award after Directly Affiliated Local 366 sought court enforcement of the award.

The money will go to workers such as lead men and assistant lead men demoted by the brewery in 1976 in violation of its contract with the local. An arbitrator upheld the union's charges in March 1976, but the company refused to abide by the decision, asking a federal court to set it aside.

Meanwhile, as the local's strike against Coors entered its 18th month, the union reported a sharp pick-up in boycott activity, especially in Texas and California. As a result, it reported, Coors sales in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area fell by 50,000 cases in one week and recent sales figures for California show a decline of 26 percent.

The Texas Democratic Party convention adopted a resolution supporting the Coors boycott.

A Waiting Disaster

THE MEDICAL CARE situation in the United States is a disaster waiting to happen. Costs are escalating out of hand. Quality is deteriorating, because of cost pressures. There is too much surgery, too many hospital beds, too much expensive and wasted equipment, and too many people still not receiving adequate care.

In fiscal 1977 Americans spent $163 billion on health care needs —that is $737 for every man, woman and child, or 8.8 percent of the gross national product. Ten years ago, the nation spent $48 billion or 6.2 percent of the GNP.

By 1985 a conservative projection is that a total $430 billion will be spent on health care, or about 10 percent of the projected GNP. That is how much this nation will be spending for inadequate health care if genuine national health insurance is not enacted at the earliest possible date.

Escalating health care costs will have a similar effect on the federal budget. In fiscal year 1977, the total federal government expenditure for personal health services was $40 billion, excluding medical research and construction. By 1985, the cost to the federal government is estimated to rise to $98 billion.

The main reason for escalating costs is the way in which the health care industry is organized and the method of paying hospitals and doctors.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER health care institutions are paid on a cost-plus basis by Blue Cross, commercial insurance, Medicare and Medicaid. Cost-plus payments are an invitation to inefficiency and waste. Physicians are paid on the basis of usual and customary fees—nothing more than an average of fees that the physicians themselves establish. The patient has little say as to how much medical care he or she will receive, and, therefore, is probably the last person who could exert any restraint on health care costs.

Increased expenditures for physical examinations, for tests and for medical equipment have not necessarily improved the quality of care. Rather, many Americans receive—and pay for—more elaborate medical care without any evaluation of the need for such elaborate, expensive care.

Placing conditions, such as inflationary or budgetary concerns, on the enactment of every additional stage of a national health program is an incitement to continued inflation and medical costs. The same special interests which are trying to scuttle effective hospital cost containment legislation—doctors, insurance companies and hospitals—are opponents of a genuine national health insurance program.

The potential for sabotaging future stages of a national health program, through continued medical cost inflation, gives these opponents additional financial incentives to continue and intensify their inflationary practices.

No social issue has a higher priority than enactment of national health insurance. With the exception of the racist regime of South Africa, the United States is alone among industrialized nations without a national health program. The American people have been forced to endure inadequate, inappropriate and high-cost medical care as a result.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's testimony before the Senate Health subcommittee.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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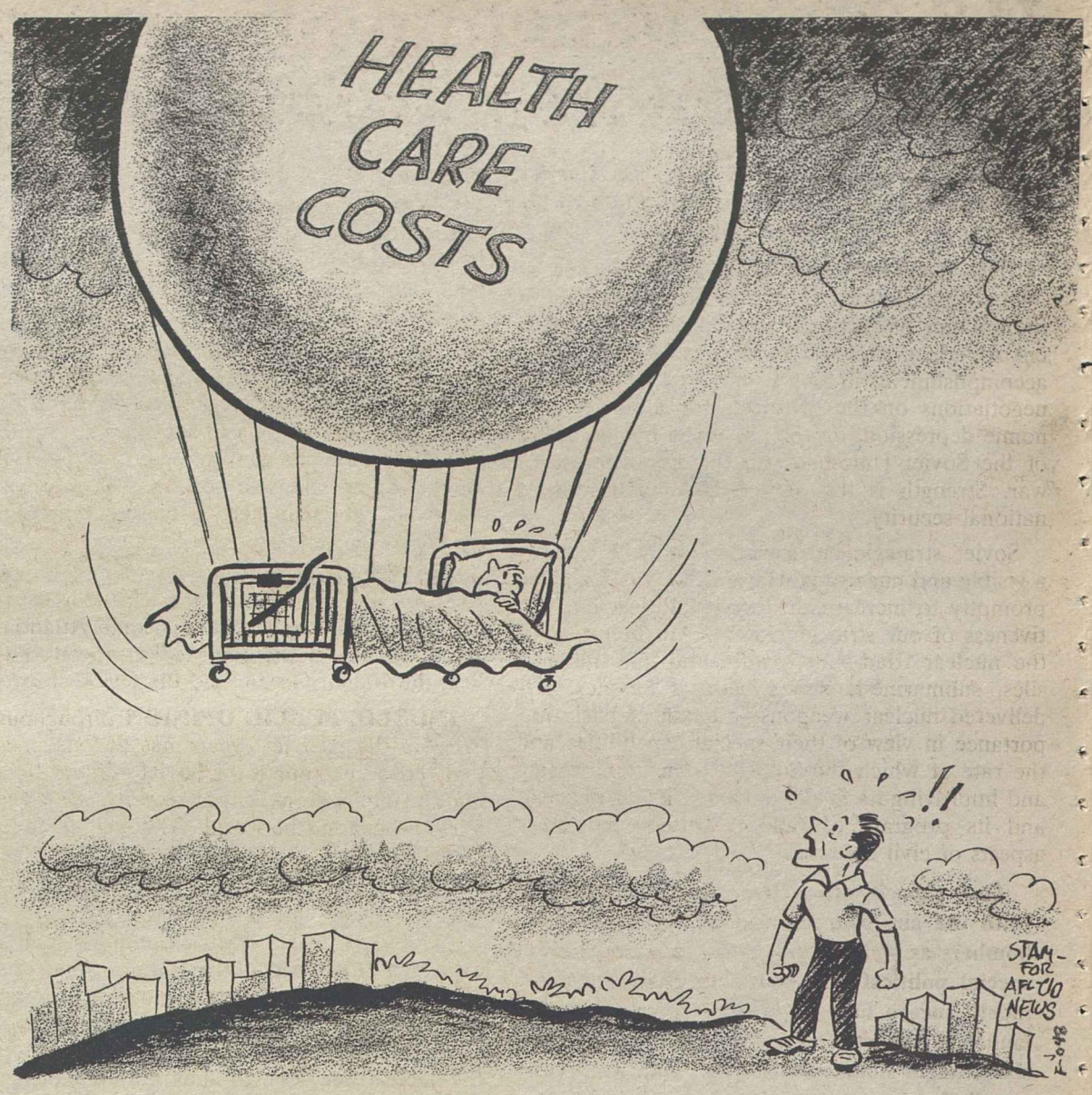

A Missing Spirit:

New Style in Ethics Codes Reflects Crisis in Behavior

By Gus Tyler

THE BIG PHOTOGRAPH of the politician in his paneled office stretched across two-thirds of the wide front page. Underneath the innocent picture appeared the biting caption: "After a day's session, Senate Pro Tem Murray's office becomes 'Murray's Bar and Grill' for a free happy hour."

Then followed the story of how the pols were living it up at the expense of the Pennsylvania taxpayers, all summarized in the headline: "Trips, trinkets, food, drink—and your money is no object."

The photo and the story were part of an unrelenting campaign by the Philadelphia Inquirer to purify the practices of Pennsylvania state solons. The crusade coincided with an effort in the legislature to pass a code of ethics, a bill to put some limits on the self-indulgence of the people's representatives.

On the very day the Philadelphia Inquirer ran the photo, it printed a companion story announcing that the Senate had killed a strong ethics bill. The paper noted that the principal force behind the defeat was Sen. Martin L. Murray, the man whose office they had featured in their expose.

No doubt some weaker bill will be passed, unless Pennsylvania is an exception to the presently popular fad of codes of ethics. Enacting such codes is momentarily stylish.

But don't cheer every time a new ethics code is passed, because a multiplicity of ethical codes ironically suggests that the society is running out of ethical behavior. These codes are a mechanical attempt to replace a missing spirit.

Assume a society where people are ethical because that's the way they think, feel and act. In such a culture, there really is little need for codes of ethics, because people are doing the right thing without having to refer to the book of regulations on the prescribed dos and don'ts.

But when a nation falls into moral decay it requires codes. The codes become a means to make a misbehaving people behave.

Regrettably, after their initial impact has worn off, such codes lose much of their meaning.

Who will enforce the codes?

In ethical times, there will be plenty of enforcers: Your paid enforcer will do the job; your conscience-governed citizen will pitch in; the would-be violator is likely to be restrained by the mores of the moment.

But in unethical times—and that's when most of these ethics codes are promulgated—there are few enforcers. The appointed agent of the law is likely to be on the take, turning the code of ethics itself into an instrument of extortion. The private citizen will look the other way and the would-be perpetrator will dedicate himself to finding ways to beat the system.

This is not to suggest that codes of ethics are undesirable. But it does suggest that codes of ethics are no substitute for ethics, for the inner impulse to do what's right.

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The Task Ahead for The Building Trades

Big business has literally pooled its assets and all of its resources and used its machinery to subvert the collective bargaining process. And it's my opinion that we have to make some changes to be successful in our organizing efforts.

First, we must have better communications with our members and work more closely together so that we can demonstrate our unity to our enemies.

We must show the public the important role that union construction workers play in the community and in the society in general.

Our members must demonstrate their superior skills and experience, and they must improve productivity, and we have to completely eliminate unnecessary work stoppages on construction sites.

We must coordinate all of our political activities so that we can command the respect of the Executive Branch, the Congress and government agencies at all levels.

—From an address by President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to the Carpenters convention, Oct. 4, 1978, at St. Louis.

The Shifting Balance:

U.S. Must Maintain Strength Against Soviet Military Buildup

The following is excerpted from "Is America Becoming Number 2?," a new publication of the Committee on the Present Danger.

THE UNITED STATES cannot continue to base its security on optimistic assessments of the military balance, on prideful claims of inherent American superiority, on fanciful prospective accomplishments in SALT and other arms control negotiations on the prospects for a Soviet economic depression, on the presumed benign intent of the Soviet Union, or on the impossibility of war. Strength is the only reliable guarantor of national security.

Soviet strategic superiority soon will become a visible and unacceptable reality unless we move promptly to increase the survivability and effectiveness of our strategic forces. All three legs of the nuclear triad—intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, air-delivered nuclear weapons—remain of basic importance in view of their special capabilities and the rate at which the Soviet Union is increasing and improving its nuclear arsenal, its air defenses and its program of fallout shelters and other aspects of civil defense.

Our capacity to deliver nuclear weapons from the air, with sophisticated and effective bombers as well as with cruise missiles, has a special political importance in crisis management, since a modern bomber force could be launched and still provide the President with six to eight hours of time for maneuver and negotiation, an opportunity not available if we rely solely on ballistic missiles.

Only prompt and prudent strategic initiatives can restore the adequacy and credibility of our fading second-strike deterrent capability. Only such action could demonstrate to the Soviet Union that the United States is determined to maintain forces and alliances fully adequate to deter attack or coercion by any rational group in the Kremlin against the United States, its allies and its important national interests. And only such action could persuade the Soviet Union to negotiate and accept a fair, balanced and verifiable SALT II agreement.

Without the maintenance of strategic nuclear balance, perceptions of friends, allies, and adversaries would surely become increasingly adverse to the United States's security interests. The maintenance of such a strategic balance is essential. Theater deterrence must also be maintained because continued Soviet encroachment could isolate the United States from the political and military affairs of a Soviet-dominated Eurasian land mass.

Our conclusions on the magnitude and momentum of the Soviet strategic and general purpose force buildup fully reaffirm the judgment of President Carter, stated in his speech before the North Atlantic Council on May 10, 1977:

"The threat facing the Alliance has grown steadily in recent years. The Soviet Union has achieved essential strategic nuclear equivalence. Its theater nuclear forces have been strengthened. The Warsaw Pact's conventional forces in Europe emphasize an offensive posture. These forces are much stronger than needed for any defense purpose."

The President's words could be applied equally to Soviet military dispositions in Siberia and naval deployments in the North and South Atlantic, the North Sea, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Sea of Japan.

INDEED, PUBLIC OPINION throughout the West in the past few years has become increasingly concerned about the Soviet military buildup, and the implications for our security of Soviet policies throughout the world. Although some in the West continue to dismiss these trends, the informed consensus today would agree with this committee's earlier statement:

"To ignore declared Soviet intentions and demonstrated Soviet capabilities in an erroneous conviction that we have 'enough' to defend ourselves and that there is always 'time' to strengthen ourselves could prove to be fatal shortsightedness. In the nuclear age 'enough' may not be enough, and 'time' may run out unless our efforts keep pace.

"We live in an age in which there is no alternative to vigilance and credible deterrence at the significant levels of potential conflict. Indeed, this is the prerequisite to the pursuit of genuine detente and the negotiation of prudent and verifiable arms control agreements that effectively serve to reduce the danger of war.

"Weakness invites aggression, strength deters it. Thus, American strength holds the key to our quest for peace and to our survival as a free society in a world friendly to our hope and ideals."

We believe that when the facts of the shifting military balance and the potential Soviet political uses of military superiority in the nuclear age are made clear to the American people in a searching national debate, their political response will be prompt and general approval of those programs and sacrifices necessary to meet this clear and present danger.

Blaylock Outlines Gains:

Success of Civil Service Reform Keyed to Stronger Union Role

CIVIL SERVICE reforms adopted by Congress are a substantial step toward the long-sought mechanism to resolve labor-management disputes with fairness and equity, President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees said.

Unions, Congress and the Executive Branch now have the responsibility of making the newly created "third-party federal labor relations authority" work with maximum effectiveness, Blaylock stressed.

He said that the system can and should be made stronger by the addition of union security and a broader scope of bargaining that includes the right to negotiate on the issues of productivity, pay and fringe benefits—items that are not included in the new legislation.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Blaylock said that federal employees have made a number of gains in the new law. He said that among those gains are a statutory labor-management program, rather than an Executive Order; judicial review and enforcement; an independent federal labor relations authority; automatic dues deduction for members; official time at the bargaining table for union negotiators, and prosecution of unfair labor practices by the general counsel of the federal labor relations authority.

Blaylock turned aside the contention that the Senior Executive Service created by the new law may politicize the federal career system. He stressed that senior executives are given access to the Merit System Protection Board, and the system spelled out in this statute is really more restrictive on political appointments than the existing system. He noted that the law sets a ceiling of 10,500 on the Senior Executive Service and specifically limits the political appointments to 10 percent of that number. That means that where there are now 3,800 political appointment employees, there will be only 1,050 in the future, he added.

Blaylock said that while the general public may not readily see all of the improvements the new law makes, the benefits that will come from the new "protections for 'whistle-blowers' and their right to go to Congress to reveal gross waste, negligence and inefficiencies" will stand out. He said that the key to the success of the reforms will be good administration and tight enforcement.

Reporters questioning Blaylock on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Joseph Young of the Washington Star and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH SOCIAL SECURITY taxes scheduled to rise in January, doubts will be raised once more by some editorial writers, anti-government conservatives and the diehards who have opposed social security since its inception in 1935. And yet, this system has brought a great measure of security to many millions of Americans.

The roots of social insurance go back several centuries, wherever people banded together to protect themselves against the hazards of life. Indeed, the first unions began as burial societies to help the surviving family of the deceased.

In his new book, Robert M. Ball, former U.S. Commissioner of Social Security, recalls that the first national government plans of social insurance date back to the 1880s in Germany. Since then, he writes, the idea of insurance against the loss of wages has spread across the world. Now there are more than 100 systems, collecting contributions and paying out benefits to partially make up for earnings lost when people get old, become disabled or die.

The weaknesses in the U.S. system were foreseen at the outset, with the need for general revenue financing anticipated a long time ago. But financing from general revenues, though common in Europe, still does not have broad enough political support in this country.

So, for the time being, the social security system will be bolstered by the periodic increases in the tax rate and wage base enacted in December 1977.

The tax increases are expected to keep the system solvent over the next several decades or more. The rate will increase from 6.05 percent of wages to 6.13 percent for 1979 and 1980. In 1981, workers will contribute 6.65 percent of their pay to the system. The rate in 1986 will be 7.15 percent.

The 1977 changes in the law also affect the wage base, the cutoff for earnings that are taxed. Currently the ceiling is $17,700. In 1979, the wage ceiling will go to $22,900, according to provisions of the 1977 amendments.

In spite of the increases in tax rates and the wage base, the Social Security Administration says people generally can expect to get back more money than they put into the system.

Consider the case of an average male wage earner who has been making social security contributions throughout his working life. The man retirees at age 65 on Jan. 1, 1979. He has contributed $6,910.79 to the social security system, including payments for Medicare and disability as well as retirement.

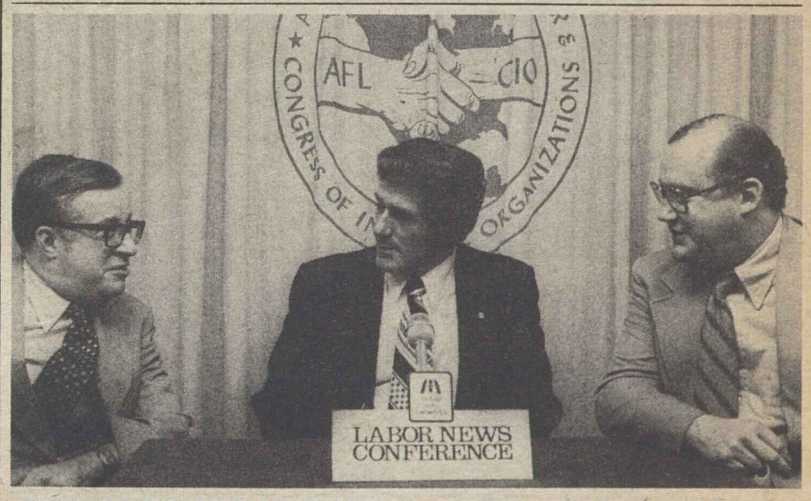
His initial monthly benefit on retirement would be $402.70. Assuming a normal male life expectancy of 14 years after age 65, he could expect to receive increasing benefits adjusted as the cost of living increases. At age 62, his wife would begin receiving half the amount he receives in monthly benefit payments.

When it comes to benefits compared to contributions, the greatest gains would be realized by male workers if they are married, unmarried workers if they are female, and those workers who are lower paid.

THE DISCREPANCIES OCCUR because of the nature of the system. Social security is an insurance plan that pools risks. In an insurance plan, some people will pay in a little and get a lot out and others will receive less. A young lower-paid worker with two children will get out far more than he put in if he becomes disabled. The gain realized by an unmarried high-paid worker who lives past retirement age would be less.

While the increases in taxes and the rise in the tax base are expected to keep the program solvent, other changes also are being considered. The Advisory Council on Social Security has scheduled hearings in five cities to hear what people think about the system.

Only a generation ago, the majority of workers had no protection against loss of income due to retirement, disability or death. Now practically every American is either benefiting from the system, or is building protection for the future by contributing to it. When you consider the benefits versus the risks, social security has to be the best bargain around.



EXPANDED UNION ROLE is the key to making newly enacted Civil Service reforms workable, President Kenneth T. Blaylock, center, of the Government Employees said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Joseph Young, left, of the Washington Star and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Rail Waymen Reach Accord With Carriers

The Maintenance of Way Employees reached tentative agreement with the railroad industry on a new three-year pact providing for wage increases and fringe-benefit improvements.

The contract generally conforms to earlier agreements between the industry and three other rail unions, the Locomotive Engineers, the Signalmen, and the United Transportation Union.

The union's grand lodge officers and general chairmen of its systems and federations will consider the new agreement at a special meeting in Dearborn, Mich., Oct. 24.

The Maintenance of Way Employees appeared ready to settle with the railroads at the time that the three other unions reached their agreements. Negotiations foundered, however, on a number of separate issues affecting the union, particularly expense allowances for members while away from their headquarters.

The agreement, which was worked out with assistance from the National Mediation Board, provides for a 3 percent general wage increase retroactive to Apr. 1, another 2 percent increase as of last Oct. 1, and raises of 4 and 5 percent on July 1 of the next two years.

Cost-of-living increases, geared to changes in the consumer price index, will be added on each Jan. 1 and July 1 up to an 8 percent ceiling. In addition, the package includes improvements in medical and dental programs and a reduction in the number of years of service required for three- and four-week vacations.

A new benefit program provides for major medical coverage of an employee 61 years or older with 30 or more years of service who takes early retirement under the Railroad Retirement Act. The plan also covers dependents.

Meanwhile, seven other railroad unions continue mediated negotiations with the carriers.

VOLUNTARY CONTROLS would make employers "willing volunteers" to hold down wages of their workers, but not their prices or profits, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' convention. IBEW President Charles H. Pillard joins Meany at the rostrum.

Fair Treatment Asked In Final Tax Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

a special session of Congress following the elections would be required to push through any tax legislation at all this year.

Along with labor, the President wants most of the tax relief to go to lower-bracket taxpayers with smaller reductions in the capital gains tax than either bill provides, and he is particularly adamant in his opposition to the tuition tax credit.

The total of $29.1 billion in cuts approved by the Senate contrasts with the $16.3 billion reduction voted by the House last August. A major difference is a Democratic version of the GOP's so-called Kemp-Roth tax cut plan sponsored by Georgia Sen. Sam Nunn which won last-minute approval by the Senate. It calls for a total of $142 billion in automatic tax cuts for individuals between 1980 and 1983 keyed to specific targets for federal spending.

In other congressional developments as the AFL-CIO News went to press and Congress neared its adjournment deadline:

- A House-Senate conference committee report on appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare headed for votes in both chambers after the conferees eliminated a Senate-approved delay in the effective date of cotton dust standards aimed at protecting textile workers from deadly brown-lung disease. Under pressure from the textile industry, the Senate had voted to postpone application of the standards until next May 1 while the whole issue was put to a new congressional study. The conference committee report, however, would retain the Sept. 4, 1978, effective date of the standards recently set by the Occupational Health & Safety Administration while the study is under way.
- Another conference committee agreement was reached on a measure extending the labor-supported Comprehensive Employment & Training Act another four years. While the bill would reduce the number of public service employment jobs by some 65,000 from the present level of 725,000, the cutback is less severe than originally proposed by the House. The bill also puts increased emphasis on training and jobs for the long-term unemployed.
- The Senate Appropriations Committee quickly cleared a substitute public works bill scaled down sharply from the $10.1 billion measure Carter successfully vetoed last week. The new bill eliminates all funds for six of the water projects the President had opposed and drops construction money for 11 others while keeping appropriations for planning and design. Sponsors expected the $1.5 billion saving to meet Carter's objections.

First Boost Since 1970:

IBEW Approves Higher Per Capita

By John R. Oravec

Atlantic City, N.J.—A three-step boost in per capita payments was approved by delegates to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' convention to offset increased operating costs and to meet the challenge of well-financed anti-labor groups.

Basic membership payments to the international will rise from $2 to $4 per month, beginning with a $1 increase effective next Jan. 1. Two additional increments of 50 cents each will go into effect at the start of 1980 and 1981. The IBEW has not increased per capita payments since 1970.

Pension fund contributions will remain at $10 a month for the IBEW's "A" members, meaning their payments will rise from $12 to $14 per month. For "BA" members not participating in the pension program, the rate will increase from $2 to $4 per month.

The 3,338 delegates unanimously re-elected President Charles H. Pillard, Sec. Ralph A. Leigon, all 12 vice presidents and seven of the nine executive board members.

In a two-candidate contest for treasurer, Thomas P. Van Arsdale was elected overwhelmingly over Charles Pancake, president of Local 1466 of Columbus, Ohio. Van Arsdale, business manager of Local 3 in New York, had been serving as interim treasurer since Aug. 25 following the resignation of his father, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

In another contested election, Wesley I. Taylor was re-elected chairman of the executive council over three other candidates. And John J. McNulty, business manager of Local 81 in Scranton, Pa., was elected by acclamation for the first district seat on the executive council to succeed Ralph Halloran, who retired.

On certain housekeeping matters, the convention called for an actuarial study to determine the cost feasibility of early retirement by reducing the pension age of the union's retirement plan from 65 to 60, and urged the establishment of reciprocal agreements among IBEW locals on fringe benefits, welfare and pension funds.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention that America's workers are being socked hard by inflation that is eroding their paychecks and imports that are wiping out their jobs.

Meany pointed out that while the cost of food, fuel, medical care and home ownership rose from 62 to 95 percent in the past six years, workers' buying power is not only below the 1972 level, but is down 2½ percent from a year ago.

During the same period, after-tax corporate profits more than doubled—climbing twice as fast as wages and even price increases, he noted.

"If wages were increasing twice as fast as profits or more rapidly than prices, wages would be the cause of inflation," Meany said. "But the exact opposite is true."

Yet, he observed, there are officials in Washington who see workers as the villains of inflation, and some economists are calling on President Carter to reduce wages to solve the inflation problem.

Workers have done more than their share of sacrificing when the country has been in trouble, Meany stressed.

"Now we want to see an equivalent sacrifice by business, the bankers and the wealthy. Let them go first. After all, they can afford it. And they've never done it before."

He warned that voluntary guidelines on wages that the Administration is contemplating will not work to combat inflation, but they do mean trouble for workers "because every employer would willingly 'volunteer' to hold down the wages of his employees."

"He wouldn't hold down his prices or trim his profits. He would have done his patriotic duty holding down the wages of his workers."

Meany also said that so-called orderly marketing agreements on foreign trade with certain countries wouldn't reverse the job losses due to imports. He pointed out that 2,500 jobs have been lost in U.S. color television manufacturing since an agreement with Japan went into effect.

Other major speakers at the five-day convention included Executive Vice President Shirley Carr of the Canadian Labor Congress, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., President Paul J. Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept., National COPE Director Al Barkan, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and New Jersey Gov. Brendan T. Byrne.

Kentucky Delegates Set Increase in Per Capita

Louisville, Ky.—Delegates to the 14th convention of the Kentucky AFL-CIO approved a number of resolutions and constitutional amendments, including an increase in per capita payments, as they met to map their program over the next two years.

The per capita boost, made necessary because of rising costs, raises the monthly payment from 25 to 30 cents starting on Jan. 1, 1979.

The 350 delegates to the two-day meeting also endorsed organized labor's boycotts against Coors brewery, Winn-Dixie stores, and the J. P. Stevens & Co., and adopted a resolution honoring the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Other resolutions urged members and the public to buy only union-made products and emphasized labor's role in community services programs. President Joseph Warren said that the State AFL-CIO plans to extend its community services program throughout the state.

The convention also voted to amend the organization's constitution to provide for COPE endorsement of candidates for public office no later than 90 days prior to an election, effective next year. Until now, endorsements were withheld until after the filing date of candidacy, which came usually about 60 days before elections.

The object of the amendment is to allow more time to work in a candidate's behalf. A day prior to the convention, the State AFL-CIO announced its endorsements at a separate COPE meeting.

They went to Sen. Walter D. Huddleston (D); Reps. William H. Natcher, Romano L. Mazzoli, and Carl D. Perkins and to Thomas Easterly in the 6th district.

Easterly is a former research and education director of the State AFL-CIO.

Douglas MacMahon Dies, Transport Union Leader

Newton, N.J.—Douglas L. MacMahon, who retired in 1976 as secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers, died Oct. 1 following a long illness. He was 71.

MacMahon was instrumental in the founding of the TWU in 1934 and became one of the union's first full-time organizers. He later served as an assistant to the president and as a vice president before being elected secretary-treasurer in 1966.

Hawaii, Florida Wind Up Primaries

The 1978 primary election season wound up with the nomination of three labor-endorsed Democrats in Hawaii and the selection of a gubernatorial candidate in a Florida runoff.

Gov. George Ariyoshi and both of Hawaii's representatives, Cecil Heftel and Daniel K. Akaka, were renominated with labor support. Ariyoshi will be opposed by Republican John Leopold.

In Florida, State Sen. Robert Graham won the Democratic gubernatorial runoff over labor-endorsed Atty. Gen. Robert Shevin and will be opposed in November by Republican Jack Eckerd.

Studies Center Offers Special Math Program

A special workshop designed to help trade-union leaders become more comfortable with mathematics is being offered through the AFL-CIO's George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

The tuition-free workshop will begin on Oct. 29 and run through Oct. 31 at the center's Silver Spring, Md., campus. Officers and staff members of AFL-CIO national and local unions are invited to attend. Participants will be responsible for travel, room and board expenses.

The workshop has been designed specifically for trade unionists by Sheila Tobias, educator and author of the best-selling book, Overcoming Math Anxiety. Tobias wrote her book for those people who tend to freeze up when faced with numbers.

Negative notions about math are shared by businessmen, labor leaders, academicians — even bankers, Tobias observes. Her workshops employ a learning counselor, along with a mathematician, to help overcome these negative associations that stand in the way of success.

The workshops have become increasingly popular and have been held around the country. They use new teaching techniques in a supportive, non-competitive atmosphere.

The Oct. 29 workshop will treat specific kinds of problems that confront labor leaders, problems that arise in union contract situations, for example.

Further information about the workshop, including application forms, may be obtained from Lisa Portman or Janis Strange at the Labor Studies Center. Tel. (301) 431-6400.

Per Capita Rise Voted:

Carpenters Expand Organizing Program

St. Louis—The Carpenters adopted a major 15-point organizing program at their 33rd convention here and prepared to pay for it by approving a total of $1.50 in per capita increases spread over the next three years.

Keystone of the program will be the establishment of an industrial section in the union's organizing department. Delegates approved the plans for the establishment of more industrial locals and councils and endorsed the union's new computerized analysis of industrial contracts.

The union's officers were instructed to develop and implement a "sophisticated and effective" public relations program in conjunction with the organizing effort.

Two new organizers are to be assigned in each of the union's 10 districts in addition to a full restoration of the union's general organizing force to its peak strength of 1973. Major emphasis will also be placed on organizing in the construction industry and in supporting coordinated efforts with other craft unions.

The 2,300 delegates heard a report from President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. that the BCTD has learned much from its pilot organizing drive now underway in the Los Angeles area and that similar campaigns have been "implemented and are ready to go" in four additional metropolitan centers.

Organizing drives are scheduled for Erie, Pa.; Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and Phoenix, Ariz., Georgine told the convention. He said that even though the craft unions have been only "moderately successful" in stopping the trend toward non-union construction of housing and commercial building in the Southern California area, he is sure that the growing emphasis on organizing by the Carpenters and the other craft unions would bring results.

Pointing out that it is costing building trades unions "a substantial sum" to conduct the campaign in Los Angeles, Georgine said: "Whatever we spend, it will only be a raindrop in the ocean compared to what big business is prepared to spend to counter our efforts."

He urged delegates to coordinate all of their political activities and consolidate their economic and financial strength for the major goals of the labor movement.

The convention re-elected all of the incumbent officers, led by President William Sidell, without contest.

Looking toward its 100th anniversary three years from now, the union set its next convention for August 1981 in Chicago, the city of its birth. Plans were announced for a full commemoration at that time. Thereafter, the delegates voted to hold conventions every five years instead of the present four-year interval.

A major action of the convention was an overhaul of the union's entire benevolent program. The executive board told the convention that to continue its pension program in its present form would be "nothing more than a slow death for a pension that can no longer survive" because of inflation, rising operating costs, and the failure of past conventions to increase per capita payments into the fund.

It was voted to terminate the present membership pension which currently provides only $14 a month for retirees and which will drop to $9 by 1982, under current trends. A new beneficial program was established to provide increased funeral donations, maintain the disability donation, the "husband and wife" donation, and other benefits. The union is currently extending its contractual pension program with employers and arranging reciprocal agreements wherever possible.

JAPANESE TRADE UNIONISTS representing the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) met with representatives of the AFL-CIO in the first substantive meeting of the two organizations in 13 years. Standing, left to right, are Plumbers President Martin J. Ward; Steelworkers Vice President Leon Lynch; Shigekazu Konya, vice president of Japan's Iron & Steelworkers; Yutaka Kato, president of Japan's Water Supply Workers; Yoichi Yamada, chief of SOHYO's international policy department; Hisatsugi Yui, vice president of Japan's Synthetic Chemical Industry Workers, and Railway & Airline Clerks Vice President Jack Otero. Seated left to right, are Motofumi Makieda, president of SOHYO; Chiyuki Doki, director of SOHYO's international bureau; Yoshimitsu Murakami, president of Japan's National Railway Workers Union, and Masao Komori, vice president of the country's Telecommunication Workers Union.

Japanese Labor Council Meets With AFL-CIO

Representatives of the AFL-CIO and SOHYO, Japan's General Council of Trade Unions, agreed during a meeting in Washington that labor unions must maintain their independence from domination by any government, employer or political party.

Without political freedom, bona fide trade unions cannot exist, the parties agreed. While recognizing this fundamental principle of free trade unionism, however, the delegations disagreed on the issue of contacts with so-called "worker organizations" in those states where such freedom does not exist.

The two-day meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters marked the first substantive meeting between the two organizations in the past 13 years. In reviewing their relationship, a number of other important subjects were discussed.

In the area of foreign trade, discussion focused on the serious imbalance in trading between the two countries and the damage inflicted on the U.S. economy and American workers by unfair trade practices. While both organizations favor expanded trade, they agreed that international trade must be fair to all nations.

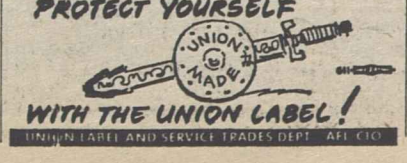
The two organizations also recognized the need for international labor cooperation to try to influence multinational corporations whose activities tend to reduce employment opportunities, exploit labor, and violate the trade-union rights of workers in host countries abroad.

Other points of mutual understanding were reached regarding the right to strike and world peace and disarmament. The parties agreed completely that labor possesses the right to strike and that such a right should not be infringed upon by law.

The AFL-CIO and SOHYO expressed deep concern over the international competition in weapons and the increase in the armament of developing countries. They recognized the need for efforts to monitor and verify arms control programs and for the eventual abolition of nuclear weapons.

The two organizations also agreed to consider holding meetings in the future.

The meeting was presided over by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Thomas Donahue, executive assistant to President George Meany. Also representing the federation were Sec.-Treas. Louis B. Knecht of the Communications Workers; Vice President Sandra Feldman of the Teachers; President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Jack Otero, vice president of the Railway & Airline Clerks and the union's international affairs director; Ernest Lee, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, and James Ellenberger, AFL-CIO international affairs representative.



Meany Calls For Defeat Of Gas Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

er than before the Arab oil embargo, would rise after 1985 to any arbitrary level chosen by the OPEC cartel," Meany said.

Based on DOE estimates, he said, consumers would pay $29 billion more for natural gas over the next six years. Other estimates run between $35-$50 billion. Most of the benefits of deregulation would flow to the multinational oil companies, Meany added, since there is no mechanism to forestall windfall profits.

The argument that deregulation and higher gas prices are needed to encourage further exploration for new gas "doesn't hold water," Meany said. He noted that the current price has already induced a vast increase in exploratory drilling. Twice as many exploratory natural gas wells were drilled in 1977 as in 1972, and triple the number of 1970, he said.

"The result has been to create a surplus of natural gas in intrastate markets and a considerable increase of that in the interstate market. Adequate supplies are assured for the coming winter even if there is record cold weather," Meany said.

"Under the circumstances, there is little likelihood that decontrol and higher prices will increase gas supplies. More likely, the oil companies will merely increase their already high rate of investment in other businesses."

OSHA 'Walkaround Pay' Upheld, Benzene, Hazard Rules Set Back

(Continued from Page 1)

The court also rejected the Chamber's plea to invalidate OSHA's interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act in the requirement to pay workers for the time spent on the inspections.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham hailed the ruling as an important step in the effort to bring workers safe and healthful working conditions.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court let stand a U.S. appeals court dismissal of charges against a construction company that fired an iron worker for refusing to work on a high-rising structure because of the danger from high winds.

The Labor Dept. had charged that Daniel Construction Co. violated the federal safety law in 1974 by retaliating against the worker who filed a complaint with OSHA.

A U.S. District judge dismissed the government charges and the ruling was upheld by the 5th Circuit Court, which said that Congress did not intend that OSHA grant workers a right to walk off the job when faced with what they believe to be dangerous work conditions.

Justices Harry Blackmun and William Brennan wanted to hear the case, but could not get the necessary four votes for concurrence.

The decision by the 5th Circuit Court striking down the benzene standard held that OSHA did not provide enough evidence to justify employers' expenses in meeting the lower exposure limit to the cancer-causing chemical.

The standard would have reduced workplace concentrations to one part benzene per 1 million parts air (1 ppm) from the existing exposure limit of 10 ppm during an eight-hour work shift.

The standard was challenged by the American Petroleum Institute and other employer groups. The AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. joined OSHA in defending the standard before the court.

In vacating the standard, the court held that OSHA failed to provide an estimate of the benefits that would come from the standard over the cost of compliance to the reduced worker exposure level.

Unless the Supreme Court reverses the decision, the ruling is likely to have an adverse impact on other OSHA standards regulating cancer-causing substances in the workplace, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health said.

It also could affect the OSHA rulemaking process in the development of future standards, AFL-CIO Safety Director George H. R. Taylor warned.

The Labor Dept. estimates that about 600,000 workers—particularly in the rubber, chemical and plastics industries—are exposed to benzene on the job. About 11 billion pounds of benzene were produced in the United States in 1976.

Dr. Bingham expressed concern that "the action of the court will leave thousand of workers at an increased risk of leukemia."

She said the decision appears to be in conflict with "every other case dealing with cancer-causing substances," and pledged that OSHA would pursue the case to provide needed protection for workers exposed to benzene.

In another area of occupational health, a special study committee at the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health concluded that beryllium is a cancer-causing substance. The finding is a key step in the process of developing a standard for reduced worker exposure to the element that unions have been seeking for several years.

Unionist Slated As Labor Attache

Enrique F. Perez, a research economist with the Communications Workers for seven years, has been graduated from the State Dept.'s training course for foreign service officers and is expected to be assigned shortly to a U.S. embassy in South America as a labor attache.

Currently assigned to the Bolivia desk at the State Dept., Perez is the first labor attache recruited from the ranks of the trade union movement since 1968.

Perez, 31, also has served as a lecturer with the American Institute for Free Labor Development for two years.

Meany Urges Wide Debate:

Labor-Backed Health Plan Designed to Avoid Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

He listed them as:

- A comprehensive single standard of benefits.
- Universal coverage with access to health care as a matter of right.
- Incentives for reform of the system of providing health services.
- Both quality controls and cost controls.
- Low administrative overhead costs.
- Fair financing keyed to ability to pay.
- Strong consumer representation.

Further, Meany stressed, the proposal provides for a specific timetable to put the program fully into effect.

He contrasted this with the Carter Administration's "piecemeal approach, without a specific timetable."

As the AFL-CIO sees it, Meany testified, enactment of a single, phased-in national health insurance program would be "a difficult but achievable" legislative accomplishment. But to require enactment of "several different pieces of legislation spread out over several Congresses would be an impossible task," he said.

The odds against the Administration approach are so great, Meany suggested, that it is "no wonder" that it has been hailed by groups that have always fought national health insurance.

Meany welcomed the Senate hearings as the start of a national debate that can lead to passage of legislation in the Congress that will be elected in November.

He said the AFL-CIO "will ask every candidate for the House and Senate" to support the legislation.

Under the new proposal, most of the cost of the program would be outside of the federal budget—from employment-related premiums. Most employers would be required to pay at least three-fourths of the cost for workers and their families, and many would pay the full cost as is common in negotiated health insurance programs at present.

The federal government would pay for the cost of the unemployed and would subsidize part of the premiums for low-paid workers and marginal small businesses.

Initially, Meany testified, the federal budget cost would be more than the government now spends for health services. But as cost controls become effective, he said, the net cost to the government would be "significantly lower" than it would be without such a program.

Fraser stressed the urgency of acting before health care problems and costs become overwhelming.

One way or another, he stressed, Americans pay for the inefficiencies that have shot up the cost of health care.

"Today the family health insurance premium for a Chrysler worker in Michigan is the equivalent of six weeks pay," he testified. "In two years it will be eight weeks pay he will have to forego to maintain his present benefits. This situation must be corrected."

Kennedy opened the hearings with dramatic and contrasting testimony from persons in the United States and Canada who have experienced serious illness involving long hospital stays, expensive tests and high physician costs.

Canada has a national health plan which, in each case, paid for virtually all expenses. But to the witnesses from the United States, the medical bills were devastating.

An official of the American Medical Association argued at the Senate hearings that Congress shouldn't tamper with the U.S. health care system because it is "the best in the world."

"I can't let that statement go by without commenting," Kennedy retorted to Dr. James Sammons, the AMA's executive vice president.

"It may be the finest for those who can afford it," Kennedy said, but not for the millions without adequate health insurance or those living in areas without access to quality health care.

Summary of Key Elements Of Health Insurance Plan

The national health insurance proposal supported by the AFL-CIO would, when fully effective, include these ingredients:

- Full and equal coverage for everyone, regardless of occupation or income. No distinction would be made between the persons whose coverage was paid for as an employment benefit and the persons whose insurance was subsidized by the government.
- Comprehensive benefits would include all inpatient hospital services and physicians' services in and out of hospital. Also covered would be home health services, x-rays and lab tests. In the final step, prescription drugs and nursing home care would be available to everyone.
- Cost controls would be imposed on hospital charges and doctor fees, both of which would be negotiated in advance.
- Insurance coverage would be provided through one of three consortiums that would be set up to handle premium payments. One would represent private insurance companies, another would be made up of Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans, and a third would consist of Health Maintenance Organizations that now provide prepaid medical services.
- The national program would be administered by a Public Authority whose members would be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It would develop quality standards that state agencies would be required to implement. Both federal and state bodies would have a majority of consumer representatives.
- Financing of the program would be through a combination of employment-related premiums and federal general revenue support for the poor and unemployed.

Employers would pay premiums based on total payroll and would be legally obligated to pay at least three-fourths of the total premium cost for their employees. The employees could not be required to pay more than one-fourth of the cost, but the workers' share could also be paid by the employer under a collective bargaining agreement or as an employment benefit, as is frequently the case now.

Small, marginal businesses and their workers would not have to meet the full cost. Government subsidies would help out.

Self-employed persons would pay their premiums directly with the amount based on their total earnings, and the federal government would subsidize the cost for the poor and unemployed.

- If legislation were enacted in 1979, payments and benefits would start in 1983 and the program would be in full effect in 1985.

Extension Won For ERA Okay

(Continued from Page 1)

strong right now," Eleanor Smeal, head of the National Organization for Women, declared. She said the Senate action may stimulate enough states to move for speedy ratification.

The unprecedented extension extends the time limit for ratification until June 30, 1982. The House had approved the extension in August by a vote of 233 to 189.

President Carter, who lobbied personally for the extension, said he hoped that those states that have not yet ratified the amendment would take advantage of the additional opportunity to do so.

States that have not ratified the ERA are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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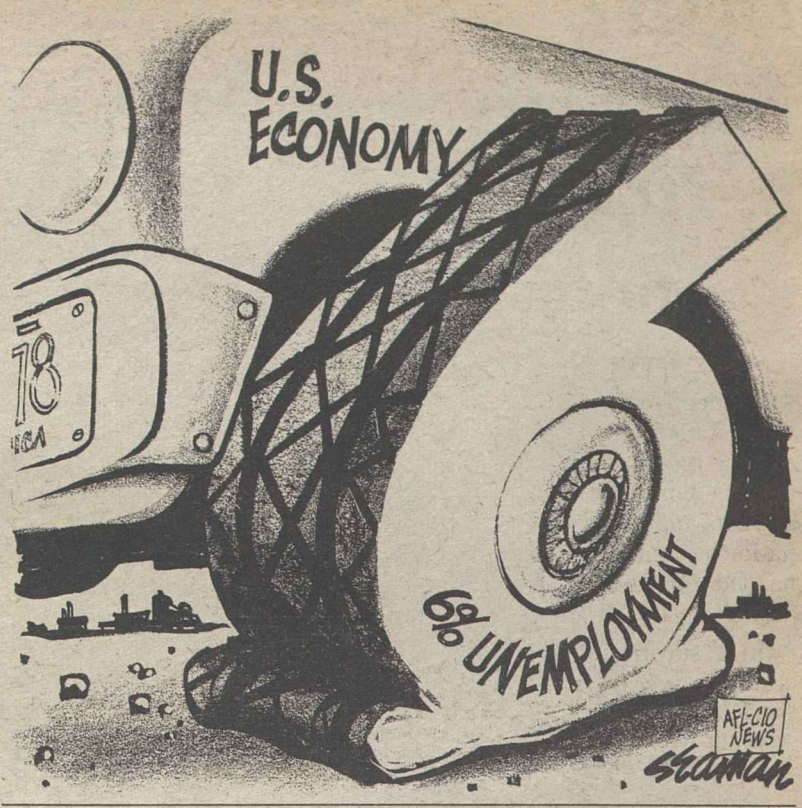

Global Quotas Sought On Color TV Imports

Despite a dramatic reduction in Japanese color television imports over the last year, surging imports from other countries threaten to destroy within five years what's left of the American TV industry, union and industry officials declared.

Leaders of the Committee to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT) said the domestic industry will be wiped out and 65,000 jobs lost unless the Carter Administration sets world-wide import quotas.

Jacob Clayman, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and co-chairman of COMPACT, said an orderly marketing agreement negotiated between the United States and Japan last year had the desired effect of cutting back on the number of Japanese-made sets being sold in this country.

"But other countries—Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico—entered the breach," Clayman said. The net result was that more foreign-made sets are flowing into the country now than before the agreement with Japan was signed, he said.

Clayman noted that the U.S. government is entering negotiations on an orderly marketing agreement with Taiwan, which now has replaced Japan as the biggest color TV exporter to the United States, but declared "a global quota . . . is probably the only way" to save the U.S. industry."

Allen W. Dawson, an official of Corning Glass and Clayman's co-chairman on COMPACT, said complete and incomplete color TV sets "are now coming in at the record rate of more than one million a month. Unless the President acts swiftly to impose restraints, this industry—the last remaining bastion of the consumer electronics industry in the United States—will be destroyed within five years or less."

COMPACT noted that there were 28 manufacturers of color and black-and-white TV sets in the United States in 1960. Today, with the recent shutdown of Admiral TV manufacturing facilities, the total number of U.S. TV makers is five.

The number of jobs in the industry—or dependent on it, like cabinet makers and glass workers—has fallen just as dramatically, COMPACT pointed out. Approximately 100,000 TV-related jobs have been lost in less than two decades, according to the labor-management coalition.

Along with the Industrial Union Dept., labor members of COMPACT include the Allied Industrial Workers; Flint Glass Workers; Communications Workers; Glass Bottle Blowers; Machinists; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; Furniture Workers; Steelworkers; and the unaffiliated Radionic Workers.

Letter Carriers Elect Sombrotto as President

The National Association of Letter Carriers chose Vincent R. Sombrotto as its new president, succeeding J. Joseph Vacca.

The final results of the union's mail referendum election gave Sombrotto a nearly 2 to 1 victory margin. The head of NALC Branch 36 in New York City, Sombrotto received 75,137 votes to Vacca's 43,407.

NALC members also voted overwhelmingly to ratify its new contract with the Postal Service. In a separate referendum, members of the American Postal Workers Union cast a similar vote.

The contract, issued last month by a federally appointed arbitrator, calls for a 21.4 percent pay raise over three years. A third AFL-CIO union involved in this year's protracted postal talks, the Laborers' Mailhandlers division, had earlier accepted the arbitrator's decision.

Vacca had served as president of NALC the past two years, defeating Sombrotto in 1976.

In other election results, the only other defeated incumbent was Assistant Sec.-Treas. Thomas D. Riley, who lost to Ronald Hughes, 62,538 to 53,107.

Sec.-Treas. Gustave J. Johnson and Vice President Francis J. Conners were uncontested in their bids for second terms. Executive Vice President Tony R. Huerta was re-elected by acclamation.

After the three postal unions were unable to reach agreement with USPS, a settlement was handed down by a special mediator.

Soaring Interest Rates Feed Inflation

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Fears Rise Of Peril to Economy

By James M. Shevis

Sudden, rapid rises in key interest rates added further inflationary pressure to the economy, causing consternation in money markets and raising fears that the nation's economic growth may be headed for another sharp slowdown.

In a surprise move, the Federal Reserve Board boosted its discount rate half a point to 8.5 percent, its highest level ever. It was the sixth increase in the rate this year.

The discount rate is the fee that the Fed charges on loans to member commercial banks. The central bank announced the latest rate increase on Oct. 13 after the close of the New York Stock Exchange.

Earlier in the day, providing a backdrop for the discount rate boost, major banks from coast to coast raised their prime, or minimum, lending rate from 9.75 to 10 percent—the highest level in nearly four years. The quarter-point rise had been initiated the day before by New York's Chase Manhattan Bank.

Rudy Oswald, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, warned that a return to a tight-money, high-interest rate policy "increases the danger of a new recession during the coming year."

The latest increase in the prime rate—the interest that banks charge their best corporate customers—was the fourth in little more than a month and the ninth since Jan. 1, when the rate stood at 7.75 percent. Eighteen months ago, the level was 6.25 percent.

Some economists and money analysts see further increases in both the prime rate and the two key rates controlled by the Federal Reserve Board—the discount rate and the federal funds rate—still in the offing.

The Wall Street Journal said that the nation's economy may be heading for a period of rocketing interest rates rivaling those of the 1974 credit crunch. During that crunch, tight credit and a heavy loan demand sent the prime rate to a record 12 percent. Several major banks already have hiked their broker loan rate to 10 percent, signaling another jump in the prime may be imminent.

Meanwhile, the Fed's Open Market Committee, which sets monetary policy, met to examine the status of the nation's money sup-

(Continued on Page 8)

Final Congress Sessions Produce a Mixed Record

Jobs Law Impact Is Weakened

A Senate-weakened version of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill cleared Congress a few hours before adjournment and will be signed into law by President Carter.

In its final form, the legislation was viewed by the AFL-CIO as more symbol than substance.

While it sets a goal of bringing the unemployment rate down to 4 percent within five years, it strews obstacles in the path of an effective national commitment to full employment.

Thus, at the same time the President is directed to draw up a year-by-year timetable to reduce unemployment, he is instructed to shape policies to bring the inflation rate down to 3 percent by 1983 and to a clearly unattainable zero inflation five years later.

Further diluting the full employment goals are an assortment of rhetorical commitments to balanced budgets, international trade competitiveness and incentives to private business.

But the bill does make clear that the anti-inflation goals added by the Senate are not intended to "impede" achievement of the 4 percent unemployment target. The Full Employment Action Council, headed by Coretta Scott King and Clothing & Textile Workers President Murray H. Finley, saw the legislation as a framework that can be strengthened in future Congresses.

(Continued on Page 2)

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, signed into law by President Carter, is praised by Kenneth T. Blaylock, president of the Government Employees, at a White House ceremony. Blaylock, left, told Carter that the bill "really opens the door" to more efficient government while protecting workers' interests. The AFGE was instrumental in the bill's passage.

Major Bills Cleared for President

By David L. Perlman

The 95th Congress sputtered to an end after a 'round-the-clock weekend session that brought final passage of a help-the-rich tax bill, a price-boosting energy package and a pale shadow of the original Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill.

But the torrent of bills sent to the President's desk also included needed expansion of education and housing programs. And the legislative output of the final days of Congress assures continuation of public service jobs and job training programs.

From the trade union movement, there was satisfaction in the virtual demolition of the airline industry's strikebreaking mutual aid pact and in enactment of the pregnancy disability bill. And there was relief that the worst threats to the occupational health and safety program were blocked and funding increased.

There was also the disappointment of seeing important bills on labor's agenda that had been passed by one or both houses of Congress die with adjournment.

The chief casualty, of course, was the labor law reform bill that the House passed more than a year ago. It had been killed by a Senate filibuster and the threat of a renewed filibuster effectively thwarted even a bare-bones substitute bill that would have made some relatively noncontroversial procedural reforms in the National Labor Relations Act.

Too often, AFL-CIO President George Meany said, congressmen and senators elected with labor sup-

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Kennedy Spurs Campaign:

Drive Against R-T-W Gaining in Missouri

Columbia, Mo.—Labor's campaign against the so-called "right to work" ballot proposal in Missouri's November election is picking up momentum following a successful registration drive and received rousing support from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) at a rally here before a leadership coalition that included union members, religious groups, students, senior citizens, farmers and minorities.

Speaking to a packed hall of more than 2,000 wearing campaign buttons, hats and carrying signs that urged "Vote No" on the Amendment 23 "right-to-work" proposition, Kennedy gave the issue national emphasis and declared:

"The eyes of the country are looking to whether working people are going to have a voice to carry on their interests in a free economy."

The rally, complete with a brass band, was part of a statewide meeting called by the United Labor Committee (ULC) of Missouri that represents over 500,000 organized workers to update labor leaders on the campaign program. Kennedy brought supporters to their feet when he pointed to a large banner that hung behind him, echoing its message by stating: "On election day, from all over Missouri, you're going to 'vote No on Amendment 23.'"

Kennedy charged that wages, benefits and social programs in the 20 states with right to work laws, "in instance after instance," don't measure up to the level of non-right to work states. He criticized the imbalance of power that is in favor of big business and

(Continued on Page 7)

Tax Bill Rewards Go To Business, Wealthy

The wealthiest taxpayers and the most prosperous corporations are the big winners and middle-income families the losers in the tax bill Congress sent to the President's desk.

Claims that the bill is "a middle-income tax break" are absolutely false, AFL-CIO tax experts stress.

The legislation retreats from the modest reforms of tax changes made in 1969 and 1976. Instead of making the tax structure fairer and simpler as President Carter had urged, Congress widened existing loopholes for businesses and for people whose income comes from investments rather than paychecks.

In the tax cuts, which will apply to 1979 earnings but won't affect this year's tax bills, 60 percent of the savings will go to businesses and to taxpayers with incomes over $30,000.

The federation's estimate is that taxpayers with incomes below $30,000 would receive an average tax cut of about $150, that the $30,000-to-$50,000 groups would average a $500 savings, while the taxpayers with incomes over $50,000 would save an average of about $2,000.

(Continued on Page 3)

Four-Year Extension Voted for Job Training

A labor-backed bill to continue the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) for another four years cleared Congress before adjournment.

Final passage of the labor-supported measure assures federal funding of additional public service jobs when unemployment is high along with continued programs of training and job experience for disadvantaged persons whose chances of finding a decent job are slim even in the best of times.

Stricter standards were written into the law to guard against some of the publicized abuses that at on time appeared to threaten continuation of the key public service jobs program. But Congress resisted the drastic cutbacks that had been demanded by some of its members.

The bill provides grants to state

(Continued on Page 8)

NLRB Reports Caseload Rise In 2nd Quarter

A total of 14,269 cases of all types was filed with the National Labor Relations Board during the second quarter of 1978.

The case filings by workers, unions, and employers totaled 4.3 percent more than the number filed in the same quarter a year earlier, NLRB reported.

The April-June caseload included 10,573 charges of unfair labor practices, compared to 9,810 a year earlier. The overall total also included 3,696 petitions for representation elections, compared with 3,875 in the same period in 1977.

NLRB conducted 2,004 employee elections during the second quarter, with 89 percent of eligible employees voting. Forty-eight percent of those voting, or 48,288 workers, cast ballots in favor of collective-bargaining representation.

Of the 7,300 charges of unfair labor practices filed against employers, 2,979 were filed by AFL-CIO unions, 3,179 by individuals, 1,126 by unaffiliated unions, and four by other employers.

There were 3,273 unfair labor practice charges filed against unions, 525 of them secondary boycott cases.

At the end of June, 20,526 cases of all types were pending disposition at various procedural levels, NLRB said. This compares with 19,992 cases pending at the end of March and 17,761 cases pending on June 30, 1977.

Of the 20,526 cases pending at the end of June, unfair labor practice charges accounted for 16,385 cases and petitions for various types of representation elections, 3,924.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION TEAM from Central America is greeted at AFL-CIO headquarters by Cynthia McCaughan, the federation's coordinator of women's activities. From left are Maria Rivera of Honduras, Wilma Maria de Gittens of Panama and Dinorah Carvajal of Costa Rica. They are on a tour of the United States sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

7 Arizona Growers Denied Alien Labor

San Francisco—The Labor Dept. has denied requests from seven Arizona citrus growers to employ hundreds of alien farm workers at the expense of resident workers in their area.

The denials were issued on the grounds that the growers failed to comply with Labor Dept. regulations designed to protect the wages and working conditions of domestic workers, and to insure that they receive first consideration for jobs.

In denying the requests, the department's Employment & Training Administration (ETA) said that the government would continue to watch the situation closely and make every effort to recruit American workers to harvest the area's citrus crops.

The Labor Dept. action follows charges by the Farm Workers that the Arizona Dept. of Economic Security had assisted the growers in using deceptive practices to deprive Arizona workers of their job rights so that imported labor could be hired in their place.

ETA Regional Administrator William Haltigan said that the seven growers had asked to hire a total of 648 alien workers, mostly from Mexico, to harvest this year's crops.

Citing instances, Haltigan noted that an application from the Sunny Valley Citrus Co. for 58 workers was rejected because the grower failed to assure that it would cooperate with the U.S. Employment Service in recruiting qualified domestic workers.

"There were 107 workers who were available for referral to the grower," Haltigan observed. "We also found that the grower rejected two applicants for other than job-related reasons. In addition, worker housing failed to meet federal health and safety standards."

Other reasons why the grower applications were turned down were below standard housing and inadequate wages, Haltigan said.

UFW President Cesar Chavez wrote Haltigan that the union "appreciates your prompt response to this serious situation in Arizona and your actions to counter the abuses of resident workers.

"We are still concerned, however, that the Arizona employers may attempt to override the Labor Dept. by going to court to force the importation of alien workers."

In acting on requests from American employers to hire foreign workers, ETA is responsible for determining that qualified domestic workers are not available, and that the employment of aliens will not adversely affect the wage and working conditions of U.S. workers employed in similar jobs.

'Work' Law Key Issue In New Mexico Races

Santa Fe, N.M.—The New Mexico AFL-CIO is mounting an all-out effort to counter "right-to-work" forces who have turned their anti-labor offensive into a dominant issue in the state's general election campaign.

Neal Gonzalez, executive secretary-treasurer of the state federation, said labor is locked in a "critical" battle to save the governor's office and the state legislature from the right-to-work machine.

If Republican Joe Skeen of Picacho, who is making a run at the governor's seat, is elected, "right to work will be ushered in on a red carpet," Gonzalez said. Skeen and his running mate support a right-to-work law and oppose collective bargaining for public employees.

The Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Bruce King of Stanley, opposes right-to-work. He and most of the Democratic legislative candidates have been endorsed by the state AFL-CIO COPE.

King, who served as governor between 1971 and 1974, says that the right-to-work issue has been brought into New Mexico by outsiders to serve as a "union-busting" ploy. He points out that much of the RTW propaganda and financing comes from Maryland and Virginia.

If RTW were to become law here, New Mexico would become a source of cheap labor, King asserts.

The state AFL-CIO, working with limited funds, has joined other right-to-work opponents to campaign for King and legislative candidates who oppose the anti-labor measure. They have formed New Mexicans for Better Lives, which is explaining what right-to-work would really mean for the state.

"Right-to-work legislation is merely designed to reduce the wages of working people," Gonzalez warned.

"While large companies support this issue so that they won't have to deal with collective bargaining units and can pay lower wages, small businesses should realize that when wages are lowered, people will buy fewer products from them.

"New Mexico has recently raised its per capita income from 47th in the nation to 43rd," Gonzalez said. "Our state has been on an upward trend for the past four years and with good economic planning it should stay on that trend.

"If the so-called right-to-work legislation is passed, it will only provide the people of New Mexico with the right to work for less."

RTW has come up in the legislature in the past but labor usually has been able to muster the votes to defeat it. In the last session, however, an RTW bill fell only four votes short of passage in the Senate.

Labor has lost half a dozen supporters through retirement and the New Mexico Citizens for Right to Work and its parent organization, the National Right to Work Committee, are making a concerted effort to win a right-to-work bill in the 1979 legislature.

Tomayko Reappointed To U.S. Pension Panel

John F. Tomayko, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers, has been reappointed by President Carter to a new term on the advisory committee of the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation. The committee was set up under the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act to counsel the PBGC.

Rhetoric and Symbolism:

Jobs Goal Diluted By Senate Action

(Continued from Page 1)

The late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) were the chief sponsors of a bill introduced in March 1976 that would have committed the nation to bringing unemployment down to 3 percent within four years and keeping it down.

AFL-CIO President George Meany was one of a group of national leaders who formed a broad-based coalition to support the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

The AFL-CIO convention the previous year had directed the federation's Economic Policy Committee to draw up guidelines for legislation that would translate "into action" the generalized promise of the 1946 Employment Act. The guidelines that emerged, adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, were close to the original Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

Meany termed the bill a "top priority" for the labor movement and the AFL-CIO pressed successfully for its endorsement by the 1976 Democratic National Convention.

The original bill would have required the President to submit to Congress a permanent "counter-cyclical" program, including public service jobs and accelerated public works, that would have been triggered by rising unemployment and phased out as the economy improved.

When President Carter took office, his economic advisers were split on the issue and a compromise version finally was shaped after intensive negotiations between the Humphrey-Hawkins coalition and the Administration.

The new version, to which the President pledged active support, set the goal of bringing the overall unemployment rate down to 4 percent or less within five years. This, it was noted, would be comparable to an adult unemployment rate of 3 percent.

It dropped the automatic counter-cyclical program but required the President to submit each year both short-range and long-range proposals for achieving the job goals. If he judged the 4 percent timetable unattainable, the President could recommend to Congress a modification or stretchout of the timetable.

The bill also would direct the Federal Reserve Board to report to Congress how its intended policies would relate to the job goals.

It still would have been up to Congress whether to follow through on the programs needed to put people to work. And adoption of the policy that the government must be the employer of last resort, a source of jobs for all willing and able to work when the private sector falters, would require both recommendation by the President and enactment of specific legislation by Congress.

Meany said at the time that its enactment would be an important "first step" in putting Americans back to work. But he warned that a commitment that exists only on paper "would be meaningless."

As it passed the House last March, the bill's full employment mandate was intact but somewhat diluted by a miscellany of amendments. But most of the damaging amendments proposed were beaten, including one that would have imposed a 3 percent inflation target and another to superimpose the goal of a balanced budget.

In the Senate, fresh from the emotional outpouring of eulogies to Hubert Humphrey, there was an initial feeling that the bill certainly would be passed as an enduring memorial to a beloved colleague and as a tribute to his widow, Muriel Humphrey who succeeded him in the Senate and promptly became a sponsor of the employment bill.

But the first obstacle was double-referral of the bill to committees because of overlapping jurisdiction. Thus the Senate Human Resources Committee gave swift approval to a bill close to the House-passed measure. But the Banking Committee gutted the measure with an assortment of amendments including a "zero inflation" target.

As adjournment pressures grew, foes of the bill made clear their intention to filibuster to prevent passage of a meaningful bill and to "filibuster by amendment" even if cloture were to be enacted in the final days of Congress.

In the end, opponents largely dictated the conditions under which the bill would reach a vote in the Senate—and made clear their insistence that the Senate's version not be changed through the usual procedures of a House-Senate conference.

A so-called compromise was allowed on the floor—based largely on the Banking Committee version but excluding some of the most objectionable provisions such as advocacy of an "incomes policy" to restrain wages and prices.

Three important issues were left to be decided on the Senate floor, and the full employment coalition lost on two of the votes.

Senators Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) fought to delete the specific timetable for achieving first 3 percent and then zero inflation. But their amendment was initially blocked on a 43-43 tie. After some vote changes to allow reconsideration, it lost by a narrow margin.

Another setback was the 50-40 defeat of an amendment which would have required Congress to act on a presidential proposal to postpone the target date for reaching 4 percent unemployment—either by approving, disapproving or modifying it. As it now stands, Congress can in effect aquiesce by doing nothing.

One victory was the defeat of an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) that would have set a timetable for reducing federal outlays from the present 23 percent of the gross national product to 21 percent by 1981 and 20 percent by 1983. It adopted instead a compromise goal to reduce outlays to the "lowest level consistent with national needs and priorities."

The watered-down bill then passed by a 70-19 vote and the House rushed it through without a rollcall shortly before adjourning.

J. R. McGlaughlin Dies, Rail Union Official

Grand Forks, N.D.—J. R. McGlaughlin, national legislative representative for the Maintenance of Way Employees, died here on Oct. 17 while on vacation.

The 51-year-old Spring Creek, Tenn., native assumed his Washington, D.C., post in 1969.

Predatory Pricing Charged:

Seafarers Warn of Inroads By Soviet Merchant Shipping

The Seafarers called on Congress and the Administration to adopt policies that would halt further takeover of American shipping by Soviet and other state-owned merchant fleets.

"Russian-flag vessels are daily increasing their penetration of U.S. shipping and the time has come when positive steps must be taken to assure the United States of a viable commercial ocean fleet available to this nation in peace as well as in national emergency," SIU President Paul Hall warned at the union's triennial convention.

Hall said that state-controlled fleets—especially the Soviet ships—are using predatory pricing schemes to disrupt U.S. trade routes.

"By slashing rates from 10 to 40 percent under the rates charged by privately owned U.S.-flag companies, the state-controlled carriers are forcing some shipping companies out of business. Many Seafarers will lose their jobs if this continues," Hall told some 300 delegates representing the union's 28 affiliated organizations in the U.S. and Canada.

Unlike privately owned fleets, which must make a profit to survive, the state-controlled fleets can charge rates below the cost of operation. Their governments absorb the losses. The Soviets already have passed the U.S.-flag fleet in both tonnage and number of ships, and have announced that they intend to more than triple the size of their fleet in the next few years.

The convention adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact legislation—and the Administration to negotiate treaties—that would prevent foreign government fleets in U.S. trade from charging rates that are not competitive with privately owned fleets.

Delegates to the four-day convention also approved a resolution urging the development of a national cargo policy to assure the U.S. fleet a substantial share of American shipping in all the world's trade routes.

As matters now stand, the U.S. is the world's largest trading nation, yet it carries a smaller percentage of its trade on its own ships than any other industrialized nation. Figures show that American-flag vessels carry only 5 percent of all U.S. exports and imports.

Japan and Russia, meanwhile, move more than 50 percent of their trade in their own ships. The comparable figures in Great Britain, France, and West Germany are close to 30 percent.

"The defeat of the oil cargo preference bill last October, coupled with the reduction in AID cargo shipments and the worldwide recession, has left the U.S. fleet with diminished cargo opportunities," the SIU resolution noted.

"The longer we go without legislating some type of cargo equity, the further our fleet will deteriorate while those of aggressive maritime nations grow."

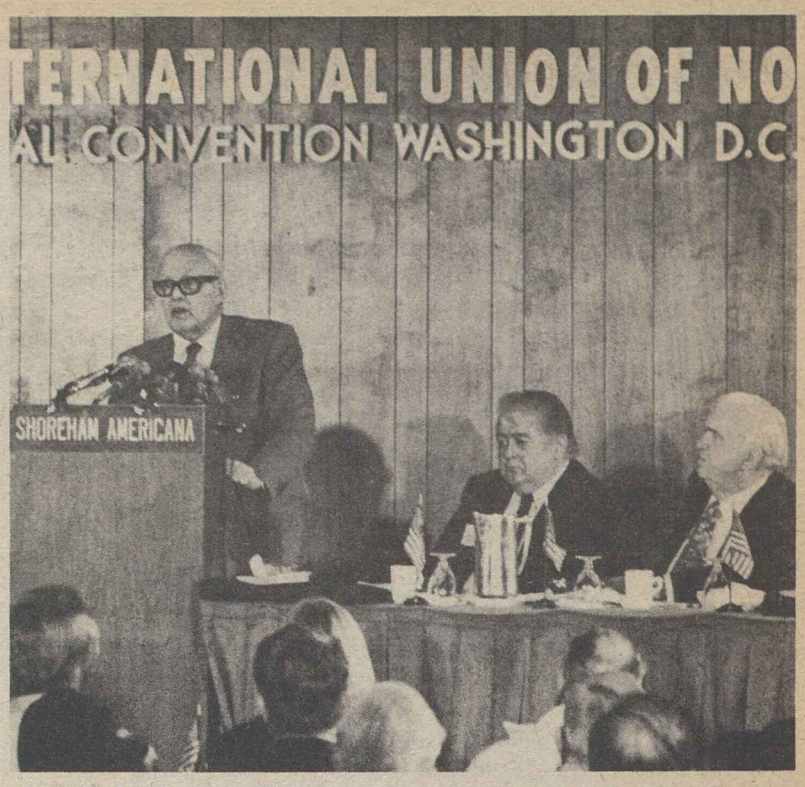
AFL-CIO President George Meany told delegates that defeat of the cargo preference bill and other measures to strengthen America's merchant marine were among some "very severe disappointments" labor encountered in the 95th Congress.

He also attacked the tax cut bill passed in the waning hours of the old Congress. Instead of rewriting the nation's tax structure in the interests of equity and justice, he said, Congress concentrated on widening loopholes that benefit the rich.

Chairman John Murphy of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee told the convention that disarray in the Executive Branch over formulation and implementation of a maritime policy has allowed U.S. vessels to be at a disadvantage consistently in securing cargo necessary to support a merchant marine.

The New York Democrat was particularly critical of the State Dept., which he said is "so afraid of offending foreign nations with whom we are in life-and-death competition that they would give away the store rather than ruffle a few feathers."

Other speakers included Hazel Brown, president of the union's Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship at Piney Point, Md.; Anthony Scotto, vice president and legislative director of the Longshoremen, and Jean Ingrao, administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.



NATIONAL MARITIME POLICY to prevent further inroads into U.S. shipping by state-controlled merchant fleets is badly needed, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared at the Seafarers' triennial convention. Meany's remarks underscored a similar plea from SIU President Paul Hall, right. SIU Vice President John Yarmola is at center.

Winn-Dixie Role Hit At Company Meeting

Jacksonville, Fla.—Organized labor pressed its campaign against the Winn-Dixie food store chain, bringing its case directly to the company's stockholders.

At a stockholders' meeting here, the Committee for Human Rights for Winn-Dixie Employees introduced six resolutions calling for an end to the supermarket chain's disregard of worker rights. All six were defeated on management's recommendation, even though three of the resolutions merely asked the company to comply with the law.

Committee representatives, led by Sec.-Treas. Robert Harbrant of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., also distributed a report to shareholders detailing the chain's abuses of employee rights. At Harbrant's request, the report was entered into the meeting record.

Winn-Dixie has a long history of violating employee rights. It has been cited a dozen times since the late 1950s by the National Labor Relations Board for violations of basic labor law, and seven times by U.S. Courts of Appeals.

In 1975, the company was cited for contempt of court, and had a $1 million backpay award enforced for violating federal minimum wage and overtime laws.

At the stockholders' meeting, Winn-Dixie was asked to comply with all federal and state labor laws, implement a policy of strict compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Fair Labor Standards Act, comply with all legislated safety and health standards, solicit competitive bids for the administration of its health and welfare plans, retain prices on individual store items after electronic scanners are introduced, refrain from firing, laying off or reducing the hours of workers because of the scanners, and provide stockholders a quarterly analysis of the effects of the boycott on profits.

Meanwhile, consumers, union members and their leaders joined in a two-day picketing of some 380 Winn-Dixie stores in Jacksonville and throughout the South. Pickets also marched at another 220 stores for a few hours at a time.

The day before the stockholders' meeting, the consumer boycott received a big boost when six leading civil rights leaders publicly endorsed the campaign. They are Mrs. Coretta Scott King; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president-emeritus of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Joseph Lowery, president of the SCLC; Georgia State Sen. Julian Bond; Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss., and James Bond, a member of the Atlanta City Council.

Toxic Chemical Limit Termed Too Lenient

A new federal job health standard fails to reduce worker exposure to acrylonitrile to a safe level, the AFL-CIO warned.

The federation's Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health said the regulation, which is scheduled to go into effect Nov. 2, would leave workers exposed to unnecessarily high concentrations of the cancer-causing chemical.

Acrylonitrile, often referred to by the initials AN, poses a serious threat to about 5,000 workers in American industry involved in the manufacture of plastics, man-made fibers, synthetic rubber and resins.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration's new standard calls for a ceiling of 2 parts AN per 1 million parts of air (2 ppm) during an eight-hour shift. This is the same exposure limit that OSHA set in January when it issued an emergency temporary standard. When the temporary regulation expired July 17, the exposure limit was allowed to rise to 20 ppm.

George H. R. Taylor, the federation's job safety and health director, said the new standard doesn't bring the exposure level to the "lowest feasible" limit that unions feel could be achieved with available technology.

He pointed out that many plants throughout the country producing AN products are already at or near the 2 ppm level.

The Rubber Workers, in issuing a cancer alert on AN nearly two years ago, called on OSHA to lower worker exposure limits below 1 ppm.

The AFL-CIO is also questioning OSHA's reasoning in allowing AN producers to delay for two years the installation of engineering controls to meet the 2 ppm limit. Until those plants come into compliance as of Nov. 2, 1980, workers will be required to wear respirators.

The new standard would apply to all occupational exposure to AN, but it exempts certain processing and handling operations along with a number of materials made from the toxic chemical compound.

New Tax Bill Widens Loopholes for Wealthy

(Continued from Page 1)

A couple earning $15,000 a year would receive a tax cut amounting to only $26—the equivalent of 50 cents a week.

Starting with the 1979 tax year, the personal exemption for each taxpayer and dependent would be raised from the present $750 to $1,000. But the present $35-a-person tax credit would be abandoned.

The tax credit concept that is being scrapped allows the same dollar saving to each taxpayer. The higher exemption is worth substantially more to persons in the higher tax brackets.

Just the opposite course was urged by the AFL-CIO after the House had passed what the federation termed a "grossly inequitable" tax bill. At Senate hearings, the AFL-CIO proposed to scrap the complexities of the House bill and raise the individual tax credit to $150. In addition, the federation proposed a 5 percent income tax credit for the social security payroll tax that could be claimed by both workers and their employers.

Instead the Senate sought to placate all groups by raising the total of tax reductions, opening up new loopholes and adopting a conservative Democratic version of the Republican Kemp-Roth tax cut proposal.

After defeating the Kemp-Roth proposal for a 30 percent tax cut over three years, the Senate voted 65-20 for an amendment by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) for future tax cuts of 5 percent a year for four years providing various fiscal goals were met. These would have included reduction in federal spending as a portion of the gross national product and a balanced budget. Its effect would have been to bar enactment of national health insurance and other needed programs. The Nunn amendment was dropped in conference.

The Senate did expand tax savings for persons in the under-$30,000 bracket, as the AFL-CIO had urged. But it also further reduced taxes for corporations, and rejected reform efforts to phase out tax deferral privileges on foreign earnings of U.S. corporations and to end the DISC program—a means of deferring taxes on export profits. Both these reforms had been urged by Carter and long sought by labor.

In the House-Senate conference, the bill was trimmed back to more closely resemble the House pattern in negotiations that continued until 4 a.m. on the final day of the 95th Congress.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said the final version yields "to the crass and selfish lobbying demands of the business and investment community" and urged President Carter to veto it.

It cuts the maximum corporation profits tax from 48 percent to 46 percent, and drops the maximum tax on capital gains from 49 percent to 28 percent. Homeowners aged 55 or over would be allowed a one-time exemption from capital gains tax on the sale of their home on up to $100,000 of profits, retroactive to July 26.

One of the few so-called "reforms" in the tax bill would breach the principle that unemployment compensation is not taxable income.

The bill would tax unemployment benefits received by a single person whose earnings for that year exceeded $20,000, or by a couple with earnings of $25,000.

In addition to the lowering of the capital gains tax, other retreats from reforms of earlier years included an easing of the minimum tax requirement and further postponement of a 1976 law increasing capital gains taxes on sales of inherited assets.

The business investment tax credit, which was due to drop from 10 percent to 7 percent in 1980, will stay at the higher figure and can be used to offset up to 90 percent of a company's profits instead of the present 50 percent.

But taxpayers who itemize their deductions will no longer be able to deduct state gasoline taxes.

In the face of a presidential veto threat, the conferees deleted a tuition tax credit provision.

The Senate approved the final version, 72-3, after defeating a Republican attempt to put the Nunn tax cut back into the bill. The House then cleared the measure for the President by a 337-38 vote as its last major business before adjournment.

Unfinished Business

IT HASN'T BEEN a very good year for labor on Capitol Hill. It may have been good for the well-to-do, but not for the workers. We had a few victories but some very severe disappointments.

We had every reason to believe that this 95th Congress would move at last on a wide range of essential legislation—tax justice, labor law reform and certainly the cargo preference bill and other measures to strengthen America's merchant marine.

But time after time, when the chips were down, our friends in Congress knuckled down and deserted us. The votes weren't there when they were needed. A heavily financed, well-orchestrated coalition between big business and right-wing extremists threw a tremendous amount of lobbying power against every bill designed to benefit workers, consumers or just the plain people of this nation.

All too often, senators and representatives who came to us for help in getting elected, and who pledged to support our goals and defend our interests, failed to do so. All too many sat on their hands or switched votes when the bosses and the extremists turned up the heat.

For many months the American labor movement has been the target of a vicious propaganda attack. Now there's nothing new in that. It's been going on since early in the century and it has been increasing steadily for the last 30 years.

Well, the labor movement is not going to fold up and blow away. We have been around a long time. We have never abandoned a single one of our goals, and we don't intend to do so now.

When the 96th Congress convenes, we will be back on Capitol Hill. And we will keep coming back as often and as long as necessary to convince the Congress that America is more than balance sheets and profit statements, big business and big money.

America is people. And the business of the Congress should be to represent the people. That is why I am confident that we will ultimately prevail and that the exploiters and manipulators will fail.

WHEN CONGRESS ADJOURNED the other day, it left a great deal of unfinished business, and some of the things it did accomplish cry out to be revised and done over.

Instead of rewriting the nation's tax structure in the interests of equity and justice, the Congress concentrated on widening loopholes that benefit the rich.

For instance, a $20,000 family of four gets a tax reduction of $3 per week. But this would be wiped out by the additional social security taxes and then you add on the loss due to inflation. Let me tell you, the workers in this bracket will be much worse off a year from now than they are today.

We have a tremendous amount of work to do when the 96th Congress convenes in January, and frankly we don't have a very good climate to begin with. These are very tough times for progressive candidates to pass such legislation.

The labor movement has beaten off attacks and made progress under adverse circumstances before and we can and will continue to do that.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Seafarers' convention.

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Blast Off

Credits for Sale:

Doggy Degree Mills Debase Continuing Adult Education

By Gus Tyler

THAT MAD Roman emperor, Caligula, made his horse a senator. Dr. Paul H. Shiffman of New York City had his dog enrolled as a candidate for a Ph.D. In both cases, the motives were the same: to show contempt for the "system."

Caligula was out to prove that the Roman Senate was a farce, a collection of pompous poseurs without power. Shiffman, or at least New York Assemblyman Leonard P. Stavisky, who was the prime mover in the canine caper, was out to prove that higher education in America is being debased and disgraced by diploma mills that matriculate and graduate anyone—including a six-month-old German shepherd by the name of Shana—if the price is right.

Shana was accepted by the Pacific College of Los Angeles for a course in "recreation management and supervision." The president of the college assured Shana Shiffman that "your talent and experience are going to be recognized sooner or later." All this was transacted by mail, of course.

For $150, Shana would get a degree. For another $25, the school would provide a transcript of the courses that this unusual student had passed.

Stavisky wants such schools put out of business—doggonnit! He has put his finger on a scandal: the push of many colleges and universities to sell credits for cash.

This repulsive practice is another case where a "good" is turned into a "bad" by evil people.

The "good" is the recent growth of "lifetime" learning, the desire of adults to continue education in the post-school years. For many, such schooling is a chance to change careers in mid-life or to develop new interests for personal pleasure. To encourage such further education, some companies and many local governments offer advancement—including pay raises—to employees who get college credits.

Enter the villain, the educational entrepreneur, who doesn't give a hoot about education, whose sole interest is a fast buck. In his hands, what was good becomes bad.

He knows that people are hungry for credentials. So he opens up a discount store where he sells credits and degrees at a cut rate. Once people find out how easy it is to become a Doctor of Philosophy—certified in script on parchment or a reasonable fascimile thereof—new candidates for the degree come out of the woodwork. The Ph.D. comes to stand for Phony Doctor.

AS A CONSEQUENCE, there will be a demand to cut off funds, especially public funds, to subsidize the education of adults who want to continue their schooling. That would be most unfortunate, because the idea of lifetime learning is valid.

That is why we can no longer allow a few phony peddlers of prostituted papers to continue their pernicious practice. If we fail to stop this ripoff, all of higher education may soon go to the dogs.

Employer Morality On Workplace Safety

Disasters in such high-risk industries as construction, petrochemicals, transportation and manufacturing regularly produce day-after headlines. But months or years after, when dry-prose federal reports are issued on the safety violations that caused the tragedies, little notice is taken. We have a high consciousness of the problem as the bodies are removed from the exploded grain elevator or collapsed scaffolding but low consciousness about preventing deaths the next time somewhere else.

What is the moral obligation of an employer whose worker comes down with work-related cancer? What is socially acceptable risk when what is gambled is the health of the worker next to the coke oven and not of the owner in the boardroom? What is owed a family left fatherless because of a preventable factory accident? How long can a firm be allowed to do business if its safety record is poor? How much profit should be devoted to industrial hygiene?

Here and there, a few companies are voluntarily performing death-defying acts of courage by investing extra sums in health and safety. But not enough have come forward. As a result, instead of a philosophy of prevention of accidents and disease we have a tactic of prevention of safety: block OSHA, demoralize the worker, weaken the law.

—From a column by Colman McCarthy in the Washington Post, Sept. 19, 1978.

Federal Standards Needed:

Low-Benefit 'Medigap' Policies Provide No Bargain for Elderly

By Sidney Margolius

ONE OF THE MOST SHAMEFUL episodes in the protection provided for people as they get old is the steady erosion of Medicare benefits by big increases in doctors' fees, refusal of many doctors to accept reimbursement government representatives say is reasonable, and the hike in the "deductibles." That is the part of the expense the patient must pay before Medicare pays benefits.

From the start, Medicare left a gap in seniors' health coverage by requiring deductibles and co-payment, and failing to cover drugs and nursing home care. This "Medigap" has widened relentlessly each year as well as the increase in fees. Only about 50 percent of Medicare claims now are accepted by doctors as "assignments," meaning that they accept the reimbursement as payment in full.

The result, a recent Federal Trade Commission study found, is that Medicare now covers only 38 percent of elderly health care costs. The elderly, with their extra need for medical services, are caught in a bind. Over half now have at least one private supplementary health insurance policy, for which they spend a total of over $1 billion a year. But even after Medicare and private insurance the average senior still has to spend over $400 a year.

Before Medicare was enacted in 1966, elderly people were subjected to a great deal of high-pressure selling through newspaper and radio ads and mail circulars of health insurance policies. These seemed inexpensive but actually provided very meager benefits, and sometimes didn't pay off at all.

Because of the failure of Medicare to provide adequately for elderly needs, the hard sell for these supplementary policies has continued. Usually these policies provide only limited insurance. Sometimes the coverage is wastefully duplicating.

As well as the FTC, the Senate Committee on Aging and state insurance departments are investigating the problem.

Because of complaints from elderly people and their families about high costs, limited benefits and sometimes duplicating coverage, a few states recently have instituted regulatory reforms, although some amount to little more than Band-Aids on a critical illness.

The FTC study reports that a recent Wisconsin rule requires that all policies marketed as supplements to Medicare meet the standards for one of four benefit levels and bear a number 1 through 4 (from most to least comprehensive coverage). At the time of their first contact with a prospect, insurers and agents must distribute an 18-page booklet prepared by the insurance commissioner's office, which gives advice about Medicare, its gaps, the four categories and insurance buying in general.

California has established three descriptive categories for supplemental policies in-hospital only, in- and out-of-hospital, and catastrophic. The California Insurance Dept. has also set a benchmark minimum ratio of 55 percent which must be paid out in average benefits.

This is little enough and still doesn't make those policies a fair value.

If all these part-remedies of the various states were put together they might make a fairly effective system of protection against the present low-benefit policies now being sold to worried seniors.

Pending development of more comprehensive federal standards, those seeking supplementary insurance protection need to know what to look for to try to get the best coverage for their money and how to defend against some of the cruelest abuses that have been reported. Even with the present huge expenditures elderly people usually don't get adequate supplementary coverage.

In general, the supplementary policies sold by private insurers by mail or through salesmen are not standardized and show so much variation that it's almost impossible to make a rational judgment. But here's a checklist of pitfalls to beware of to make the best of a bad situation:

Avoid duplication: Supplementary policies that duplicate coverage already provided by Medicare or other private policies you may have, are wasteful. These often are promoted with such lures as "pays in addition to other benefits," or "gives you cash while in the hospital."

All you'd really get back is part of your own cash. You can't win in the long run gambling on beating the health insurance sellers. The odds typically are 2 to 1 against you.

So you really need insurance only to cover risks not provided for by present coverage. Unfortunately, many people don't even fully understand their Medicare benefits because of the many regulations and distinctions, and the sometimes deliberately ambiguous language.

Does it really supplement: A pervasive problem, the FTC found, is that many of the Medigap policies don't even really fill in the major gaps of the deductibles, co-payment, drug costs, etc.

Usually senior policies offered by Blue Cross, group health plans and some private sources, which provide for payment of the gaps without a specified limit of so much a week or month, are more likely to be more supplemental.

As examples of both the gaps in many private policies as well as the lack of standardization, FTC Commissioner Elizabeth Hanford Dole cites these examples: Some policies cover only the initial and daily hospital deductibles. Some place low dollar limits on coverage for the 20 percent co-payment of doctor bills. Others cover only the initial and full co-payment but some only for doctor services given in a hospital and not for the same services outside a hospital. Some sell several policies with piecemeal but overlapping coverage.

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Grassroots Movement:

Senior Citizens Rally Support For Labor-Backed Programs

RETIRED UNION MEMBERS are the core of a grassroots drive in support of the labor movement's legislative and political goals, Executive Director Charles Senci of Concerned Seniors for Better Government reported.

Senci said that CSBG, which works closely with the National Council of Senior Citizens, has structured programs in some 33 states, each with a full-time statewide coordinator. It also has nearly 300 congressional district coordinators, who make the contacts with various local unions and retiree groups to recruit volunteers, he added.

"We are basically a support group of the labor movement" working for the passage of labor-backed legislation and the election of COPE-endorsed candidates, he said. CSBG sets no policies and makes no endorsements, but follows those charted by the AFL-CIO, state federations and international unions, Senci told reporters on Labor News Conference.

Passage of national health insurance is a major objective of CSBG, Senci said, and its efforts in that area are dovetailed into those of the total labor movement. Noting that national health insurance has been a priority union goal for a dozen years or more, he said that very often CSBG-organized retirees are continuing the same kind of efforts they were involved in on behalf of such legislation when they were members of the active workforce.

Senci said that "senior citizens who helped elect the Carter-Mondale ticket" generally do feel that the Administration "is attempting to keep its bargain with the retirees." But, he said, there have been some disappointments and "we, like labor, feel that the President has a long way to go."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH THE NOV. 7 MID-TERM elections fast approaching, the pundits have taken to the mountain tops for the long view. Meanwhile, down closer to the grass roots, the pollsters have been taking scientific samplings of registered voters.

The pundits taking the long view normally begin by pointing out that the party which holds the White House loses an average of 34 seats in the House of Representatives in off-year elections.

The notable exception was 1934, when the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt was perceived by the mass of people as providing national leadership in a time of chaos, confusion and mass unemployment.

This year, various observers see Democratic losses in the House being held to 10 or 15 or 25 seats. Such a result would be regarded as a "defensive" victory for the Democrats. But the Democrats appear to be strong throughout the nation.

A Washington Post poll taken a month before the election shows that registered voters prefer Democrats in their congressional districts by a 52-28 margin, with 20 percent undecided. Independents were reported leaning Democratic by 43-38.

On issues, the Post poll asked 1,280 registered voters nationally what they felt was the nation's most important problem.

The Post reported 50 percent volunteered inflation or the high cost of living. Another 6 percent said taxes.

On inflation and the cost of living, the Post said 32 percent felt the Democrats were better able to handle the problem, 25 percent picked the Republicans and 43 percent felt neither could do it. Among independents, 57 percent saw neither party able to handle inflation. And that may reflect both the wisdom of the voters and inadequacy of the poll.

For when a general problem is broken down into specific and human terms, people know quite clearly where they stand and what they want. Inflation may be hard to cope with, but not its chief components: health care, fuel, food and housing.

A New York Times-CBS News poll published earlier this year showed that, while there has been a sharp increase in self-described conservatives over the past decade, there is a broad consensus on specific issues.

For example, liberals and conservatives agreed by about an 80 percent margin that government ought to help people get medical care at low cost. Nearly the same proportion agreed that government ought to see to it that everybody who wants a job can get one.

On the general statement that government has gone "too far" in regulating business and interfering with free enterprise, 67 percent of conservatives agreed and 45 percent of liberals agreed.

However, the polarization disappeared when the statement was made more specific—that government should set standards and require changes if job conditions are hazardous. Sixty-six percent of conservatives and 73 percent of liberals believed the government should act on factory safety.

THE PAST TWO YEARS have seen several ominous developments in American politics—the rise of a right-wing ideology and new aggressiveness by organized business.

The so-called New Right, in its fundraising and through its candidates, has distorted the issues and used scare tactics in attacking what it calls "Kennedy's socialized medicine bill," "union bosses," "instant voter fraud" and so on. The corporate political action committees and trade associations such as the American Medical Association have a combined political war chest of some $25 million.

So, as the elections draw closer, the money power of the right wing and business will be showing up on television, radio, on billboards and in newspapers and magazines.

It will be up to the voter once more to rely on common sense and vote for candidates who support full employment, national health insurance, decent housing, stable food and fuel prices, constructive tax reform and responsible leadership.

UNION RETIREES are the core of grassroots support for the labor movement's legislative and political goals, Executive Director Charles Senci, center, of Concerned Seniors for Better Government, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Ronald Schwartz, left, of McGraw-Hill publications and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY of free trade unions is essential in repelling the attacks on labor movements by right-wing forces, AFL-CIO President George Meany stressed in an address to the World Congress of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone International in Washington. It was the first congress that PTTI has held outside Europe.

Free World Communication Unions Stress Solidarity Against Attacks

New attacks on free trade unions around the world at a time of continued high unemployment and economic uncertainty pose a major challenge to the interest of workers, the 700 delegates to the 23rd World Congress of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone International were told.

The week-long meeting in Washington is the first PTTI Congress that the 3.5-million-member international trade secretariat has held outside Europe.

PTTI President Ivan E. Reddish of New Zealand cited disturbing worldwide developments in both the political and economic arenas that call for increased trade union solidarity.

Postal, telegraph and telephone workers also face an additional challenge because of the effects of automation on jobs in the entire field of communications, Reddish pointed out.

AFL-CIO President George Meany noted in welcoming the union leaders and observers from 86 countries of the free world that they were in the United States "at an important time in the life of this democratic nation — election time."

"But," he added, "there is one disturbing factor in this election—a revival of the vicious, distorted attacks on the American labor movement that marked the early years of this century."

Although the right-wing attacks are directed at all liberal and progressive forces in this country, Meany observed, "there is one single, common target in every campaign — the American labor movement.

He noted that the U.S. situation resembles the revival of right-wing activities elsewhere in world.

"Wherever the right wing rears its ugly head, we can be sure the free democratic labor movement will be a prime target," Meany stressed.

"The reason is simple. Free, independent trade unions, like those represented here, are seen by employers as a direct threat to their power—their power to make virtually unlimited profit through miserable wages, unsafe working conditions and even the use of child labor in sweatshops.

"And, of course, they are right. Unions exist for the very purpose of eliminating such deplorable conditions. Unions are a threat to the disciples of greed—to those who want to make every last possible penny of profit."

Because of the close ties between employers and the right wing, Meany said, "we can all expect these attacks to intensify, thus emphasizing the need for the solidarity of free labor as exemplified by this organization."

National boundaries should not disrupt the solidarity of the free labor movement, Meany stressed. "We share common goals; we have common enemies. We must stand together for the well-being of the workers we are privileged to represent."

PTTI General Sec. Stefan Nedzynski of Geneva emphasized the need to protect and defend democracy and trade union rights regardless of political repression and the efforts of "big business and the multinationals" to reduce the effectiveness of organized labor.

"The struggle for freedom calls for perseverance, determination and courage," he said. "The future will belong to those who have more of these qualities. One cannot win battles without fighting them."

Tom Jackson, secretary of Britain's United Post Office Workers, told the delegates how efforts to organize a black union in Rhodesia had been thwarted because Ian Smith's "police spies" had seized the union organizer and expelled him.

"I speak," he said, "because Ian Smith who has created the disaster in Southern Africa is here in the United States, trailing his bad conscience and his even worse cause about this bastion of democracy."

President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers, a member of the PTTI executive committee, and Ernst Breit, PTTI vice president and head of the West German Postal & Telecommunications Union, submitted reports on education and on industrial democracy at Congress sessions.

North American affiliates of the PTTI, who are hosting the Congress in the United States, include the Postal Workers, CWA, Letter Carriers and the Telegraph Workers.

Soviet Abuses Scored As CLC Suspends Ties

Ottawa—The Canadian Labor Congress has indefinitely suspended its exchange program with the so-called Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions because of the USSR's handling of dissidents and its harassment of Soviet workers trying to form a free trade union.

CLC President Dennis McDermott said that the labor federation also has urged its more than 100 affiliated unions to refrain from accepting or extending invitations from or to the USSR "until such time as the human and trade union rights situation makes it possible for them to enjoy frank and positive exchanges with their Soviet counterparts."

The actions were taken at CLC's executive council meeting in Winnipeg last month. In addition, to mark the fifth anniversary of the military takeover in Chile, the CLC governing body called on its affiliates to "heighten their solidarity activities for the workers of Chile."

McDermott noted that the CLC has made numerous appeals to the Soviet trade union group for justice in behalf of several human rights activists as well as in the case of Vladimir Klebanov, a mine worker who last winter sought to form a free trade union in the Soviet Union independent of the state-controlled labor body.

"The Soviet trade union council rejected our appeal. Under the circumstances, we had no other option than to suspend our relations with them, in view of the fundamental differences of approach to human and trade union rights," McDermott said.

In an open letter to the Western press on behalf of more than 200 Soviet workers, Klebanov condemned their unfair dismissal and appealed for support to the International Labor Organization and the trade union movements of the West. The letter was co-signed by 43 of the workers. Six days later, Klebanov was arrested and sent to a Donetsk psychiatric hospital where he was subjected to pain-inducing treatments. After three months, he was moved to a prison where he is still detained. Klebanov's associates also have been subjected to arrests and harassment by the Soviet police.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which CLC is a member, has filed a complaint with the ILO charging the Soviets with denial of the right to freedom of association. Preliminary discussion of the complaint is slated to begin next month in the ILO governing body.

Rubber Workers Committed:

Coalition Backed To Fight New Right

Toronto—Delegates to the United Rubber Workers convention committed their union to work with other progressive groups to combat the right-wing threat to the labor movement's goals of political and economic justice.

Huge sums that have been raised by corporate political action committees and right-wing organizations pose "a direct and unprecedented threat to workers and their unions," the convention warned.

It proposed to the URW's bargaining policy committee that a COPE checkoff clause be sought in all contracts to facilitate voluntary political contributions by union members.

URW President Peter Bommarito told the delegates that effective political action is essential to follow through on the array of policy resolutions adopted by the convention.

Labor's voice must be heard loud and frequently on Capitol Hill, he said. And in election campaigns, candidates should be judged by their support for "such vital issues as labor law legislation, national health insurance and plant closure remedies."

Bommarito, who has headed the 180,000-member union since 1966, was elected to a new three-year term, along with his full slate of officers and executive board members.

He polled 1,093 votes to 685 for Bob G. Long, the URW's organization director, who headed a rival slate. After Bommarito's victory, the opposition slate dropped its challenges for the remaining offices.

Milan Stone, who had been appointed URW vice president last year to fill a vacancy, was elected to a full three-year term. He joined the URW in Wisconsin in 1946 and was a district director before being named vice president.

The URW's veteran secretary-treasurer, Ike Gold, a popular figure at the convention, was ineligible for another term under the 65-year age limitation for election to office. He had served in the post since 1960 and previously was president of a Firestone local in Akron, Ohio.

Elected to succeed him as secretary-treasurer was Donald C. Tucker, a URW district director and former president of a Goodrich local in Marion, Ohio.

The convention voted a three-step pay raise for URW officers amounting to $4,000 the first year and $2,000 increases in each of the next two years plus a cost-of-living adjustment.

The convention debated raising the age limit for election to office to 70, which is the minimum age for mandatory retirement under a new federal law. But the proposed constitutional amendment fell short of the required two-thirds vote.

Delegates approved a broad-ranging job security resolution and recommended its incorporation into the URW's bargaining goals.

The resolution called for mandatory advance notice of plant closings with the right to negotiate the way in which the closing is accomplished if it is not possible to work out a way to keep the plant in operation. It asked immediate pensions for displaced workers with at least five years of service and additional severance pay when a plant is closed. If a company has other plants in operation, the union will press for preferential hiring rights and relocation expenses.

Other policy resolutions put before the convention by the URW executive board:

- Reiterated the urgent need for labor law reform.
- Called for enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance program.
- Pressed for partial government financing of social security to enable a rollback of the payroll tax to last year's rate.
- Asked federal standards to improve workers' compensation and unemployment insurance.
- Urged programs to spur economic growth and full employment in the United States and Canada.
- Backed the coordinated bargaining program of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and urged locals to participate wherever possible.
- Endorsed exploration of merger with other unions, declaring that merger would result in a "stronger, more efficient, more effective, better financed" organization that would be "better able to serve members on the job, at the collective bargaining table and in the community."
- Affirmed the continued need for tax reform legislation to end preferential treatment for the wealthy and big corporations.

POST-ELECTION SCENE at the Rubber Workers convention in Toronto. URW President Peter Bommarito was re-elected to a new three-year term and Vice President Milan Stone, left, was elected to his first full term.

A Mixed Record:

Congress Winds Up With Flood of Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

port and pledged to progressive programs "knuckled down and deserted us."

Speaking at the Seafarers convention, Meany said needed legislation was repeatedly thwarted by "a heavily financed, well-orchestrated coalition between big business and right-wing extremists."

Legislation to improve trade adjustment benefits for workers who lose their jobs because of increased imports had passed both the House and Senate. But it was a casualty of the legislative logjam, as was legislation to renew the program of counter-cyclical grants to communities with high unemployment so that essential public services can be maintained.

Adjournment thwarted also the last hopes for getting the Senate to act on the House-passed bill freeing government workers from the severe political action restrictions of the Hatch Act. It had passed the House, 244-164, early in the first session of Congress but never got out of Senate committee.

An unprecedented volume of legislation was enacted during a final, non-stop session that began for the Senate at 9 a.m. on Saturday, Oct. 14 and continued to 7:17 p.m. on Sunday, Oct. 15. The House stayed in continuous session nearly as long.

In addition to legislation covered in separate stories in this issue of the AFL-CIO News, these are some of the highlights of the final days of the 95th Congress:

Education: Congress discarded tuition tax credit legislation that would have certainly drawn a presidential veto and passed the labor-endorsed alternative of expanded student assistance grants and loans. The result will be that students from families with adjusted incomes up to $25,000 a year will be eligible for college assistance grants and no income limitation will be placed on eligibility for subsidized loans.

The position of the AFL-CIO and the American Federation of Teachers was also upheld when the House let die a Senate-passed bill to establish a Cabinet Dept. of Education. And final passage of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act included major increases in grants for schools serving poverty neighborhoods, and substantially more "impact" aid for school districts with families in public housing.

Housing: The last day of Congress brought enactment of major housing and community development legislation close to the Administration proposal. It continues the basic community block grant program and has some labor-backed additions including enlargement of rural home ownership subsidies to include help in paying utility and maintenance costs. There would be new funding for "meals on wheels" type services for the elderly.

The final legislation did not include a House provision that would have enabled either the House or Senate to disapprove federal housing regulation. Both the AFL-CIO and the Administration opposed the "one-house veto" concept.

Job Safety-Health: The big victory was what Congress did not do. It did not defer enforcement of the cotton dust standard, as the Senate had voted in an amendment to an appropriations bill. The conference agreement directed a study of the issue, but did not hold up enforcement. And a separate small business assistance bill did not exclude some 9 million workers from the law as another Senate amendment would have done. First inspection penalties for non-serious violations were eased in workplaces with 10 or fewer employees. But they will continue to be subject to inspection and enforcement.

On the positive side, the Labor-HEW appropriations bill passed in the final weekend adds funds for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration that will enable the hiring of additional industrial hygienists.

Trade Issues: A casualty of the adjournment rush was labor-supported legislation that would have provided more adequate benefits and eased eligibility for workers who lose their jobs because of imports. In the final hours of Congress, the Administration tried to use it as a vehicle to extend the countervailing duty waiver. But time ran out and both measures died.

Without the waiver, after Jan. 3 the Treasury will be obligated to raise tariffs when it finds that a foreign government has subsidized a product for export to the United States.

Congress sent to the President legislation removing textiles from the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva—assuring that tariffs won't be lowered on textile imports in exchange for trade concessions to the United States in other areas. But the Administration opposed the bill and a presidential veto is expected.

Pension Regulation: President Carter's reorganization plan to reduce overlapping jurisdiction over the Employee Retirement Security Act (ERISA) took effect as both the House and Senate rejected resolutions to disapprove it.

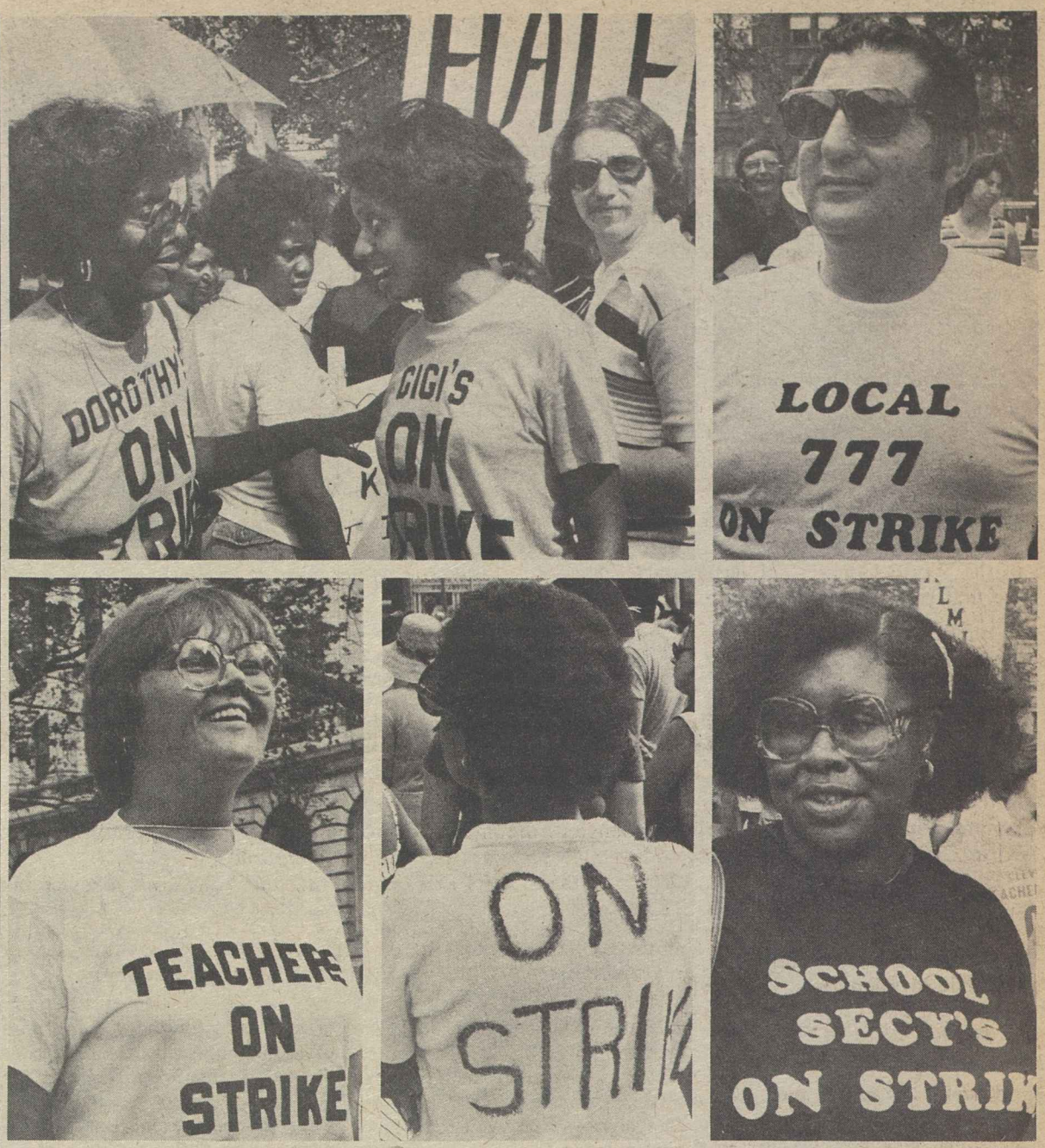
The reorganization plan, which the AFL-CIO supported although still favoring the concept of a single agency, gives the Treasury Dept. primary responsibility for setting minimum pension plan standards for funding, participation, vesting rights and benefit payments.

The Labor Dept. will administer ERISA provisions dealing with fiduciary standards for pension and welfare benefit plans, including exemptions from the so-called "prohibited transactions" provision of the law. The Labor Dept. will also have a veto power over certain Treasury Dept. regulations which would "substantially affect collectively bargained plans."

Military Organizing: A bill to prohibit union organizing in the military services was cleared for the President after the Senate agreed to a House amendment allowing civilian technicians who are required to join the National Guard and Reserves to continue to have union representation. Servicemen and women could still be represented by unions in any "moonlighting" job they may hold in the private sector.

Hospital Cost Controls: The Senate passed its version of the Administration's hospital cost containment bill four days before adjournment, but procedural obstacles proved too great to overcome and the legislation died.

In some other late actions, Congress declared Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area a wilderness area, banning logging and mining. It gave federal regulatory agencies more power to police banking irregularities, and it extended the Endangered Species Act with amendments allowing exemptions for needed public works.



T-SHIRTS TOLD THE STORY during the six-week strike by 10,000 Cleveland public school employees before they won a settlement. The walkout by 6,000 members of the Teachers began Sept. 7 and was joined by members of the Service Employees and the Firemen & Oilers, the two unions that represent maintenance, clerical and other non-teaching school employees.

Registration Up, Coalition Formed To Fight Missouri R-T-W Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

said the issue was one of "fairness and equity." He declared that the major corporations have "got plenty of power to carry on their interests in every aspect of policy."

Hundreds had to be turned away from the Oct. 17 rally for lack of room. Following Kennedy's spirited address, coalition leaders from citizens' groups, farm organizations, the Missouri Catholic Conference and women's caucus groups made statements of support for the ULC's fight to defeat Amendment 23.

Oren Lee Staley, president of the National Farmers Organization (NFO), told the rally that the Missouri NFO had voted unanimously last month to support the fight against Amendment 23. "Missourians cannot afford to give up the stability, the predictability and the good working relationships that collective bargaining has brought to this state," Staley said.

Earlier this month, the Missouri Catholic Conference came out against the amendment, announced James Offut, a clergy member attending the rally. "Out of our American experience we have learned that the union shop has consistently been an aid to insure those ideals of collective bargaining" which church leaders have sought to protect, he added.

Delmond Garst, president of the Missouri Council of Senior Citizens, also declared his organization's opposition to the right to work proposal. He said: "Unless we ban together and oppose Amendment 23, our future is in danger. The backers of this amendment are the same people who oppose social security and every other piece of social legislation."

Chairperson Cathryn Simmons of the Missouri Women's Political Caucus, said her group is opposing the proposal because, "right to work will strike at the very core of Missouri economics—and women, as providers—cannot afford a further erosion of their earnings."

Numerous court cases have been filed by the ULC, challenging the legality of both the ballot proposal's wording and the collection of signatures by the right to work organizations that put the issue on the ballot. In addition, the ULC recently challenged the constitutionality of the state's new campaign disclosure law in federal court on contributions by labor organizations.

Chairman of the ULC, Leland Cox, told the rally that Judge Elmo Hunter of the U.S. District Court in Kansas City had ruled that international unions can contribute to the ULC through the normal process of approval by their executive boards. Local unions must get membership approval for contributions, except those made for get-out-the-vote efforts and education materials for union members advocating defeat of Amendment 23.

The ULC's case on the fraudulent collection of signatured petitions that put the right-to-work proposal on the ballot in the first place is against the big business-supported "Freedom to Work Committee." ULC lawyers presented the case to the Missouri Supreme Court earlier this month. A decision that may require the ballot proposition to be removed before the election is expected by Oct. 24, according to ULC attorney John Walsh.

During the hearing, Justice John Bardgett said, "I have a difficult time ignoring what appears to be outright fraud."

Earlier in the ULC campaign, the focus was on a massive vote registration drive directed especially toward union members. Records show that 90 percent of the newly registered voters were from union families, or nearly 100,000 men and women in Missouri.

Backers of the amendment have been engaging in a Watergate-style attempt to launder financial donations, in order to hide the identity of individual and corporate contributors. According to one letter released by the ULC that was mailed by the Joplin Chamber of Commerce in September, contributions in excess of $50—which must be publicly disclosed—are being funneled through a non-profit organization called the Missouri Council for Economic Development. The letter indicated that "no disclosure ever" will be made and the donation is "totally tax deductible."

Zagoria Confirmed For Consumer Panel

The Senate has confirmed President Carter's nomination of Samuel Zagoria as a member of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Zagoria, who is director of Labor-Management Relations Services for the U.S. Conference of Mayors, served on the National Labor Relations Board from 1965-69. He had previously been administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and was president of the Washington local of the Newspaper Guild when he was on the staff of the Washington Post.

Carter had initially nominated Zagoria as a Republican member of the Federal Elections Commission, but opposition from Senate Republican leaders led to the switch in the nomination.

Natural Gas Deregulation:

Sharp Price Rises Set in Energy Bill

A natural gas deregulation bill that will touch off a series of steep price boosts for consumers passed Congress as part of an energy package that was President Carter's top priority.

Labor strongly opposed adoption of the House-Senate conference agreement on energy because of what AFL-CIO President George Meany termed "its clearly inflationary impact on natural gas prices."

Natural gas prices are now regulated to give producers an after-tax profit of 15 to 18 percent, and are some 15 times higher than before the Arab oil embargo, Meany noted.

The legislation passed by Congress would rapidly lift the price ceiling to more than double the present level and end all controls on new natural gas drillings in 1985.

Other portions of the energy package were relatively non-controversial, including measures designed to promote conversion to coal, promote energy conservation, discourage gas-guzzling cars and provide tax credits for energy-saving insulation of homes.

The battle in Congress was fought largely with procedural weapons—delaying tactics in the Senate, including a 14-hour filibuster led by retiring Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.), and a dramatic 207-206 vote in the House that paved the way for final approval.

Ironically, considering the intensive White House lobbying for the bill, the legislation Congress passed bore only the faintest resemblance to the energy conservation program Carter described as his top domestic priority when he advanced it in April 1977. But the President continued to embrace it as the Administration's key congressional issue.

In the House, the consensus was that the natural gas deregulation could pass as part of an overall package of energy-related bills but would be in serious trouble if put to a separate vote.

That led to the most dramatic ballot of the 95th Congress—a rollcall on whether to take up the energy conference agreement as a single package or to allow a separate vote on the controversial natural gas provisions.

During the 15 minutes allowed for voting, the electronic scoreboard showed the lead switching back and forth as various members changed their votes to fulfill commitments to switch if their vote would make the difference.

When the clock ran out, the Administration position prevailed by the 207-206 margin.

At that point, the House could only pass the package intact or defeat it entirely.

Final passage was by an almost anti-climactic 213-168 majority.

IMPORT RESTRAINTS on color television sets from all countries are needed to preserve the jobs of American workers in the television manufacturing industry, President Jacob Clayman, second from left, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told a Washington press conference. Clayman is co-chairman of COMPACT, a labor-industry coalition of the television industry. Others from left are Stanley Nehmer, economic consultant to COMPACT; David Harquist, attorney for COMPACT, and Allan Cors, a vice president of Corning Glass Works.

New Legislation Voids Airline Mutual Aid Pact

Congress outlawed the airline industry's mutual aid pact in its present strikebreaking form and imposed severe restrictions on any attempt to revive it.

Unions have long charged that the payments to struck airlines reward companies with the poorest labor-management relations and prolong strikes.

Congress agreed, and included in the final version of the airline regulatory reform bill a strict limitation on the power of the Civil Aeronautics Board to approve a mutual aid agreement. Approval could be given only if all these criteria were met:

- All airlines participating in a mutual assistance plan would have to agree to arbitrate a dispute if requested by the union involved.
- No strike aid would be paid during the first 30 days of a strike, and thereafter payments could not continue for more than eight weeks.
- Payments to an airline could not exceed 60 percent of the actual costs incurred by the airline for the period of the strike for which payments are permitted. The outlawed mutual aid pact based payments on normal operating expenses of an airline.

As AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted when the issue first came before the House, a struck airline could "show a profit even when its aircraft sit idle on the ground."

The "smoking gun" evidence that showed just how the mutual aid pact tended to prolong strikes came earlier this year during the 109-day pilots' strike against Northwest Airlines. During this period, the airline collected $108 million in payments from other companies. The sponsor of the amendment to outlaw the pact was Rep. James L. Oberstar, whose Minnesota district was directly affected by the Northwest strike.

Also in the regulatory reform bill was a compromise employee protection clause for airline workers who may lose their jobs or take a downgrading because of increased competition generated by the new legislation.

For workers with four or more years of seniority who are hurt by the changes, it makes these provisions:

- Preferential hiring by other airlines that might have job openings.
- Federal payments equal to lost earnings providing that the layoffs affect at least 7.5 percent of the airline's total nationwide employment over a 12-month period. The original Senate bill had a 15-percent trigger but the House version did not have any such test. Payments could continue for up to six years of unemployment or underemployment.

10/21/78

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Interest Rates Spur Fears Of Slowdown

(Continued from Page 1)

ply. Money-market observers were closely watching the meeting and its outcome for signs of a further tightening of credit.

The AFL-CIO's Oswald noted that because of the rapidity and frequency of the Fed's interest-rate increases the full impact of the board's latest moves has not yet shown up in statistics on the economy. But the consequences of the rate-ratcheting by the nation's money manager are sure, he said.

"The continued rise in interest rates increases the costs of housing and other loans for consumers and businesses throughout the economy," Oswald said. "The high interest rates in 1974 killed the housing industry, as new housing units dropped by more than 50 percent."

Ever higher interest rates serve only to dampen the overall economic vitality of the nation, Oswald warned. Instead of curing the country's economic ills, a high-interest-rate policy "aggravates inflation and threatens a recession and increased unemployment," he said.

In an address to the Seafarers' convention, AFL-CIO President George Meany pointed out that it was the tight-money, high-interest-rate policies imposed by former President Nixon and former FRB Chairman Arthur Burns that touched off the inflation cycle that Americans are still struggling to overcome.

"Nixon and Burns are gone, but their policies linger on," Meany declared. "Until these policies are reversed, until government attention is focused on controlling the true causes of inflation—prices and interest rates—rather than on punishing the victims of inflation, America's economic problems are going to get worse."

Musicians Name Abato As General Counsel

New York—Cosimo C. Abato, a labor lawyer from Baltimore and a long-time member of the Musicians, has been named general counsel of the AFM.

Abato began studying clarinet at age 7 and had been a scholarship student at Peabody Institute and Juilliard School of Music. He has been in private law practice since 1962 after serving with the Labor Dept's solicitor's office and the National Labor Relations Board.

Pregnancy Disability Bill Clears Congress

A House-Senate compromise brought passage of a union-supported pregnancy disability bill just hours before the 95th Congress adjourned.

The legislation amends the Civil Rights Act to make clear that a sick pay or temporary disability insurance plan that is provided as an employment benefit can't exclude from coverage women unable to work because of pregnancy or childbirth.

That's how the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) interpreted existing law when it charged General Electric with illegal sex discrimination in GE's disability benefit plan. But a divided Supreme Court ruled otherwise, and last year a coalition of unions and women's groups opened a campaign for legislation to reverse the Court's interpretation.

The pregnancy disability bill was sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), with an impressive bipartisan group of co-sponsors. The Carter Administration joined in endorsing it.

The legislation passed the Senate, 75-11, in the fall of 1977 and passed the House last July, 376-43. But a House-Senate conference had difficulty resolving differences over abortion coverage.

The Senate bill assured full coverage of all pregnancy-related disabilities. The House version, however, would not require a company to provide coverage for abortions except where necessary to save the woman's life. It did not, of course, prohibit such coverage or prevent negotiation of coverage.

Under the compromise finally adopted, an employer could exclude payment for the cost of an abortion as in the House bill. But if an abortion results in "medical complications," the employee would be entitled to whatever sick leave and medical care the company plan provides for other disabilities.

The new legislation takes effect in about six months—180 days after President Carter signs the bill.

Four-Year Extension Voted for Job Training

(Continued from Page 1)

and local governments for training in "transitional jobs" of about 275,000 "structurally unemployed" persons, not qualified for jobs available in private industry.

It also funds an estimated 400,000 higher-level public service jobs at the current 6 percent unemployment rate. A complex formula limits the number of these "countercyclical" jobs under Title VI of the CETA program to 20 percent of the number of unemployed persons in excess of 4 percent of the workforce. But if the unemployment rate should rise above 7 percent, jobs could be funded for 25 percent of the excess over 4 percent.

The federal share of wages would be limited to $10,000 a year in most localities and up to $12,000 in high-cost areas. Local governments could add an additional 10 percent to this amount. Pay rates for these jobs must be equal to "the prevailing rates of pay for persons employed in similar occupations by the same employer."

In any construction work paid from CETA funds, Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wages are required.

The bill authorizes continued funding for the Young Adult Conservation Corps, the Job Corps and summer youth job programs.

It sets up a 15-member National Commission for Employment & Training Policy to "identify the employment goals and needs of the nation" and recommend the mix of manpower programs best suited to meet these needs.

New features in the bill include a program for greater involvement of private employers in providing job training for the economically disadvantaged and an experimental program of grants to encourage formation of labor-management committees to deal with matters not generally covered in collective bargaining such as alcoholism and drug abuse.

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Election Prospects Mixed As Campaign Nears Finish

Carter Sets Wage-Price 'Standards'

The Carter Administration stepped up its anti-inflation attack with an appeal to businesses and workers to comply with a set of wage-and-price "standards" it called "voluntary" but which would be backed up by sanctions.

President Carter announced his long-heralded plan to cut down the current 8 percent annual rate of inflation in a nationwide television address. The AFL-CIO withheld comment on the program until the Executive Council's quarterly meeting, scheduled Oct. 31, to provide time for analysis of the proposals.

The President's plan calls for an inflexible 7 percent wage guideline and a flexible, non-specific price standard. He said he will ask Congress to enact a "real wage insurance policy" to provide possible tax relief for workers who would be hurt if inflation exceeds 7 percent.

The President proposed no controls of any kind on profits, interest rates or dividends. He said he would cut the budget, without specifying where, and establish a "regulatory calendar" to limit new government regulations.

Alfred E. Kahn, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the past 15 months, was named by Carter to direct the Administration's new anti-inflation program.

The 61-year-old economist replaces Robert Strauss, who stepped aside to devote more time to his other job as the President's top trade negotiator.

Carter said that he does not have all the answers to what he called

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FIRST LADY Rosalynn Carter places a medallion around her neck, symbolizing her efforts in behalf of the bill extending the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. President Joyce Miller of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, left, presented her the CLUW medallion at a White House reception for coalition members. President Carter signed the extension bill into law earlier in the day. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Missouri Votes on R-T-W:

Tax Curb Proposals Top Ballot Questions

By James M. Shevis

A variety of statewide issues will face voters in the Nov. 7 elections but of most concern to labor are those dealing with tax or spending limitations and the so-called right-to-work initiative in Missouri.

Tax and spending limit proposals will appear on ballots in 16 states, nearly one of every three, as backers of California's Proposition 13 seek to capitalize on widespread antitax sentiment in the United States.

Proposition 13, approved by voters last June, reduced California property owners' taxes by more than half and imposed severe limits on future tax-raising measures. Labor opposes such blanket restrictions because of threatened cutbacks in needed government services and jobs of public employees.

Proposition 13-style limits on property tax liability will be on the ballot in four states—Oregon, Michigan, Nevada, and Idaho—while initiatives in 12 others seek to ease tax burdens in different ways.

Of vital concern to the labor movement is Missouri's Amendment 23, which will ask voters to approve a so-called right-to-work proposal banning the union shop and maintenance-of-membership clauses in collective bargaining agreements. The United Labor Committee, representing over half a million organized workers in Missouri, has mounted an intensive campaign to defeat the referendum.

Meanwhile, other statewide ballot issues of concern to labor range from a proposal to exempt food from the sales tax in Arkansas to an initiative in Montana to ban nuclear power.

Advocates of the Montana initiative are trying to use the state as "an anti-nuclear demonstration ground," President Robert A. Geor-

(Continued on Page 3)

Marshall Defends Higher Wage Floor

The minimum wage law gives America's lowest-paid workers their "only protection against the ravages of inflation," Labor Sec. Ray Marshall declared in a report to Congress.

Marshall's report on the economic effects of the Fair Labor Standards Act was submitted at a time when congressional conservatives, and even some influential voices within the Administration, were urging a postponement of next January's scheduled rise in the wage floor.

The Secretary of Labor strongly defended the four-step increase set by Congress last year, which will go from the present $2.65 an hour to $2.90 on Jan. 1, 1979, and then in annual step-ups to $3.10 and $3.35.

The workers who will get these increases have no bargaining power and normally receive pay raises only when Congress raises the minimum, Marshall said. "But these are also the same people who must constantly battle higher food and fuel costs," he stressed.

They had taken a beating from inflation before Congress passed the

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Key Issues Persist For New Congress

Americans will go to the polls on Nov. 7 to vote in hundreds of separate elections that together will point the nation's course for at least the next two years.

The men and women chosen in 435 congressional districts and in 35 Senate contests will come to Washington in January to pass on legislative proposals dealing with inflation and health care, labor law reform and import quotas, budget priorities and job safety enforcement.

Here's how the election outlook shaped up as the campaign neared its conclusion:

House

By David L. Perlman

Republicans may be able to whittle a few slivers from the 288-147 Democratic majority in the House. But as the election campaign moved into its final days, political observers still couldn't detect any sign of a massive switch to the GOP.

If October forecasts hold up, any Republican gain will be far short of the 40-plus House seats the party needs just to recover its 1974 losses. That was when Republican candidates had to carry the burden of Nixon scandals and a worsening recession.

The GOP failed to recoup its losses in the 1976 election, and now the big Democratic "Class of 1974" has had another term to solidify political strength.

Some incumbents from both parties are in trouble. But as a general rule of politics, incumbents start off with a big advantage. Of the House members seeking re-election, 247 are Democrats, 128 Republicans.

Realistically, party changes will be concentrated in perhaps 50 mar-

(Continued on Page 7)

Senate

By Rex Hardesty

The new Senate of 1979 will be quite different than its predecessor — but what has already happened may have changed it more than the elections will.

That's because death and retirements will remove seven of the Senate's most conservative figures. Senators John McClellan of Arkansas and James Allen of Alabama died and five others are retiring—James Eastland of Mississippi, Carl Curtis of Nebraska, Dewey Bartlett of Oklahoma, Clifford Hansen of Wyoming and William Scott of Virginia.

Death and retirement haven't skipped the liberals, with Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Lee Metcalf of Montana dead, James Abourezk of South Dakota retiring and Clifford Case of New Jersey beaten in the primary. But in three of those four races—with the South Dakota seat the exception — the new senators are likely to be much more similar to their predecessors.

In party terms, the picture is not so clear-cut. Each party is

(Continued on Page 3)

Governorship Contests Blur Party Distinctions

There will be a greater than usual number of new faces in gubernatorial mansions in 1979 because in 15 of the 36 contests there are no incumbents.

How this will affect the liberal vs. conservative makeup of the nation's governors is difficult to assess as party lines continue to blur and disappear in many of the 36 governorship races this year.

Of the 50 governorships, Democrats currently hold 37, Republicans 12 and independents one (Maine). Of the 36 contests 26 involve Democratic chairs, nine Republican and one independent.

In the November balloting 21 incumbents are seeking re-election, 13 Democrats and eight Republicans. In most states the races turn on tax levels and government spending. In several, the issue is the fate of "right-to-work" proposals in the 1979 legislatures. In a number of states the races are essentially popularity contests or involve incumbents defending their records.

Three Democratic incumbents were defeated in primary contests in Texas, Maryland and Massachusetts. Other races without incumbents involve governors who cannot succeed themselves, who are seeking other offices or who chose to step down, such as independent James B. Longley of Maine.

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North Dakota Unions Shape State Program

Fargo, N. Dak. — The North Dakota AFL-CIO will be pressing for needed improvements in workers' compensation and unemployment benefits in the next session of the legislature.

Delegates to the state labor federation's 22nd annual convention called for increases in payments for workers disabled by occupational injury and illness in past years but whose benefits have been seriously eroded by inflation. The convention urged the legislature, which convenes in January, to allow union members to meet filing requirements for unemployment benefits by reporting to union halls. At present, weekly reports must be made at state offices.

The more than 200 convention delegates also called for the establishment of a state-owned cement plant—financed through the state-owned bank — to help meet the demands of construction in North Dakota. A number of highway and building projects in the state had to be curtailed this year because of a shortage of concrete.

State AFL-CIO President James Gerl also noted that labor would be pushing for a prevailing wage regulation on state-funded building projects either through an executive order by the governor or by statute.

In an address to the convention, Gov. Arthur A. Link said he was ready to name a task force to explore the development of state-sponsored regional seminars to help unions describe their role in society to the public.

The convention endorsed Democrat Bruce Hagen, a state public service commissioner, for North Dakota's at-large congressional seat. Hagen faces incumbent Republican Rep. Mark Andrews, who had only one right vote on 20 key labor issues in Congress during the past two years.

In resolutions adopted at the three-day convention, delegates called on Congress to proceed with land acquisition for the construction of the Northern Tier Pipeline, which would run from Alaska through Canada and North Dakota; endorsed labor's boycotts of products made by J. P. Stevens, Coors and Pet Co., and voted support of the American Agricultural Movement.

FAREWELL AND CONGRATULATIONS are extended First Vice President Joseph J. Knapik of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, right, by CLGW President Thomas F. Miechur. Knapik, who has been a CLGW leader for 38 of his 47 years as a trade-unionist, announced his retirement at the union's convention.

Union Women Honor Equal Rights Leaders

Dolores Huerta, first vice president of the United Farm Workers, and Pauline Newman, health education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers New York health center, are two of the first four annual awards winners honored by the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

They were cited along with Bella S. Abzug, former congresswoman and co-chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Women, and Alexis M. Herman, director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau.

The presentations were made at an awards dinner held in conjunction with CLUW's legislative conference and executive board meeting.

The legislative conference focused on the need for further affirmative action efforts and the growing threat of the right wing.

A board resolution assailed the continuing discrimination against working women, calling the concept of "equal pay for work of comparable worth" long overdue in the struggle to achieve true equal job opportunity.

The resolution also urged federal agencies to vigorously pursue cases of comparability pay for women through lawsuits and all other necessary action "to eliminate sex-segregated job classifications and wage rates."

In other action, the board designated New York City as the site of CLUW's 1979 convention the week of Sept. 14; recommitted CLUW's resources to ratification of the ERA; established a rotating dues structure providing for a non-voting associate membership for CLUW supporters who do not belong to a union; set recruitment as a major priority; established a CLUW Center for Education & Research; adopted a policy directing local chapters to focus meetings on "equality," including enforcement of the Equal Pay Act, equal access to higher rated jobs, implementing programs to achieve equal pay for work of comparable value.

Sarah Weddington, special assistant to President Carter, noted that the legislative gains that women won in the 95th Congress—pregnancy disability and the ERA deadline extension—could not have been achieved without labor's support.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, commended CLUW for its work in the four years since its inception.

He noted, however, that CLUW, as well as the entire labor movement, still faces great challenges, two of which are organizing men and women into unions and encouraging them to become full participants in their unions. He also reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's commitment to fight for ratification of the ERA.

Huerta was cited for her efforts on behalf of the UFW since 1960. She is a founder of the UFW and had served as a leader and strategist in the Delano grape strike of 1965. She became a chief negotiator for the union when the strike was won.

Pauline Newman, who recently celebrated her 90th birthday, has devoted more than seven decades fighting for workers' and women's rights.

Newman, who went to work in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory when she was 10 years old, participated in the historic 1909-10 New York Shirtwaist workers' strike. She was a member and activist in the Women's Trade Union League, the first national organization of union women, which she helped to found in 1913.

Abzug was honored for her role in women's political activities and Herman for her efforts in promoting affirmative action programs.

Governorship Contests Blur Party Distinctions

(Continued from Page 1)

In the seven southern races only one incumbent governor—Democrat George Busbee of Georgia—is involved. There are five in the northern industrial states—Democrats Rudy Perpich in Minnesota and Martin Schreiber in Wisconsin, Republicans William Millikin in Michigan, James Rhodes in Ohio and Jim Thompson in Illinois.

In the Northeast, Democratic Governors Hugh Carey in New York, Ella Grasso in Connecticut and J. Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island and Republicans Richard Snelling of Vermont and Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire are seeking reelection.

In the Plains and Mountain states, Republicans Robert Ray of Iowa and Robert Bennett of Kansas and Democrats Ed Herschler of Wyoming, Dick Lamm of Colorado, Bruce Babbitt of Arizona and John Evans of Idaho are seeking new terms and Democrat Bruce King, former governor of New Mexico, is seeking a comeback.

Democrats Robert Staub and Jerry Brown of California are among the incumbents as are Hawaii Democrat George Ariyoshi and Alaska Republican Jay Hammond.

There will be new faces in governors' chairs in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas. In 14 states there are no gubernatorial elections this year.

In the 1976 elections, 14 governorships were at stake and the Democrats won nine.

AFGE Wins Backpay For Meat Graders

The General Accounting Office has ruled that the Agriculture Dept. owes about 450 federal meat graders several million dollars in backpay for failure to pay them overtime rates since July 1976. The ruling came on an appeal filed by the American Federation of Government Employees.

Inflation, Joblessness:

Cement Delegates Focus on Economy

Houston—Inflation, unemployment and increasing attacks on labor emerged as the prime concerns of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers' convention here.

"We are in the fight of our lives," CLGU President Thomas F. Miechur told the 300 delegates in his keynote address. "We worked too hard to build this union to sit like clay pigeons while the union-busters fire away with their big guns," he stressed, warning "do not ever kid yourselves that your union and your contract are perfectly secure."

On impending government wage controls, Miechur said, "Let me make clear our opposition to any specific ceiling, voluntary or mandatory, on wage increases in any so-called anti-inflation program of the Carter Administration.

"We do not subscribe to any notion that guidelines or jawboning should enter into the collective bargaining process."

He called on the Administration to tackle "the real causes of inflation—interest rates, profits, dividends, stock options, executive bonuses, imports, energy costs, and medical costs."

Miechur also cited the problems the union's Canadian members had with wage-increase rollbacks under the Canadian Anti-Inflation Board, in effect the last three years. Wage controls have not at all stopped or reduced inflation in Canada, he said.

Miechur also outlined for the delegates the efforts right-wing and business groups are making to secure a "union-free environment" and to make organizing and bargaining harder.

The same right-wing conservative forces that engineered the filibuster against labor law reform in the Senate are those leading the fight against unions, he pointed out.

Delegates approved a constitutional change permitting trusteeships and the mailing of the union's magazine, the Voice, to the homes of all members. It had been sent out in bundle form for distribution for the last 40 years.

The convention called for passage of legislation that would require a two-year notice of intent by U.S. firms to close industrial plants and urged support of the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition. Delegates also approved resolutions urging Congress and the Administration to develop a housing program providing emergency 6-percent mortgages for middle-income workers; supporting human rights all over the world; reaffirming principles of federal minimum standards for workers' compensation and unemployment benefits; endorsing a national health security program, and backing the boycotts of Winn-Dixie, Pet Products, Charles Manufacturing, and J. P. Stevens products and services.

In addition, the convention voted continued opposition to wage controls in Canada and support of the New Democratic Party and the Labor College of Canada. Delegates contributed to COPE, the NDP, and to the fight against "right to work" in Missouri, in three separate collections.

Delegates also re-elected Miechur and Richard A. Northrip as secretary-treasurer. First Vice President Joseph J. Knapik, a unionist 47 years and CLGW leader for 38 years, announced at the convention he would retire next Jan. 1. Elected to his area vacancy was Bernard Martinez, a district representative from St. Louis. All other vice-presidents were re-elected.

Charles Levinson, secretary-general of the International Federation of Chemical, Energy & General Workers' Unions, charged in an address to the convention that multinational corporations are using transfer funds to cheat workers out of higher wages and to trick industrialized nations, including the United States, out of taxes.

Levinson pointed out that fewer than 900 corporations control 75 to 80 percent of the productive assets of the western world. They are linked through many systems, he said, including banking, "which itself is totally multinational." In the United States, 10 banking institutions exert majority control, while in Germany, three banks exert complete control, he noted.

Ronald Lang, research and legislative director of the Canadian Labor Congress and member of CLGW Local 368, Woodstock, Ont., told delegates that multinationals can channel their funds in such a way that only working people will lose.

"We have governments in Canada and the United States and the western industrialized world which are politically unwilling to come to grips with that problem," Lang charged. "We are witnessing the deindustrialization of the western nations. We are losing jobs. Companies are not investing in these countries where trade unions are established. This is the fundamental challenge to the trade union movements of the western world."

Other convention speakers included Jacob Clayman, president and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens; Howard Chester of the Stone, Glass, & Clay Coordinating Committee; and Earl McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

TWU, Carmen Reach Pact For 18,000

New York — The Transport Workers have negotiated a new three-year contract with Conrail providing for a substantial wage increase and fringe benefit improvements for some 13,000 railroad carmen.

The TWU announced that, along with the Railway Carmen's union, it also has reached a new three-year agreement with Amtrak covering another 5,000 carmen. The workers perform repairs and maintain equipment on railroad cars.

Details of the settlements were withheld pending their ratification by rank-and-file members, a process that was expected to take up to two weeks.

Albert Terriego, director of TWU's railroad division, said, however, that the pacts include improved medical, hospital, and dental care, including major medical benefits for retired employees between the ages of 61 and 65.

The union agreed to continue talks with Conrail on the issues of job security for younger workers, subcontracting of work, and wreck work.

The contracts were concluded about a week apart from each other. The Conrail negotiations took place in Philadelphia, the Amtrak talks in Washington.

'Voluntary' Wage-Price Limits:

Carter Unveils Plan To Combat Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

"our most serious domestic problem."

He noted that progress has been made over the past 21 months in putting Americans back to work and reducing the nation's jobless rate. But he warned that if inflation worsens, "we will not be able to reduce unemployment further, and we may even slide backward."

In addition, consumers' purchasing power—now lower than six years ago—will continue to decline productivity will suffer, and the dollar will drop further in world trade, he said.

"We must face a time of national austerity," Carter said.

The President stressed that he could not guarantee that his new anti-inflation package would succeed, adding that it almost certainly will fail if Americans are looking for quick or dramatic changes.

"Every free government on earth is wrestling with this problem of inflation, and every one of them knows that a long-term disease requires long-term treatment," he said.

In outlining his program, the President rejected mandatory wage-and-price controls, saying that such a solution to the problem of inflation is "extreme" and would fail.

Carter pledged that the federal government would lead the way in the war on rising prices by showing fiscal restraint. He said the Administration would hold down federal employee wages, slash federal hiring, cut the costs of federal regulation, and veto any new tax cuts.

The President's pay standard limits the annual increase in wage and fringe benefits combined to 7 percent. The standard does not apply to individual workers but to groups of workers—union members, non-union workers, and management employees.

Workers earning $4 an hour or less would be exempted. Under the mandatory controls program of President Nixon, the low-wage exemption was for those earning $3.50 an hour or less, a figure based on the City Workers Family Budget.

Two other exceptions to the wage standard cover "demonstrable" changes in productivity and wage increases which are part of a "close historical tandem relationship" to some previous settlement.

The Administration's basic target for economy-wide price increases is 5.75 percent. To achieve this goal, the President has asked individual firms to limit price increases over the next year to a half-percent less than their average annual rate of increase during 1976-77. But price increases up to 9.5 percent in certain cases would be permitted, the White House said.

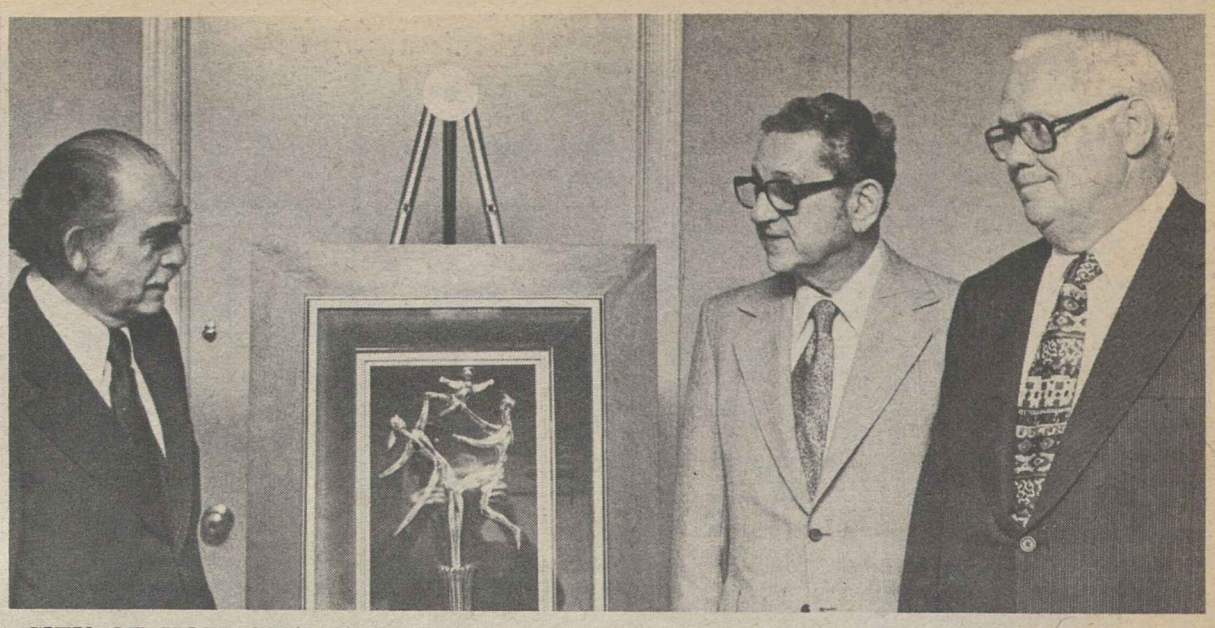
Wage standards would not apply to existing union contracts. Price standards would be an average for all a firm's products, and would consider only price changes taking place after Oct. 1.

To back up the standards, the government will employ sanctions. These include withholding government contracts from a company whose price increases are excessive, relaxing various restrictions on imports, changing administrative actions dealing with the Davis-Bacon and Service Contract Acts, and bringing public opinion to bear if price or pay increases are above the guidelines.

While final decisions remain to be made in the President's "real wage insurance" proposal, the general idea of the plan is that workers who abide by the 7 percent pay standard but lose ground in the event that prices rise higher than that figure will get a tax rebate.

If prices rose 8 percent a year, for example, and workers at a particular company received only a 7 percent wage increase, they would receive a tax rebate equal to the difference between actual inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, and the 7 perment pay standard.

The White House noted in a fact sheet on the President's anti-inflation program that a "reasonable limit," or cap, would be put on this "real wage insurance" but that it has not yet worked out this detail of the plan. Carter said that he will seek congressional approval of the plan in January.



CITY OF HOPE National Medical Center recently honored Jacob Clayman, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., with its Spirit of Life award. Clayman, center, was cited for his concern with industrial health problems, which has resulted in many important gains in social and labor legislation. The award was made at a testimonial dinner by Louis J. Solomon, left, City of Hope's national labor director, and President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers.

Death, Retirements Make Way For New Faces in Next Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

defending about the same number of seats, 18 for the Democrats and 17 for the Republicans. There are an identical number of incumbents seeking re-election, 11 from each party.

And the same number of incumbents—about four from each party—are facing a stiff Nov. 7 challenge. The Democrats are Floyd Haskell of Colorado, William Hathaway of Maine, Jennings Randolph of West Virginia and Wendell Anderson of Minnesota. The four hotly contested seats now held by Republicans are those of Jesse Helms of North Carolina, John Tower of Texas, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Robert Griffin of Michigan.

But if there's something close to a standoff in party terms, it's a distinct plus for the Democrats, because they already have a whopping 62-38 majority and will have withstood the "off-year" jinx in a Senate they've controlled since 1954.

One Democratic senator, J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, has already been re-elected, thanks to his state's "open" primary law.

And one Democratic newcomer, Howell Heflin, trying for John Sparkman's seat in Alabama, might as well be re-elected because his Republican challenger, former Rep. James Martin, opted out—switching over to try for the two years left of Allen's term against Democrat Donald Stewart.

Like Heflin, Stewart had the early endorsement of labor and civil rights groups.

One other state, Minnesota, does have the phenomenon of two races, the re-election bid of Sen. Wendell Anderson and the race for the four years left of Humphrey's term.

After almost a generation of dominating Minnesota politics, the Democrat-Farm-Labor Party (DFL) is trying to hold two Senate seats and a governorship with three candidates never elected to the job before.

Anderson faces Republican Rudy Boschwitz and the other DFL nominee, Robert Short, is running against David Durenberger. The newspaper polls show extremely close Senate races.

Liberals are also seeking to retain the seats of Abourezk, Metcalf and Case. In South Dakota, Democratic nominee Don Barnett is trailing GOP Rep. Larry Pressler to succeed Abourezk. In contrast, Rep. Max Baucas in Montana, who ousted the interim senator in the primary, and Democrat Bill Bradley in New Jersey are far ahead to succeed Metcalf and Case, respectively.

The changing of political shading will be much more pronounced in the seats from which conservatives are retiring, led by Gov. David Pryor's quest for McClellan's seat. Also, Democrats Andrew Miller of Virginia, David Boren in Oklahoma and J. J. Exon in Nebraska are favored to switch over the seats of Scott, Bartlett and Curtis. Republicans have their best chances in the races to succeed Hansen in Wyoming, where former State Rep. Alan Simpson faces Democrat Raymond Whitaker, and for Eastland's seat in Mississippi, where Rep. Thad Cochran opposes Democrat Maurice Dantin. Whitaker and Dantin are COPE-endorsed.

The contest to succeed the final Republican retiree, James Pearson of Kansas, has produced one of the nation's most colorful races. There, Democratic nominee Dr. William Roy leads, but only slightly over Alf Landon's daughter, Nancy Kassenbaum. Roy just missed upsetting 1976 Republican vice presidential nominee Robert Dole in 1974.

Three of the GOP's 11 incumbents are labor-endorsed—Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, Ted Stevens of Alaska and Charles Percy of Illinois—and all three are favored. In Oregon both incumbent Sen. Mark Hatfield and his Democratic opponent, Vern Cook, have some labor support.

Conversely, labor's support is with Democratic nominees Dwight Jensen in Idaho, Toney Anaya in New Mexico and Jane Eskind in Tennessee in their uphill fights against GOP incumbents James McClure, Peter Domenici and Minority Leader Howard Baker, respectively.

But for the four other COPE-endorsed Democrats up against a Republican incumbent, the hopes are higher:

- Tower of Texas faces Rep. Bob Krueger in a race considered too close to call throughout the campaign.
- Thurmond of South Carolina, one of the last anti-civil rights stalwarts of the South, is considered slightly ahead of Charles (Pug) Ravenel, the 1974 gubernatorial nominee.
- Helms of North Carolina, with the help of more than $5 million raised for him by the right-wing mail machine, is trying to hold off populist John Ingram.
- Griffin of Michigan faces the late-blooming campaign of Detroit City Councilman Carl Levin, which has labor hoping to retire this famous name.

In addition to Anderson in Minnesota, labor and liberals face the highest stakes in the defense of Haskell, Hathaway and Randolph, each up against a proven vote-getter:

- Haskell faces Rep. William Armstrong in one of the nation's purest ideological tests—as shown in Haskell's COPE voting record of 71 right and 23 wrong compared to Armstrong's 10 right and 97 wrong.
- Hathaway faces moderate Republican Rep. William Cohen, but his biggest opposition may be Maine's threat to return to its Republican nature.
- Randolph's opponent is former Gov. Arch Moore, West Virginia's biggest GOP vote-getter.

Earlier in 1978, liberal Democrats Walter (Dee) Huddleston of Kentucky, Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire and Dick Clark of Iowa were also thought to face stiff tests because they were also "targeted" by the conservatives, as were Haskell and Randolph.

But they have run strong races and all three are now thought to be nearly as heavily favored as the remaining Democratic incumbents—Sam Nunn in Georgia, Joseph Biden in Delaware and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

Tax Curbs, 'Right-to-Work' Battle Among Key Issues on State Ballots

(Continued from Page 1)

gine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. charged.

"If they can stop nuclear power in Montana, it will fit in nicely with a finely coordinated national effort to ban nuclear energy," Georgine said.

In three states, gambling has stirred heavy controversy and will come before voters on a statewide basis. In Florida, there will be a state vote to legalize casino gambling in the Miami Beach area. New Jersey voters will decide whether to legalize jai alai betting, while in Virginia parimutuel betting on horses is the issue.

Other state ballot questions include:

Alabama—A referendum to increase the number of property tax classifications and prohibit the property tax from exceeding a variable percentage of fair market value.

California — A proposition to make smoking unlawful in any enclosed public place and in any enclosed place of employment. Production areas in factories would be exempt only if the State Dept. of Industrial Welfare authorized an exemption.

Colorado—An initiative to limit the growth in state and local per capita spending to increases in the consumer price index and population growth.

Idaho—An initiative to restrict property taxes to 1 percent of market value would also require a two-thirds vote of the legislature to enact new taxes and limits future assessment growth to 2 percent.

Illinois—An advisory, non-binding measure on whether spending limits should be placed on state and local government.

Maine—Proposals to repeal the poll tax and convene the legislature in December rather than in January.

Massachusetts — An advisory, non-binding measure on reducing property taxes, and limiting total state and local taxes to a percentage of state personal income.

Michigan — Besides three competing initiative questions to limit taxes or spending, there is a proposal for collective bargaining for state troopers.

Missouri—Besides the so-called right-to-work measure, a referendum to allow the legislature to roll back property tax levies.

Nebraska — A constitutional amendment limiting spending increases by state and local governments to 5 percent.

Nevada—A California-style tax and spending limitation measure and a measure providing non-binding instruction to the legislature to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment.

New Hampshire—A proposal to permit the legislature to be in session annually.

North Dakota—An initiative to reduce the state personal income tax for individuals and to increase corporate income taxes.

Oregon—An initiative to limit property taxes to 1.5 percent of 1975 fair market value, plus a proposal to limit the public utility rate base.

South Dakota—A proposal to require a two-thirds vote of the legislature to increase taxes.

Texas—A tax limitation measure, plus a proposal to exempt solar and wind power energy from taxation.

Your Two Cents Worth

ON NOV. 7 the American people will have a chance to speak out on the policies of their local, state and national governments, a chance to put in their "two cents worth" by voting for the candidates of their choice at polling places across the country.

It's an opportunity that no worker, no union member, can afford to pass by.

For workers, especially, know that government policies and the office-holders who shape them have a direct impact on their well-being—on whether they have a job or not, on how much of their paychecks is eaten up by inflation, on the taxes they pay to support government services, on the quality of their children's education.

The senators and representatives elected to the next Congress will be asked, for example, to develop a national health insurance plan to assure that all Americans receive the medical care they need, when they need it, and at a price they can afford.

But whether national health insurance becomes a reality in the next two years rather than a dream is likely to be decided long before any rollcall votes are taken in the next Congress. To a large extent, the decision will be made by the voters on Nov. 7 in the kind of candidates they elect to the House and Senate.

And the votes of every working family will be needed to make sure the decision is the right one.

THIS IS NO TIME for apathy, for an attitude of "what's the use, my vote won't make any difference." The history of American politics is full of examples proving that one vote does count. Just last August both Democratic and Republican gubernatorial primaries in Alaska were settled by less than one-half of one percent of the total vote, the Republican race by only 101 votes out of the 63,697 cast.

Scores of House and Senate elections this year could turn on the basis of just a few votes. Whether these elections are won by friends or foes of working people could be decided by how high a percentage of union members and voting-age members of their families participate.

This is no time, either, to yield the political scene to the enemies of trade unionism, who will be out to defeat progressive members of Congress who support labor's goals and its position on the major social issues confronting the nation.

The radical right wing and its corporate allies have generated up to $50 million in political funding for this year's election. Most of that money will be used for words and talk—propaganda for candidates who oppose national health insurance, labor law reform and OSHA, and against congressmen who have stood with organized labor on these and other issues.

Workers can't hope to match the millions of dollars that corporations and wealthy families will pour into the campaign on behalf of right-wing candidates. But they can put in their two cents worth, combine their COPE contributions and demonstrate that when the voice of one worker is added to another—and another, and another—the sound can build to a roar.

This is the time for workers to speak out, to make their voices heard through the ballot box.

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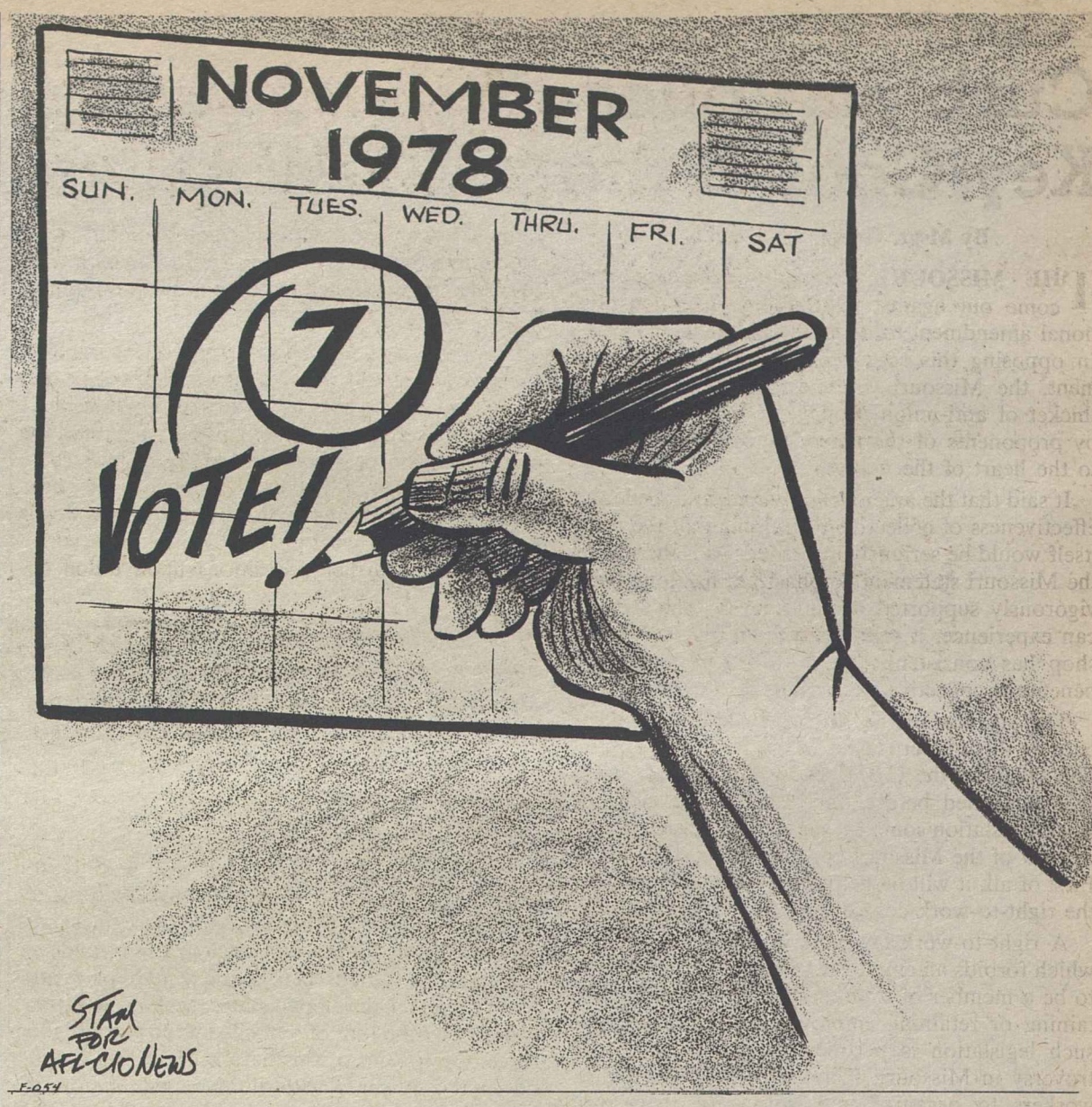

Add-Ons Run Up Charge:

American Exporters Hit Hard By 'Lower' European Tariffs

By Gus Tyler

ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS of thousands of workers in America have seen their jobs washed away in a flood of imports, our government spokesmen are suicidally determined to open the sluice gates further by lowering our tariffs on imports. The official explanation is that we must do this because other nations are generous to us; namely, their tariffs are below ours.

At first sight this seems to be true. Thus, the Danish and Dutch tariff on American-made textiles and garments comes to only 13.2 percent while our tariff on the same products from overseas runs to 23.9 percent.

But, as Gilbert and Sullivan suggested in their famous lyrics, "things are seldom what they seem." In practice, our higher tariff turns out to be lower than the seemingly lower tariff of our European trading partners.

Here's the way it works:

Suppose a Danish or Dutch company wishes to export textiles and apparel that wholesale for $100 in their domestic markets. When such companies export to the United States, they are excused by their countries from paying the normal "value-added" tax that runs at 18 percent. Hence the merchandise is valued at only $84.75 when exported.

Since our tariff is only levied on the value as the goods leave the foreign shores, our 23.9 percent is applied to the $84.75 to add another $20.25, bringing the total value on landing up to $105. To this must be added another $5 of cost for inward freight and insurance, bringing the total to $110. Hence, the effective difference between the wholesale price overseas and here is only $10 on goods worth $100.

Now what happens when we export to another country (Denmark or Holland, for instance)?

First, there is no allowance for any kind of tax that the American company pays to our government; so the foreign tariff falls on the full face value of $100. Second, the foreign government also adds on the cost of inward freight and insurance (another $5) before levying the duty. As a consequence, when the foreign country finishes levying its duty (13.2 percent), the landed value of the American goods comes to $118.86.

But that's not the end of it. The foreign country then proceeds to attach its "value-added" tax to the American goods when it is sold wholesale in Europe. This brings the wholesale price up to $140.25—since the "value-added" tax runs at 18 percent.

THE BOTTOM LINE: when $100 worth of textiles and apparel leaves Denmark or Holland, it wholesales in the United States for $110, whereas an equal $100 worth of the same merchandise exported to our trading partners wholesales at $140.25.

What is true of Denmark and Holland is true for virtually all the countries of Europe.

Clearly, under the present setup, the European exporter to America is at an advantage and the American exporter to Europe is at a disadvantage. In light of this, to lower our tariffs even further is to indulge in economic masochism.

Rise in Wage Floor Held Boon to Nation

The overall success of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the benefits accruing from it are too often overlooked.

The act, now in its 40th year, has improved the economic status of low-wage workers by protecting them from exploitation through substandard wages and working conditions. Moreover, increased productivity and increased funds in the hands of the lowest wage earners—who are the ones most likely to spend the increase for essentials—are powerful and healthy stimuli to the economy.

At the same time, it has protected the overwhelming majority of businessmen from unfair competition.

More than any other social legislation to date, the Fair Labor Standards Act has significantly added to the paychecks of millions of workers.

The 1977 amendments represented . . . a significant step towards the law's stated objective of eliminating "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

—From Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall's report to Congress on the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Focus on Missouri:

Curb on Collective Bargaining Key Goal of State R-T-W Laws

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

THE MISSOURI Catholic Conference has come out against a proposed state constitutional amendment to make the union shop illegal. In opposing this so-called right-to-work amendment, the Missouri Conference cut through the thicket of anti-union propaganda being put forth by proponents of the amendment and went right to the heart of the matter.

It said that the amendment would so impede the effectiveness of collective bargaining that the right itself would be seriously imperiled—a right which, the Missouri statement emphasized, has long been vigorously supported by the church. The American experience, it said, has shown that the union shop has consistently been an aid to insure the benefits of collective bargaining.

The position of the Missouri Catholic Conference on this matter is exactly the same as the position taken by the U.S. Catholic Conference when it last testified before the Congress on right-to-work legislation some 13 years ago. Our testimony in view of the Missouri controversy is still timely. First of all, it will be helpful to define the terms of the right-to-work controversy.

A right-to-work law may be defined as an act which forbids an employer to require an employee to be a member of a union as a condition for obtaining or retaining employment. The history of such legislation is pertinent to the current controversy in Missouri. Prior to 1935, the right of workers to organize into unions of their own choosing was often denied by American employers.

The National Labor Relations Act, passed in 1935 and declared constitutional in 1937, was the first fully effective legal guarantee of this natural right. Under this act, the federal government protected workers who wished to join unions, provided that they were employed in industries subject to federal jurisdiction.

Under our Constitution, the federal act superseded all state laws where interstate commerce was affected. However, when this act was in effect replaced in 1947 by the Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Act), an unusual constitutional device was used. In matters of union security, the Congress gave the states concurrent jurisdiction, provided only that state laws were more restrictive than the federal law. Under the impetus of this provision, 20 states have enacted right-to-work laws.

The general effect of such laws is to prohibit all types of compulsory union membership. The closed shop was already outlawed by the 1947 federal act. The state laws go further and forbid the union shop, maintenance of membership, and other forms of modified union security. While such laws may not constitutionally deny labor's right to organize into freely chosen unions, they do outlaw a traditional form of union-management relationship sanctioned by long usage in our country.

In order to evaluate fairly the ethical implications of these laws, it is necessary to present and weigh the major arguments proposed in debates on the question. As a first point, it should be noted that the common title of these laws is in itself a matter of debate. Opponents of these measures claim that the title is a play on words used to cloak the real purpose of the laws, which is to enforce further restrictions upon union activity.

Such laws do not provide jobs for workers; they merely prevent workers from building strong and stable unions. In 1954, the Supreme Court of Idaho took judicial notice of this fact by refusing to permit such a deceptive title on an initiative measure to be proposed to the voters.

It should also be noted that the pressure for such legislation does not arise from workers seeking their "rights." Proponents of these measures are uniformly employers' organizations and related groups. Often such laws are part of a program by under-developed states, seeking to attract industry by the lure of a docile and low-paid labor force. Campaigns of this nature have been carried on in recent years with little or no attempt at concealment.

A second argument relating to the issue concerns states' rights. It is alleged that the several states should have the right to regulate labor problems according to their own desires, and that federal standards should not be imposed upon them.

THIS ARGUMENT, in relation to the present issue, is not convincing. Under present conditions, the right to regulate labor problems has not been returned to the states. What is conceded is the limited power to enact union-security regulations more stringent than those in the federal law. But a state may not constitutionally enact regulations more favorable to the union movement.

Independently of the points just raised, there are strong reasons why states should not regulate labor matters where interstate commerce is involved.

Genuine state powers should not be encroached upon, unless the state in question has neglected its manifest duty and thereby endangered the welfare of the Union. But, under our Constitution, matters which affect interstate commerce are exclusively reserved to the federal government. Any trend in the contrary direction, even though constitutionally authorized by Congress, must be scrutinized with the greatest care.

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Oswald Cites Danger Signals:

Tight Money, Sag in Real Wages Point to New Recession in 1979

A NUMBER OF ECONOMIC danger signals points to the serious possibility that the nation will skid into a recession next year, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned on Labor News Conference.

Oswald stressed that "the decline of real earnings over the past year and the very tight money situation" are the same conditions that "squeezed the economy in 1974 and led to the 1975 recession." He said that the basic economic situation is worse now than it was in the prelude to the 1975 recession, with unemployment standing a full point higher than it was then and the Federal Reserve Board's recent move to the "highest discount rate ever."

Oswald scored the Fed's latest interest rate hike, pointing out that "they've been raising interest rates so rapidly that they haven't really given their previous actions time to work."

He said that the Fed did the same sort of interest rate-ratcheting in 1974, and that the squeeze that developed a year later sent new housing starts into a tailspin from an annual rate of more than two million to only one million. He said that as a result, "people who needed housing pulled back—and that whole industry and the people who depend upon it were nearly wiped out."

The danger, he said, isn't overnight injury, but "long-range damage as the effects of the board's action develop."

The federation's chief economist said that the tax bill that Congress approved in its adjournment rush is so loaded to favor high-income people and corporations that "most wage earners will be worse off" than they are now since 60 percent of the tax cuts go to persons with incomes over $30,000 a year and to corporations." He said that in terms of "stimulating consumer purchasing power to ward off a recession this tax cut is meaningless."

Reporters questioning Oswald were James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post. Labor News Conference is produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE 95TH CONGRESS convened on Jan. 4, 1977, progressive forces had cause for optimism. Democrats outnumbered Republicans in the House by a margin of better than two to one, and their margin in the Senate was almost as overwhelming. With a Democrat in the White House for the first time since the late 1960s, millions of Americans thought, the next two years would see a resurgence of the kind of liberal legislation that marked the Kennedy-Johnson years.

But when the 95th Congress adjourned in mid-October, it left behind not a monument to forward-looking social legislation but a tombstone. The 95th Congress simply did not live up to its advance billing.

The 95th Congress said "no" to labor law reform. It said "no" to the situs picketing bill and the cargo equity bill. It said "no" to a consumer protection agency, to Hatch Act revisions, to no-fault auto insurance, to easier voter registration.

It said "yes" to an increase in the minimum wage but held the boost to $2.65 an hour last January, when the government's own figures declared the poverty line to be at more than $3 an hour.

The way it said "yes" to tax reform was to deliver billions in tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans and big business, with only a minor slice of the pie to working people. Americans who earn $15,000 a year or less will receive only 21 percent of the bill's total tax cuts for individuals.

The way it said "yes" to energy legislation was, in part, to deregulate the price of natural gas so that consumers would have to fork out an extra $29 billion over the next six years, according to Dept. of Energy estimates.

The way it said "yes" to full employment legislation was to pass a watered-down Humphrey-Hawkins bill. Congress said every American who wants to work should have a job—as long as inflation is down to 3 percent in 1983, and there is a balanced budget, a trade surplus and higher price supports for farmers.

What happened to the mandate for social legislation? Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) had one answer: "The heart of the problem is that the Senate and the House are awash in a sea of special interest lobbying and special interest campaign contributions."

AFL-CIO President George Meany pointed out: "A heavily-financed, well-orchestrated coalition between big business and right-wing extremists threw a tremendous amount of lobbying power against every bill designed to benefit workers, consumers or just the plain people of this nation."

PERHAPS NOWHERE as clearly as in the labor law reform fight did these "special interest" or "big business and right-wing extremist" groups make their clout felt.

Labor law reform would not have organized a single worker or put unions at any kind of new advantage in the labor-management relationship. Yet, financed by literally millions of dollars, anti-labor forces mustered sufficient support in the Senate to wage and maintain a successful filibuster against the bill.

Sixty votes were needed to shut off the filibuster against the bill, but supporters could garner only 58. Of the 42 senators who voted to maintain the filibuster, 18 were Democrats. Three of those Democrats had been elected with the endorsement and the active support of organized labor.

The defeat was not only for labor, but for a broad coalition of civil rights, religious, environmental and women's groups who saw labor law reform as a basic human rights issue.

It was the same coalition which took a beating throughout the 95th Congress. With the exception of scattered victories, the 95th Congress treated progressive social legislation like the plague.

The record of the 95th Congress raises many issues: the significance of party platforms and discipline, the emergence of a sophisticated and growing conservative movement, and the sharply increased political activity by organized business. What remains unknown is how the average American worker perceives these changes in the democratic process.

DANGER SIGNALS of recession were cited by AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, in a Labor News Conference interview. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post, left, and James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

Key Rollcall on Natural Gas Pricing

The key House vote on natural gas deregulation came on a procedural issue. The AFL-CIO opposed the 207-206 adoption of a procedure that prevented the House from voting separately on the natural gas pricing issue, apart from other energy legislation.

As the AFL-CIO sees it, 199 Democrats and 8 Republicans were wrong on this issue (W), while 79 Democrats and 127 Republicans voted right (R).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) A
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Flippo (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) R
2. Udall (D) W
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) PR

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Tucker (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) R
4. Thornton (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) W
2. Clausen (R) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) W
5. Burton John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) W
11. Ryan (D) W
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) W
14. McFall (D) W
15. Sisk (D) W
16. Panetta (D) W
17. Krebs (D) W
18. Vacancy
19. Lagomarsino (R) R
20. Goldwater (R) R
21. Corman (D) W
22. Moorhead (R) R
23. Beilenson (D) W
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) W
26. Rousselot (R) R
27. Dornan (R) R
28. Burke (D) PW
29. Hawkins (D) W
30. Danielson (D) W
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) W
32. Anderson (D) W
33. Clawson (R) R
34. Hannaford (D) W
35. Lloyd (D) W
36. Brown (D) W
37. Pettis (R) A
38. Patterson (D) W
39. Wiggins (R) R
40. Badham (R) PW
41. Wilson, Bob (R) R
42. Van Deerlin (D) W
43. Burgener (R) R

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Johnson (R) R
5. Armstrong (R) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) W
2. Dodd (D) W
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) A
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Kelly (R) R
6. Young (R) R
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Ireland (D) W
9. Frey (R) A
10. Bafalis (R) R
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) R
13. Lehman (D) W
14. Pepper (D) W
15. Fascell (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Fowler (D) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. McDonald (D) R
8. Evans (D) W
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) W
2. Akaka (D) W

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) R
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
1. Vacancy
2. Murphy (D) W
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Fary (D) W
6. Hyde (R) R
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) R
10. Mikva (D) R
11. Annunzio (D) W
12. Crane (R) PR
13. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) R
15. Corcoran (R) R
16. Anderson (R) R
17. O'Brien (R) R
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) A
23. Price (D) W
24. Simon (D) W

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) W
3. Brademas (D) W
4. Quayle (R) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Evans (D) W
7. Myers (R) R
8. Cornwell (D) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA
1. Leach (R) R
2. Blouin (D) W
3. Grassley (R) R
4. Smith (D) W
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) R
2. Keys (D) W
3. Winn (R) R
4. Glickman (D) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Huckaby (D) R
6. Moore (R) R
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) R
2. Long (D) W
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) R
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Steers (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) W
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Tsongas (D) W
6. Harrington (D) W
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) W
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Brown (R) R
4. Stockman (R) R
5. Sawyer (R) R
6. Carr (D) W
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) R
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) W
15. Ford (D) W
16. Dingell (D) W
17. Brodhead (D) W
18. Blanchard (D) W
19. Broomfield (R) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) A
2. Hagedorn (R) R
3. Frenzel (R) R
4. Vento (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Nolan (D) W
7. Stangeland (R) R
8. Oberstar (D) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) PR
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) W
4. Skelton (D) W
5. Bolling (D) W
6. Coleman (R) R
7. Taylor (R) R
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Volkmer (D) R
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Baucus (D) W
2. Marlenee (R) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) R
2. Cavanaugh (D) W
3. Smith (R) R

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) W
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) W
4. Thompson (D) W
5. Fenwick (R) PW
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) W
9. Hollenbeck (R) W
10. Rodino (D) W
11. Minish (D) W
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Meyner (D) R
14. LeFante (D) W
15. Patten (D) W

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Downey (D) W
3. Ambro (D) W
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) W
7. Addabbo (D) W
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) W
10. Biaggi (D) W
11. Scheuer (D) W
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) W
14. Richmond (D) W
15. Zeferetti (D) W
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) W
18. Green (R) W
19. Rangel (D) W
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) W
22. Bingham (D) W
23. Caputo (R) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) W
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Pattison (D) R
30. McEwen (R) R
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) W
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) R
36. LaFalce (D) W
37. Nowak (D) W
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Lundine (D) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) W
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Gudger (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) R
2. Luken (D) R
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) R
8. Kindness (R) R
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) R
11. Stanton (R) R
12. Devine (R) R
13. Pease (D) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Applegate (D) R
19. Carney (D) W
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Risenhoover (D) W
3. Watkins (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Edwards (R) R
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Duncan (D) W
4. Weaver (D) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers, M. (D) W
2. Nix (D) W
3. Lederer (D) W
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Schulze (R) R
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) R
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) W
12. Murtha (D) W
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) W
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Walker (R) R
17. Ertel (D) W
18. Walgren (D) W
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) W
21. Dent (D) W
22. Murphy (D) W
23. Ammerman (D) PR
24. Marks (R) R
25. Myers, G. (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) W

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) R
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Holland (D) W
6. Jenrette (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Pressler (R) R
2. Abdnor (R) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Lloyd (D) W
4. Gore (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Beard (R) R
7. Jones (D) W
8. Ford (D) W

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) R
2. Wilson (D) W
3. Collins (R) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Mattox (D) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) R
8. Eckhardt (D) W
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Hightower (D) R
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) PW
21. Krueger (D) R
22. Gammage (D) R
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Marriott (R) R

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Daniel, Robert (R) R
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) R
7. Robinson (R) R
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Fisher (D) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) W
3. Bonker (D) W
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Dicks (D) W
7. Cunningham (R) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) W
2. Staggers (D) W
3. Slack (D) W
4. Rahall (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) W
4. Zablocki (D) W
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Obey (D) W
8. Cornell (D) R
9. Kasten (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) W

No Sign of Big Shift:

Democrats Likely to Keep Strong Majority in House

(Continued from Page 1)

ginal congressional districts. But there are always upsets, explainable after the fact but undetected in advance.

Issues and voting records determine organization endorsement and the accompanying financial and volunteer worker support. But candidates can also win and lose by their record of constituent service or the impact of a careless remark.

The consensus seems to be a Republican pickup of no more than a dozen House seats. But even if there were no change at all in the party lineup, individuals elected or defeated could determine the fate of key legislation.

In the outgoing House of Representatives, important bills have been been decided by a handful of votes. In terms of labor's program, it may be well into the new 96th Congress before America's workers can determine whether they have won or lost the election.

These are among the contests of special interest:

Arkansas — The 2nd District, which includes Little Rock, is on the GOP "hope list" because no incumbent is on the ballot. But labor-endorsed Doug Brandon is favored to keep it Democratic.

California — Unless Proposition 13 fever has muddied the political waters, the outcome won't stray too far from the current lineup of 29 Democrats, 14 Republicans.

Strong and heavily financed Republican challenges have been mounted against incumbents John J. McFall and Mark W. Hannaford. McFall, an 11-term veteran, would normally be unbeatable. But a House reprimand involving a Tongsun Park contribution made him suddenly vulnerable. And Hannaford is in a close rematch with the Republican he barely edged out two years ago.

Democrats are favored but Republicans have a chance for a pickup in districts where John Moss and Robert Leggett are retiring. And Democrats would like to pick up the Bakersfield area district that Republican William Ketchum had represented before his death.

There is a very close race to replace retiring Republican Del Clawson, with labor-supported Democrat Dennis Kazarian given a good chance.

Colorado—Two years ago, Democrat Timothy Wirth beat Ed Scott with 50.5 percent of the vote. Their rematch is also close. In Pueblo, union-supported Ray Kogovesk is favored to succeed retiring Frank Evans and keep the seat Democratic. And Republican Ken Kramer has the edge in the district that William Armstrong represented before becoming the GOP Senate candidate. But a lot of people are working especially hard for Democrat Gerry Frank because of Kramer's ultra-conservative views.

Connecticut — There's a good chance for a Democratic pickup of the seat opened by Republican Ronald Sarasin's gubernatorial bid. The Democratic candidate is William Ratchford. Republicans have faint hopes to upset Robert Giaimo.

Florida—There are a number of open districts and close contests, but only a few would make an appreciable difference in congressional voting patterns. One that would is the strong challenge that staunchly liberal Democrat Claude Pepper faces from a Cuban-born Miami lawyer less than half his age in a district with a growing Latin-American constituency.

Otherwise, Democrats hope to defeat incumbent J. Herbert Burke and to block the political comeback try of former Sen. Edward J. Gurney in a Republican-held Orlando area district. Republicans are eyeing the West Palm Beach district made vulnerable by the retirement of Democrat Paul Rogers.

Idaho—Democrat Stan Kress has a good chance to reverse his 1976 defeat by George Hansen.

Illinois—Liberal Democrat Abner Mikva always has close battles in his suburban Chicago district and won in 1976 by 201 votes out of 213,414 cast. It's still close.

There's an equally close battle in the normally Republican district represented for 10 terms by retiring Democrat George Shipley. The Republican candidate is ultra-conservative Daniel Crane, an ideological twin of his brother, Rep. Philip Crane. Democrat Terry L. Bruce has a real chance.

Indiana — Several districts are switchable, but the closest race is in the Evansville area where Democrat David Cornwell won his first term with 50.5 percent of the vote in 1976.

Iowa—Last time around, Democrat Michael Blouin won with 50.3 percent of the vote. His 2nd District is still close.

Kansas — Republicans are still trying to beat Martha Keys, and she is in another close race for re-election. But Democratic hopes are high in the 5th District, where eight-term Republican Joe Skubitz is retiring. Donald Allegrucci is the labor-backed Democrat.

Kentucky—Democrat Tom Easterly, a state senator with labor ties, upset incumbent John Breckinridge in the primary, and Republicans are trying to take over the seat. They replaced their token candidate with a stronger contender who is getting hefty contributions and prominent speakers from the GOP.

Louisiana—Four Democrats and three Republicans were elected to the new Congress in mid-September under the state's unique open primary law. The only contest, in the Shreveport district where incumbent Joe Waggoner is retiring, is close. Democrat Claude Leach is opposed by Jimmy Wilson, a leader of the "right-to-work" forces.

Maine—Democrats hope to pick up the seat left by Republican gubernatorial candidate William Cohen with Sec. of State Markham Gartley as their candidate. Incumbent Republican David Emery is favored in the other district, but could be upset by John Quinn.

Maryland—Republican Newton Steers faces a close re-election challenge from Michael Barnes in a Washington suburb that has regularly elected moderate Republicans.

Massachusetts — Republicans have hopes to pick up districts represented by Democrats Paul Tsongas, who is running for the Senate, and Michael Harrington, who is not seeking re-election.

Michigan — Democratic targets are incumbent Garry Brown, who had only a 50.6 percent edge for his sixth term, and the Upper Peninsula district of Phillip Ruppe, who won't be on the ballot.

Republicans will seek to unseat two Democrats who won by close margins two years ago—Bob Carr and David Bonior, both slightly favored.

Minnesota—Republicans may be pressed to hold on to the 1st District seat Albert Quie is giving up to run for governor. And Democrats have a hope of regaining the 7th District that Agriculture Sec. Bob Bergland formerly represented. Republican Arlan Stangeland won it in a special election in 1977.

Missouri — A former television newscaster, Robert Chase, has mounted a conservative challenge against Democrat Robert Young, a union pipefitter who won in the suburban St. Louis district with 51.1 percent of the vote two years ago. Democrats have some hope of blocking a second term for Republican E. Thomas Coleman.

Montana — While Max Baucus runs for the Senate, labor-backed Pat Williams hopes to keep the seat for the Democrats.

Nebraska — A close contest shapes up to succeed Republican Charles Thone, who is running for governor.

New Jersey — Democrat Helen Meyner won with 50.4 percent in 1976 and has worked hard to stay a slight favorite in a normally Republican district.

New York—Republicans expect a net gain. Their special targets are Rep. Edward Pattison, who narrowly defeated a weaker GOP candidate two years ago, and the normally Republican districts left open by the retirements of Democrats Otis G. Pike and James J. Delaney. They also have a hope of beating Democrat Jerome Ambro.

Key Democratic targets include the New York City district that Mayor Koch used to represent. Republican S. William Green narrowly won a special election by edging out Bella Abzug. He faces Carter Burden this time. Democrats also have high hopes in a seat left open by Republican Bruce Caputo. Their candidate is Peter Peyser, who represented the district from 1971 to 1977 as a liberal Republican and now is running under the Democratic banner.

Ohio—Republicans may have a hard time keeping the Dayton district of retiring Charles Whalen. Democrat Tony Hall is running strong. But the GOP has hopes of upsetting Democrats Thomas Luken and Charles Carney. Ten-term Republican Samuel Devine may be vulnerable this year.

Oregon—The Republican target is James Weaver, who is given the edge for re-election in a close race.

Pennsylvania—Republicans have hopes of ousting Joshua Eilberg, Robert Edgar and Joseph Ammerman, all in very close races. Democrats expect Eugene Atkinson to take over the seat of retiring Republican Gary Myers. While a pre-election indictment has clearly hurt Eilberg, Rep. Daniel Flood seems to be holding his lead.

South Carolina—Liberal Democrat Jack Bass has an outside chance of upsetting right-wing incumbent Floyd Spence.

South Dakota—Democrat Tom Daschle rates a good chance to win the seat Republican Larry Pressler gave up to run for the Senate.

Virginia—Best Democratic hope is to knock off freshman Paul Trible, and the key GOP target is liberal Democratic incumbent Herbert Harris.

Washington—Close contests are developing to succeed retiring Democrat Lloyd Meeds and in the district represented by Republican John Cunningham, who won the special election when Brock Adams joined President Carter's Cabinet.

Wisconsin—Two-term Democrat Robert Cornell, a Catholic priest, faces a tough Republican challenge. Democrats hope for an upset in the district left open by Robert Kasten.

Wyoming — The retirement of popular Democrat Teno Roncalio has left Republican Richard Cheney a clear favorite over Bill Bagley in this conservative state.

MURRAY-GREEN AWARD, presented annually by the Fraternal Order of Eagles, is accepted by Paul J. Burnsky, left, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., at the FOE convention in Spokane, Wash. Joining in the presentation ceremony were, second from left, Hunter P. Wharton, president emeritus of the Operating Engineers; James J. Bailey, the FOE's past president, and Maurice Splain, Jr., FOE membership director. The award is named for the late presidents of the CIO and the AFL, Philip Murray and William Green.

Seafarers Praise Curb On Predatory Pricing

While the nation's maritime industry continues to suffer generally from unfavorable government policies, there are a few signs that better days may be ahead, Seafarers President Paul Hall reported to the union's triennial convention.

Hall joined industry leaders in praising President Carter's signing of the Controlled Carrier bill, which will allow the Federal Maritime Commission to attack the predatory pricing practices of state-controlled fleets in United States trade.

The bill, signed during the SIU convention in Washington, is "a significant breakthrough in our efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for the U.S. merchant marine," Hall said.

Aimed primarily at Soviet and Eastern European shipping companies, the new law gives the commission the power to regulate state shipping lines' rates by examining their costs and the costs of competing lines. Some Soviet and Communist-bloc fleets charge as much as 60 percent below other lines' rates, SIU and industry leaders have pointed out.

In his report to the convention, Hall said that another promising development for the American merchant marine was President Carter's signing last month of legislation requiring U.S. crews for virtually all vessels, oil drilling rigs, platforms, and support equipment operated on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Offshore oil exploration "is the largest single potential source of new jobs for maritime workers in the United States," and is likely to open up more jobs for shipyard workers as well, Hall said.

Another area that holds promise for the industry is ocean mining, Hall said. SIU has been monitoring developments in this area closely, and is determined to protect the long-term interests of its members by working to assure that ocean-mining operations are conducted by American companies, he said.

Growth in the liquefied natural gas industry also could breathe new life into the maritime field, but progress in being impeded by the federal government, particularly by the "inept practices" of the Dept. of Energy, Hall said.

Other areas that are beginning to recover after a period of stagnation include coastal ocean traffic and commercial fishing, Hall said. The two industries have been aided by the development of the advanced integrated tug-barge and extension of protected fishing waters to 200 miles offshore, he noted.

Hall said that the union's challenge in the years ahead is to win its continuing campaign to "bring federal support and protection for the American worker to the entire spectrum" of the U.S. transportation network.

Hall was re-elected to the post he has held since 1957, as was Sec.-Treas. Joseph DiGiorgio. The post of executive vice president, left vacant with the retirement of Morris Weisberger, was not filled.

Weisberger, who also has retired as secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, an SIU affiliate, was named by Hall to serve as a special representative to the union. All vice presidents were re-elected.

Hazel Brown, president of the union's Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship, reported on a research study that SIU is conducting under the sponsorship of the Maritime Administration.

The five-year study at the school's Piney Point, Md., location will focus on the impact of technology and environment upon today's seafarers. Other maritime unions also are participating in the study, which will carefully examine seafarers' living conditions aboard ship as well as ashore.

"Seafarers want to be more involved in influencing ship design, especially working and living spaces," Brown observed. "They are committed to ensuring their own safety through a safe workplace."

Leonard Heads NSC Labor Conference

Chicago—Joseph Leonard, safety director of the Longshoremen, will serve as chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council for the coming year.

Leonard, who has been active in the National Safety Council since 1964 and was the Labor Conference vice chairman, succeeds Stanley J. Kasprzak, who is safety chairman of a New York local of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The new Labor Conference vice chairman will be George E. Smith, from the headquarters staff of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mutual Aid Plan:

Rail Strike Payoffs Assure N&W Profit

Strike insurance payments from other railroads enabled the Norfolk & Western to post a $13.2 million profit during the three-month period when its operations were crippled by a strike.

During that time, the company said, it collected $58.4 million from the railroad industry's mutual aid strike insurance plan.

The railroad's quarterly earnings report demonstrates "why the mutual aid financial agreement is contrary to the public interest," President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks said.

He charged that the "unearned profit" from the industry strike fund "removed any incentive for the railroad's management to negotiate a realistic settlement."

Congress should outlaw the strike payments, Kroll urged, "so that wealthy railroad corporations will have an incentive to be responsive to public needs."

The last session of Congress put severe restrictions on a similar airline industry mutual aid pact—as part of a regulatory reform bill that President Carter has just signed into law.

The congressional swing against the airline pact came after a lengthy Northwest Airlines strike during which the airline was able to make money while its planes were idled. Members of Congress from communities where air service was cut off by the strike blamed the mutual aid agreement for prolonging it and led the drive for legislation.

Now, the Norfolk & Western profit report is seen as a similarly convincing example in the railroad industry.

The railroad strike insurance, administered by a company based in the Bahamas, is a form of assessment levied on other railroads for the benefit of a struck company.

One effect of the strike payments was to reduce the profits of the non-struck railroads—in effect penalizing companies with good labor-management relations for the stubbornness of a railroad that doesn't negotiate an agreement.

The amount each railroad paid to the N&W varied according to a complex formula. But in at least one case, the payment has cut quarterly profits by more than half. The quarterly profit for Seaboard Coast Line Industries dropped to $3.9 million after payment of $8.2 million to the N&W.

Mailers, ITU Ratify Merger Agreement

The memberships of the International Typographical Union and the International Mailers' Union ratified merger of the IMU into the ITU in simultaneous referendums Oct. 18, according to unofficial returns.

The ITU tally was running nearly 90 percent in favor and the IMU nearly 60 percent for the merger. Conventions of each union endorsed the merger earlier this year.

The unaffiliated IMU was founded in 1944, largely for former members of the ITU-Mailers. The IMU's 3,000 members are distributed through about 70 locals in the United States and Canada. The ITU has about 81,000 members, about 54,000 working at the trade.

The ITU-IMU merger will be the fourth by publishing industry unions over the last decade. In addition, the ITU and the Newspaper Guild have been holding merger discussions for the past year.

Marshall Defends Higher Wage Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

1977 law, and their scheduled step-ups are "clearly . . . a matter of equity."

Marshall told Congress a direct approach to problems of youth employment, such as the work and training opportunities of CETA programs, makes more sense than a subminimum youth wage that would result in more adult unemployment.

"If employers can hire younger persons at lower wages than older persons would have to be paid, they would do so," Marshall said. But "the self-defeating results" of creating more adult unemployment "are obvious."

In addition to protecting workers against exploitation, the Fair Labor Standards Act protects business firms from the "unfair competition" of employers who pay substandard wages, he noted.

The first step of the minimum wage increase brought pay raises to an estimated 4.6 million workers, Marshall said, adding $2 billion to paychecks but increasing the nation's total wage bill for persons covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act only four-tenths of 1 percent.

The second step, next Jan. 1, will boost the pay of some 5.2 million workers but add only three-tenths of 1 percent to the total wage bill.

Marshall's report to Congress was in sharp contrast to a study financed by the conservative American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

Its author, UCLA Economics Prof. Finis Welch, said the wage-hour law "was a misguided idea even in 1938," when the pay floor was set at 25 cents an hour.

Marshall said the Fair Labor Standards Act for 40 years has improved the economic status of low-wage workers while at the same time promoting increased productivity in the economy.

The extra buying power for low-wage workers who, Marshall noted, are "most likely to spend the increase for essentials," has provided "powerful and healthy stimuli to the economy."

10/28/78

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

DRAMATIC POSTER pointing up the hazards of hydrogen sulfide gas is one of a series prepared by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. It was presented to Dr. Eula Bingham, director of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, during a recent AFL-CIO safety-health conference. From left: OCAW President A. F. Grospiron; Dr. Molly Coye, who provided scientific data for the poster; OCAW health specialist Sylvia Krekel; Dr. Bingham, and Dorothy Cochrane, the silk-screen artist.

New Coalition Spotlights True Inflation Causes

A broad coalition of consumer, labor, civil rights, environmental, and citizens' groups launched a drive to educate the public on the true nature and causes of inflation in America.

Called Consumers Opposed to Inflation in the Necessities, or COIN, the campaign "will expose who is truly responsible for high food prices, rising utility and fuel bills, escalating hospital charges, and the unacceptably high interest rates and mortgage payments people now pay to achieve even minimal shelter for their families," its leaders said in a statement of principles.

The vast majority of Americans spends nearly 70 percent of income in those four sectors—food, housing, energy, and health—sectors that have suffered a 13 percent annual inflation rate in the first half of 1978, observed Gar Alperovitz, an economist and special adviser to the COIN campaign.

"It is time that the public be given an opportunity to consider a clear alternative strategy on inflation—a strategy which begins with basic family needs," Alperovitz said.

Joining in the campaign are some 35 supporting organizations, including the AFL-CIO, Machinists, Operating Engineers, and the UAW. Others include the Consumer Federation of America, Public Citizen, National Consumers League, Energy Action, Environmental Action, Virginia Citizens Consumer Council and Community Nutritional Institute.

In a message of support, Federation President George Meany declared that "spiraling price increases for food, housing, energy, and health care threaten the nation's consumers. I am glad to see consumers organizing to address the problem of inflation in these basic necessities."

UAW President Douglas A. Fraser wired Alperovitz that "cost increases in the necessities make it clear that we must correct many underlying problems, such as the lack of a comprehensive national health security program."

COIN campaigners stressed that the current inflation is not the result of excessive demand for goods nor wage costs, but of greedy, powerful corporations. "We have a price-wage inflation, not a wage-price inflation," Alperovitz declared.

COIN will try to hold down price increases through a campaign of part publicity and part political pressure, its organizers said.

COIN organizers will establish task forces to suggest specific Administration actions in the four areas of highest inflation (food, health, energy, shelter), seek media access to promote widespread public discussion and understanding of the current inflation, examine business sector responsibility for high prices, issue a "necessities price index," and mobilize citizen efforts to question politicians running for office on their stands on inflation.

Agency Shop Approved by Oregon Court

Portland, Ore.—City employees who don't join a union that bargains for them can be required to make "fair share" payments to the union, Circuit Judge Clifford Olsen ruled here.

His decision rejected a "right-to-work" challenge to the agency shop agreement covering Portland city workers represented by the State, County & Municipal Employees.

The suit against the city and the unions involved was financed by the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation as one of a series attacking union security agreements throughout the country.

The judge noted that the plaintiffs had received from AFSCME under the union's constitutional procedures a rebate covering the small portion of payments used for "political or ideological purposes" to which they objected.

But he found nothing in the city law or collective bargaining agreement that conflicted with state law, and dismissed the suit.

"The requirement of the collective bargaining agreement, embodied in a city ordinance which requires fair share dues, is a reasonable and lawful condition of continued employment," the court ruled.

The union security agreement requires new employees either to join the union or make fair share payments within 90 days.

Any person who refused to do either, the court said, would have violated a condition of employment and could properly be dismissed for cause.

George Ives Renamed To Mediation Board

President Carter has reappointed George S. Ives to a fourth three-year term as a member of the National Mediation Board. The term runs to July 1, 1981.

The board deals with railroad labor disputes.

HRDI Outreach Efforts Aid Native Americans

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute will launch an ambitious new program to prepare Indians and other "native Americans" for apprenticeship opportunities leading to good-paying jobs.

HRDI was awarded a federal contract for the projected Native American Apprenticeship Outreach Program, an 18-month pilot program to reach and help economically disadvantaged persons living on reservations or other non-urban communities. The 18-month contract, covering both national and local programs, is funded at $1,038,000.

The program will include preparation of information materials to inform Indians and other native Americans of apprenticeship opportunities, and technical assistance to unions and other groups involved in employment and training programs. HRDI Assistant Director Mike Arnold will administer the program.

At the local level, the HRDI efforts will focus on three target areas — the Navajo Reservation in the Southwest, and the states of Alaska and Oklahoma. The local programs will be designed to serve the needs of native Americans living on or near reservations.

The minimum goal, which HRDI hopes to exceed, is to directly assist at least 150 persons on the Navajo reservation, including trainees already enrolled in the Navajo Construction Industry Manpower Program, which HRDI administers in cooperation with local building trades unions.

In Alaska and Oklahoma, the goal is to recruit and place in apprenticeships at least 40 native Americans in each state and to provide supportive services and related classroom instruction.

HRDI will also undertake a study of ongoing training programs operated by native American groups in apprenticeable occupations and will work with both the Labor Dept. and Dept. of Housing & Urban Development for increased union involvement and apprenticeship in connection with government-aided construction on Indian reservations.

The new program received a strong endorsement from the AFL-CIO Joint Committee on Apprenticeship. Committee Chairman David S. Turner, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, said it will be a big step "in alleviating the serious unemployment and underemployment among native Americans."

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'Full, Fair' Controls Policy Called For to Cool Inflation

LABOR'S RESPONSE to the Administration's anti-inflation program is discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany at the Executive Council meeting. From left: Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Meany, Vice Presidents Lloyd McBride, Jerry Wurf and Sol C. Chaikin.

Inequities Stressed In Carter's Plan

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO called for a special session of Congress to enact "a full and fair controls program" covering all sectors of the economy as the only "responsible method" of halting inflation.

The plan devised by President Carter's advisers, the federation's Executive Council declared, "is unfair and inequitable" and the end result "could well be another recession."

The council unanimously adopted an anti-inflation program policy statement and a detailed background paper analyzing the Administration program. **(Texts on Pages 4 and 5.)** In explaining its call for across-the-board mandatory controls, the council emphasized:

"We do not like controls. We do not welcome government operation of the market place. But recession is worse; runaway inflation is worse; the discriminatory application of wage controls is worse; the distorting of laws for purposes other than those intended is worse; public scapegoating without due process is worse."

AFL-CIO President George Meany read the full text of the council's statement to a crowded, televised press conference. He told reporters in reply to queries that the basic problem with the Administration program is equity and fairness, that it "attempts to control wages and keep down wages. It controls nothing else, nothing else. That does not attack the problem of inflation."

The answer, he said, is a "comprehensive system of controls" legislated by Congress. "We are ready to have our wages controlled by an act of Congress. But we want dividends controlled. We want the middle man controlled. We want insurance rates controlled. We want interest rates controlled. We want rents controlled. We want housing controlled. We want everything that goes into the cost controlled, and then maybe we will get a handle on this inflation, and when we do we can remove the controls and get back to normal."

The council's statement stressed that it does not determine the collective bargaining goals of the affiliated unions and that the members of the 60,000 public and private sector collective bargaining units that will negotiate contracts over the next year must determine for themselves what they need to provide the basic essentials. On the basis of economic developments so far "they certainly will not

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New Battle Pledged for Law Reform

Labor law reform will remain a priority goal of the trade union movement "until justice on the job is achieved," the AFL-CIO said.

An Executive Council statement affirmed the continuing need "to restore balance to the nation's labor law" and to protect the right of workers to join unions and bargain collectively. Employers still use delaying tactics, the council stressed and still harass, threaten and fire union supporters "virtually without penalty."

The AFL-CIO thanked those in Congress who supported the reform bill and welcomed the renewed commitment of the Carter Administration to its enactment.

"We will be back" when the

(Continued on Page 3)

Threat to Housing Industry:

Fed's Interest Jump Assailed by Meany

By James M. Shevis

The Federal Reserve Board's sudden full-point increase in its discount rate—from 8.5 to 9.5 percent—is "ill-conceived and shocking" and bound to exact an additional toll from ordinary Americans, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

It could destroy the housing industry, he warned, and make inflation worse.

The size of the increase, which put the discount rate at its highest level in history, was unprecedented. The increase occurred less than a month after the central bank had raised the rate to 8.5 percent, which at that time was a record high.

The discount rate is the rate charged member banks when they borrow from their district Federal Reserve Bank. It has a direct upward effect on interest rates throughout the economy.

"While it may meet the problem today, it worsens the situation for tomorrow," Meany warned. "This increase will drive up all interest rates, already staggeringly high, and thus drive up the cost of everything from a loaf of bread to servicing the national debt."

Meany pointed out that the Fed's action unfairly rewards banks and other speculators who have been profiteering by driving down the dollar, and punishes the average American.

The surprise action, announced at the White House by the Treasury Dept. and the Federal Reserve Board, was one of a series of steps taken by the Carter Administration to shore up the U.S. dollar, whose value abroad had been declining sharply.

President Carter told news reporters that the decline "threatens economic progress at home and abroad, including the success of our anti-inflation program."

The Fed's "corrective action" to support the dollar abroad is the wrong way to go about instilling confidence in foreign money markets over the nation's ability to

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Third-Quarter Profits Up 21% Over Year Ago

After-tax profits in the July-September quarter rose 21 percent above the year-earlier level, a Wall Street Journal survey of 548 companies showed.

The survey also reflected a 10-percent gain over the second quarter of the year. The airlines and steel industries posted especially large increases. While the picture for autos was mixed, the No. 1 producer, General Motors, reported its most profitable third-quarter yet, a 31 percent increase.

A main reason for the strong profit performance during the third quarter was a much improved productivity rate. Productivity, or output per man-hour, rose at an annual rate of 3.7 percent in the nonfarm sector, the Commerce Dept. reported. That compares with a 1.7 percent rate of increase in the second quarter.

The third-quarter profits jump marked the 12th straight quarter in which a year-to-year corporate earnings increase has been posted.

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Continued Price Surge Spells More 'Bad News'

A new round of sharply accelerating prices at both the wholesale and retail level spells "very bad news" for Americans trying to keep even with inflation, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

In separate reports less than a week apart, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that retail prices rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of seven-tenths of 1 percent in September while producer prices of finished goods soared nine-tenths of 1 percent.

"These figures mean even more consumer price increases in the future that workers will have to pay," Meany said. He noted that, insofar as wholesale prices are concerned, the Administration's anti-inflation program would have had no effect on the October increases.

"The price standard does not apply to commodity food prices or raw material prices," Meany observed.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the government report on October wholesale price rises was that sharp increases were spread across the board in all three levels of production.

Intermediate prices — on those products not quite ready for sale to consumers—moved up 1.2 percent over the month, the largest jump in four years. Crude prices rose by 3 percent, the biggest increase since February. Changes in the price of crude materials are unrelated to

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the AFL-CIO meets at the federation's headquarters in Washington to draft a response to the Carter Administration's anti-inflation program and to adopt statements dealing with legislation awaiting the President's signature and labor's goals in the new Congress.

Shipbuilders Call for New Effort To Pass Cargo Equity Legislation

Miami Beach—A comprehensive program to revitalize the American merchant fleet and the shipbuilding industry that supplies it was adopted by the 29th convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers here.

President Frank Derwin, in his report to the 350 delegates, delivered a scathing indictment of "alleged congressional friends" who helped defeat the cargo equity bill last year, which Derwin said would have gone a long way toward alleviating the problems besetting the maritime trades and the American shipping industry.

The legislation would have required that a small percentage of oil imports to the United States be transported on American vessels. At present only 3 to 4 percent of petroleum imports are carried in American-flag ships. The cargo equity bill would have tripled that rate, creating an estimated 5,000 new maritime jobs and 15,000 job opportunities in related industries over a five-year period.

A renewed appeal for enactment of cargo preference legislation was issued by the Shipbuilders' delegates as the keystone of the union's program for the industry.

"Many other countries with no more serious balance of payments and unemployment problems require portions of their trade to be carried in their own ships," the convention noted. "Such vital commodities as oil, bulk ores, and general cargo, too, are not unreasonable targets for inclusion under flag preferences to assure our carriers of much needed business."

Other elements of the union's program as set forth in a series of convention resolutions:

- Creation of an independent federal maritime agency "to fully promote, expand and utilize an American-built, manned and owned, thriving, flourishing merchant marine."
- Elimination of the "effective control" concept that encourages runaway American shipping companies to register their vessels under so-called flags-of-convenience to gain tax advantages and escape U.S. labor and safety regulations.
- An end to the exemption of the Virgin Islands from the Jones Act which reserves domestic ocean trade to U.S. vessels.
- Performance of all Navy Dept. shipbuilding and repair work at domestic private and naval shipyards.
- Legislation to promote the growth of U.S. deep-seabed mining, employing U.S.-built and manned vessels and requiring that processing be done at U.S. facilities or aboard U.S.-flag ships.
- Policies to encourage the importation of liquefied natural gas to supplement dwindling U.S. fuel supplies and at the same time create job opportunities in the construction of LNG tankers and shore-side handling facilities.
- The planning, development and operation of offshore, deepwater tanker terminals to handle the large volume of petroleum imports on an economically sound and environmentally safe basis.
- Support for the recently-formed bipartisan Congressional Shipyard Coalition which has pledged to promote federal policies that will expand American shipbuilding and repair.

Another major theme of the convention was the health and safety of shipyard workers, whose past exposure to asbestos in their workplaces was only recently recognized as posing a serious threat of cancer. The delegates heard a lengthy report from Dr. William Nicholson on his studies in this area. He is an assistant professor of community medicine and has worked closely with Dr. Irving J. Selikoff at the Environmental Sciences Laboratory of the Mt. Sinai Hospital School of Medicine in New York.

The convention called for a campaign to eliminate asbestos and related products totally from the workplace and to strengthen exposure and detection standards set by the Occupational Health & Safety Administration.

It also urged OSHA to reverse the decline in the number of maritime safety compliance officers, which has resulted in fewer inspections and a greater disregard for safety standards by management.

The delegates re-elected Derwin by acclamation to a new two-year term along with Arthur E. Batson, Jr., who serves as both vice president and secretary-treasurer of the union.

Ruling on N.Y. State Unit Overturned by Council

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has ruled that two affiliates that won a representation election among New York State employees did not violate the federation's Internal Disputes Plan.

The council reversed the decision of impartial umpire Daniel Quinn Mills on the grounds that a new and distinctive set of facts in the New York case distinguishes it from an earlier case that formed the basis for Mill's decision.

The decision to reverse received more than the required constitutional majority of 18 votes.

The case involves an election between the Public Employees Federation, AFL-CIO, made up of the Service Employees and the Teachers, and the New York State Employees Professional, Scientific & Technical unit of the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA). On Apr. 12, 1978, a tally of the ballots showed PEF the winner over the CSEA unit, 15,062 to 12,259.

The State, County & Municipal Employees charged on Apr. 21, 1978, that PEF violated the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan (Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution). The case went to the impartial umpire who upheld the AFSCME contention. PEF appealed to a special Executive Council subcommittee which referred the case to the full council.

During the appeals procedure the New York State Public Employment Relations Board handed down a decision on CSEA challenges to the election and certified PEF as the exclusive representative for the 45,000-member unit. That unit, along with the other 220,000 members of the CSEA, had been merged with AFSCME shortly after the election on April 21, 1978.

The council heard detailed presentations from both sides before voting to reverse the umpire's decision. It said that Article XX protections stated in a council policy decision of February 1972 "are limited to an independent union that affiliates with an AFL-CIO union at a time when the independent has a current established bargaining or work relationship. Those protections do not apply to an independent that had, but, at the time of affiliation no longer has, such a relationship. We find that the AFSCME subordinate body here did not have such a relationship at the time of its affiliation."

The council also reversed an umpire's decision in a case involving the Steelworkers and the Sheet Metal Workers and a plant in Rainsville, Ala. The council found that the Steelworkers did not violate the Internal Disputes Plan and that the timeliness of filing charges under certain circumstances requires clarification in this case.

In Council Statement:

New Health Care Bill Given Full Support

The new national health insurance bill that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will introduce in the 96th Congress was "wholeheartedly" endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

"Decent health care is a right of all Americans," the council affirmed, "and we intend that the right be made a reality."

Sen. Kennedy shaped his bill, to be known as the Health Care for All Americans Act, in consultation with the Committee for National Health Insurance and the trade union movement. It is "fully consistent with the basic principles the AFL-CIO has supported" in earlier versions, the council said.

The Executive Council statement especially welcomed the feature of the Kennedy bill providing for the program to be phased in under "a fixed timetable laid out in a single piece of legislation."

It termed this feature "a sharp and important contrast to the national health insurance principles announced by the White House which were a retreat from President Carter's pre-election campaign promises."

The Administration approach, the council said, "would be legislatively impossible of achievement."

The council welcomed inclusion in the Kennedy bill of these key "principles of comprehensive and universal national health insurance":

- A comprehensive single standard of benefits.
- Universal coverage.
- Access to health care as a matter of right.
- Incentives for reform of the delivery system.
- Built-in quality controls.
- Effective cost controls.
- Minimum administrative overhead cost.
- Equitable and progressive financing.
- Strong consumer representation.

The statement noted that all employers would be compelled to provide comprehensive health benefits for their employees and families. The same benefits would be provided for the unemployed and the poor out of government funds. The self-employed would pay premiums based on their taxable incomes and unions would have the right to negotiate additional benefits.

For America's workers and their families, the AFL-CIO said, "no social issue has a higher priority than enactment of national health insurance."

Senate Vote to Dilute Full Employment Goals

Senators Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) sought unsuccessfully to improve the watered-down full employment bill passed in the final days of Congress. Their amendment would have dropped the rigid timetable for the bill's anti-inflation goals.

The Humphrey-Muskie amendment was technically defeated by a 45-41 vote, but the AFL-CIO rollcall shows a more meaningful 44-42 division. Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), who favored the amendment, is shown as voting in accord with labor's position because his last-minute vote switch was a parliamentary strategy to allow him to move to reconsider the vote. While the reconsideration motion did not pass, the AFL-CIO supported the attempt.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 38

Abourezk (S.D.)	Eagleton (Mo.)	Magnuson (Wash.)
Anderson (Minn.)	Ford (Ky.)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)
Bayh (Ind.)	Glenn (Ohio)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Biden (Del.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Morgan (N.C.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Moynihan (N.Y.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hodges (Ark.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd R. (W.Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pell (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Church (Ida.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Riegle (Mich.)
Clark (Iowa)	Johnston (La.)	Sarbanes (Md.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Sasser (Tenn.)
Culver (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Durkin (N.H.)		Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 4

Brooke (Mass.)	Case (N.J.)	Heinz (Pa.)
	Danforth (Mo.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 16

Bentsen (Tex.)	Hatfield, P. (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Chiles (Fla.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Stennis (Miss.)
DeConcini (Ariz.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stone (Fla.)
Hart (Colo.)	Nelson (Wis.)	Zorinsky (Neb.)
	Nunn (Ga.)	

Republicans 28

Baker (Tenn.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Hatch (Utah)	Percy (Ill.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hatfield, M. (Ore.)	Roth (Del.)
Chafee (R.I.)	Hayakawa (Calif.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Helms (N.C.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Dole (Kan.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Garn (Utah)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	Lugar (Ind.)	Wallop (Wyo.)
Griffin (Mich.)	Mathias (Md.)	Weicker (Conn.)
	Packwood (Ore.)	

Paired right: Haskell (D-Colo.), Kennedy (D-Mass.).
Paired wrong: Eastland (D-Miss.), Melcher (D-Mont.).
Absent and not paired: Allen (D-Ala.), Domenici (R-N.M.), Huddleston (D-Ky.), McClure (R-Ida.), Schmitt (R-N.M.), Scott (R-Va.), Sparkman (D-Ala.), Stevenson (D-Ill.), Tower (R-Tex.), Young (R-N.D.).

Council Calls for 'Full, Fair' Controls

Says Carter Program Aims Solely at Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

feel confident that others are equal partners in austerity," it commented.

The council statement said that the Administration program proposes budgetary cuts that could increase unemployment, does not protect consumers from runaway price increases and threatens regulatory actions designed to protect workers, the environment and the national economy.

The wage controls proposed in the program "are inflexible and not voluntary and will be eagerly enforced by every public and private employer in the land and by the IRS and by the threats of blacklisting and official denunciation."

The so-called "real wage insurance" is vague, details are nonexistent and the legislative route unpredictable, the council said, and "we can not honestly tell our members that they would have the protection the President promised."

The full controls program, the statement stressed, should be detailed and a program "that treats all Americans equally, provides a prompt and proper mechanism for the adjustment of inequities, controls prices for everything and lasts only for the duration of the emergency."

The Administration is already headed in the direction of overall controls, the council said, and "America might as well do it right and do it now."

At press conferences after the council's action, Alfred Kahn, the Administration's director of its anti-inflation program, defended the fairness and equity of the program and said that prices and profits would be regulated.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said voluntary guidelines are the only feasible approach and that the AFL-CIO is not giving the program a "fair test."

In other action at its one-day fall session, the council called on President Carter to veto the energy bill because of the inflationary price increases in natural gas and to also veto the tax cut measure because it ignores the legitimate needs of workers for tax justice.

The council strongly endorsed the new health care legislation drafted by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and pledged to mount a campaign for it in the next Congress. It reviewed the course of the labor law reform fight and pledged to continue the struggle until justice on the job is achieved.

The council received the resignation of Joseph P. Tonelli as a vice president of the federation. Tonelli has resigned from the presidency of the Paperworkers after pleading guilty to embezzlement charges.

It also approved the new merged name of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, heard a report on the Missouri right-to-work referendum fight, and voted contributions for Consumers Opposed to Inflation in the Necessities (COIN), United Way and National Parks Foundation.

AFL-CIO President George Meany will appear on the CBS television interview "Face the Nation" Sunday, Nov. 5. In Washington, the program is aired at 11:30 a.m. on Channel 9. Local station listings should be checked in other areas.

AT NEWS CONFERENCE, AFL-CIO President George Meany gives the Executive Council's response to President Carter's call for voluntary wage and price curbs. Meany said it would amount to an enforced ceiling on wages, but no effective lid on prices, profits or interest rates. The council called for mandatory controls on all segments of the economy.

Carter Asked To Bar Textile Tariff Cuts

The AFL-CIO has urged President Carter to sign into law a bill that would exempt the textile and apparel industries from tariff cuts in the current round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

In a letter to Carter, AFL-CIO President George Meany stressed the threat to jobs if tariff cuts further expand the flood of imports.

"Even with the present level of tariffs, imports of textiles and apparel have grown over 25 percent this year," Meany reminded the President.

Meany pointed out the labor-intensive nature of the industries affected, employing 2.3 million workers in the United States. Most of these jobs, he noted, are held by women and members of minority groups who have no practical hopes of finding other employment.

The Ladies' Garment Workers and the Clothing & Textile Workers actively sought the legislation, and Meany said the AFL-CIO Executive Council supports the position of the two unions.

With their jobs at stake, Meany wrote Carter, "the workers in the textile and apparel industries look to you, Mr. President, to . . . give them some protection."

Service Employees Win Kentucky School Vote

Louisville, KY. — Service Employees Local 557 was chosen to represent 750 non-teaching workers of the Jefferson County school system by a vote of 477 to 102, the SEIU reported.

This was the first representation election ever conducted for school service employees by the Kentucky Dept. of Labor. Members of the bargaining unit are plant operators and custodians employed in the county's 150 schools.

President Urged to Veto Tax, Energy Legislation

Both the "trickle-down" tax cut passed by Congress and the price-boosting energy bill will weaken the nation's economy and should be vetoed, the AFL-CIO said.

An Executive Council statement lambasted the upside-down logic of a tax bill that gives 60 percent of its benefits to profit-swollen corporations and "the nation's most privileged individuals."

While 88 percent of taxpayers will receive largely token benefits—which "will be completely cancelled out as a result of inflation and increased social security payroll taxes"—loopholes for the rich will be opened or widened.

The council statement urging a veto noted that a major justification for a tax cut is to generate the purchasing power and economic stimulus the economy needs. But the stimulus is minimal in the bill Congress passed, the AFL-CIO stressed.

"Corporations, already swollen with cash, will have added money but the bill creates no new customers. As a result, the cut will end up financing more corporate mergers, takeovers and overseas investments."

The council termed the widening of the capital gains loophole "particularly unjustified" because its benefits would go primarily to "speculators and the wealthy."

A separate statement reiterated labor's opposition to the sharp rise in natural gas prices contained in the energy bill passed by Congress.

While the Administration supported the bill, President Carter should nevertheless veto it as inflationary, the AFL-CIO said.

"The bill would place an unfair burden on workers and consumers by accelerating natural gas prices at a time when the Administration is seeking to decelerate wage and price increases. It would only impose new handicaps in the fight to bolster the dollar, create employment opportunities and reduce inflation," the council warned.

Senators Back Call For Special Session

Two senators in separate statements urged President Carter to call a special session of Congress to enact mandatory wage and price controls.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said he supports the AFL-CIO proposal because the alternative could be "a serious recession or depression for which there is no basic economic reason."

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) said lack of support for "voluntary" controls from labor and business leaves a mandatory program as "the President's only alternative."

New Battle Pledged for Passage Of Labor Law Reform Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

96th Congress convenes in January, the AFL-CIO statement vowed, just as labor and its allies overcame initial setbacks to win passage of civil rights laws and Medicare. **(Text on Page 7.)**

The Executive Council had scorching words for the "shameful" role of corporations and employer groups that fought the bill:

"In a nation with a long and established record of labor-management stability, free of the radical political struggle or in-the-streets confrontation, the business community was the willing ally of those whose basest intent is to achieve a nation without a labor movement."

The Administration-backed Labor Law Reform bill easily passed the House, won overwhelming Senate committee approval and had the support of a clear majority of the Senate.

"Had the rule of the majority prevailed," the Executive Council noted, "labor law reform would be law in America today."

But majority rule was thwarted by a Senate filibuster, fueled by "a massive torrent of distortion, bias and pressure from the corporate sector, their trade associations and right-wing conservative groups."

The council statement noted that the AFL-CIO agreed to compromises in the original draft of the Administration bill, in the congressional committees and on the floor of the House and Senate in recognition of "the political realities." But foes of the bill repeatedly presented and made clear their opposition to labor law reform "in any form" and their hostility to the entire National Labor Relations Act as well.

Leaders of the House and Senate and of the two committees dealing with the legislation have earned labor's gratitude, the council said.

"We thank the President and his Administration. We thank the members of Congress who saw the issue as a simple matter of justice."

At the end, the council said, "the bill failed because majority rule and compromise were not allowed to work."

And sharing the blame are "those few senators who gave clearcut commitments to allow the Senate to act on the bill but failed to honor their promises."

In the new Congress, "the issue will be joined again," the council statement declared.

Glenn Elected President of Paperworkers

Flushing, N.Y. — Wayne E. Glenn was elected president of the United Paperworkers at an executive board meeting here and will serve a term that runs until the union's 1980 convention.

Glenn, 54, had been named acting president at a July 31 board meeting after Joseph P. Tonelli had been indicted on criminal charges of embezzlement from the union and accepting unlawful payments. Tonelli took a leave of absence and the presidency became vacant when he pleaded guilty.

Glenn joined the former Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers in 1946 at Camden, Ark. He became a vice president of the union and of the merged organization formed in 1972 with the former Papermakers & Paperworkers.

A long-time resident of Little Rock, Glenn is a former president and executive secretary of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Henry Segal, who has also been on a leave of absence, entered a "not guilty" plea and is scheduled to face trial. Nicholas C. Vrataric, a vice president and Michigan-based area director, is continuing to serve as acting secretary-treasurer.

AFL-CIO Statement on Controls

A statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on President Carter's anti-inflation program, adopted Oct. 31, 1978, Washington, D.C.

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council agrees with President Carter's conclusion that inflation is the nation's No. 1 problem; supports his determination that prompt, remedial action must be taken, and concurs in his contention that austerity must be shared equally by all Americans.

Time and time again we have pointed out that the American worker and particularly those living on fixed-income retirement benefits are the chief victims of inflation.

The last few years, the sad, but incontrovertible fact is, the real income of working people has been reduced and each additional week brings additional distress to America's working families and retirees.

So it is with reluctance that we find the program devised by the President's economic advisers to be inequitable and unfair.

It proposes budgetary cuts which could increase unemployment. It threatens continuation of regulatory actions designed to protect workers, the environment and the economy.

It does not protect consumers from runaway price increases for the four necessities of life—food, energy, housing and medical care—the areas where inflation hits hardest.

The program excludes, for all practical purposes, all sources of income, except wages.

The price guideline is so flexible as to be nonexistent and is without effective enforcement. It allows those who raised prices the most in the past two years to profit further from that conduct.

The wage controls are inflexible and not voluntary and will be eagerly enforced by every public and private employer in the land and by the IRS and by the threats of black-listing and official denunciation.

The wage control figure for federal workers, set at 1½ percent below the control figure for all other workers, is clearly discriminatory.

There is no provision whatsoever for control of profits or interest rates, now rapidly approaching all-time highs and endangering the entire economy and particularly the housing industry.

Dividends, capital gains, unearned income from tax shelters—all are completely free to climb without limit. Commodity speculators remain free to drive up the prices of food and other raw materials. Banks and other financial institutions remain free to speculate at will against the American dollar. Professional fees are not effectively controlled, and there is no mechanism for halting rapid increases in rents.

There is no mechanism for adjustment of inequities caused by wage controls. The low-wage exemption of the Nixon Pay Board, mandated by Congress, was far more equitable. That figure, exempting the working poor, was $3.50 an hour. Using the same formula today, the low-wage exemption would be $5.50 an hour, not the $4 the President has decreed.

The decision to include all fringe benefit costs in the wage control figure is simply impractical. Government-mandated costs for pensions, for example, will reduce the wage portion of the package far below the figure needed to catch up with living cost increases alone.

The so-called "Real Wage Insurance" is vague, details are non-existent and the legislative route is so unpredictable that we cannot honestly tell our members that they would have the protection the President promised.

This Executive Council does not determine the collective bargaining goals of the affiliated unions. In the final analysis, the members of the 60,000 public and private sector collective bargaining units that will negotiate contracts over the next year must determine for themselves what they need to provide food, housing, energy and medical care for their families. In making their decision they will consider the costs of all the necessities they must provide for their families and the profitability of their employer.

When they read of the adverse reaction to the President's program as reflected in the continued devaluation of the dollar and observe the continued rapid rise in the costs of food, housing and medical care, and the additional profits for energy companies that will follow adoption of the natural gas deregulation bill, they certainly will not feel confident that others are equal partners in austerity.

While the program demonstrates the President's desire to address the problem of inflation, the plan his advisers have devised is unfair and inequitable, and the end result of their ill-considered proposals could well be another recession, with mass unemployment, which at least one Administration spokesman is already predicting.

Since another recession, with mass unemployment and widespread suffering, is unthinkable and since the President's economic advisers have so far rebuffed suggestions for changes to make this third anti-inflation program more equitable, we now believe the time has come for mandatory, legislated, economic controls.

We do not like controls. We do not welcome government operation of the market place. But recession is worse; runaway inflation is worse; the discriminatory application of wage controls is worse, the distorting of laws for purposes other than those intended is worse; public scapegoating without due process is worse.

Therefore we urge the President to draft a legislative program of full economic controls, covering every source of income—profits, dividends, rents, interest rates, executive compensation, professional fees, as well as wages and prices.

It is our belief that this matter is of such urgency that the President should call a special session of the Congress for the development of a full and fair controls program. Such a program should be detailed—not a standby grant of unspecific authority to the President. It must be a program that treats all Americans equally, provides a prompt and proper mechanism for the adjustment of inequities, controls prices for everything and lasts only for the duration of the emergency. Such a full, legislated economic controls program has now become the only responsible method for halting this inflation.

Since we believe the Administration is already headed in the direction of overall controls in piecemeal and ill-designed stages, America might as well do it right and do it now. That means legislative action must be prompt, the mechanism fair and effective and the sacrifice equal.

If those criteria are met in a legislated controls program, such a program would have our support.

Analysis of Carter's Anti-Inflation Plan

The following is a related background paper issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S anti-inflation program calls for an inflexible 7 percent wage control and a flexible, non-specific price guideline. There is no proposal for controls of any kind on profits, interest rates or dividends. The program proposes unspecified reductions in federal spending and a Regulatory Council to put unspecified limits on government regulatory actions, to cut the federal work force and to maintain discriminatory wage controls on federal employees.

The wage-price standards are clearly the key part of the anti-inflation program. It is also clear that the government will find it much easier to monitor wage control compliance than to monitor price guideline compliance. And it is clear that employers will be a key part of wage control enforcement.

The program does not meet the principles of equity and fairness.

BUDGETARY POLICY

The budgetary policy would put a tight rein on federal spending. In fiscal year 1980 federal spending, as a percent of gross national product, would be reduced to 21 percent and the federal budget deficit lowered to $30 billion or less from a projected $40 billion deficit in 1979. The AFL-CIO believes a reduction in the deficit should only take place if unemployment is reduced substantially and the economy is growing at a satisfactory rate.

It is important to note that the current budget deficit is not an inflationary pressure on the economy because the economy still has a great deal of slack and is operating far below full employment and full industrial utilization. Unemployment continues at 6 percent, and only 85 percent of the industrial capacity is being used. Thus government deficits are still needed to bring the economy out of the last recession.

The big budget deficits of recent years have been the result of the 1974-75 recession and, if the stimulus these deficits provided had not occurred, the 1974-75 recession would have turned into a full blown depression. The current budget provides little real stimulus and the high interest rate policy of the Federal Reserve Board is choking off needed economic growth.

The government needs to exercise care that any 1980 budget tightening will not hamper further moves toward recovery. It is also important to guard against restrictive policies that will nudge the economy toward another recession.

Budget cuts should not be made arbitrarily in either national security and defense programs or in nondefense social programs. Rather, spending programs should be reviewed and budgetary actions should be related to program policies rather than to arbitrary ceilings on expenditures.

Government waste and misuse of government funds are serious problems that need to be addressed and wasteful programs should be eliminated. Those who misuse government funds or are guilty of corruption should be prosecuted. Waste and corruption are not appropriately dealt with by arbitrary limits on the federal budget.

Federal employment would be cut without regard to the need of specific programs or congressionally mandated activities.

Clearly federal employment is not responsible for today's inflation. Total federal employment is approximately at the same level that it was 10 years ago, and today accounts for a smaller proportion of the workforce. Whereas 10 years ago federal employment accounted for approximately 4 percent of all nonfarm employees, today it accounts for only 3 percent of such employment. Federal employment has not been shown to be an inflationary factor and needs to be reviewed on its merits, not arbitrarily reduced.

REGULATORY POLICY

Regulatory responsibilities have been created by Acts of Congress to carry out specific programs under specific legislation in behalf of public health and safety, worker safety and the environment and in a variety of other fields. Creation of a new Regulatory Council compounds the danger of intervention by the Office of Management & Budget or other White House offices without statutory authority. Their intervention may frustrate and delay the issuance of necessary regulations in the name of fighting inflation. The past history of such interventions is cause for continued concern.

It is important to stress that government regulation is desirable and necessary. Government must play an important role in regulating business, the environment, and the basic health and safety. Government protection was mandated in these areas by Congress because of health threats to individuals and because of the economy's failure to meet these and other dangers without government regulation.

WAGES AND PRICES

The wage and price program is presented as predicated on three basic principles:

1. The first principle is: "It must be equitable" and "no one group should be asked to shoulder all the burden." But in order to be truly equitable, the program needs standards or restraints for profits and interest rates in addition to wage and price standards. It should treat dividend income, interest income and speculative income exactly as it treats wage income. It should specifically refer to professional fees and rental income. It should truly reach all sources of income, not just wages.

(Continued on Page 5)

Background Paper on Carter Program

(Continued from Page 4)

2. The second principle is that "it must establish clear and explicit standards for both wage and price behavior." There are very explicit standards for wage controls. However, the price standard is so generalized that it will be impossible for the public or even the government to determine compliance. There are no public measures of any particular firm's overall or average price changes in 1976 and 1977 and, thus, there is no way of measuring compliance.

3. The third principle is, "it must instill confidence that others will participate." Compliance by unions will be visible to all. There is no similar visible compilance of executive salaries. There is no visible measure for price compliance of individual firms and no way for the public to know if product prices are in compliance.

THE WAGE CONTROL

This control does not take appropriate account of the rate of inflation and requires workers to forego any share in productivity gains. It provides no mechanism for the adjudication of inequities and includes all fringe benefits as part of a single wage control figure.

In spite of all its shortcomings, the 1971 Nixon control program dealt more fairly with wage and fringe benefit adjustments.

The 7 percent wage control figure is 1 to 2 percent below the current rate of inflation. The selection of the 7 percent control figure is arbitrary. Indeed, one White House representative told labor leaders that the figure was "pulled out of the air."

In the light of an 8 to 9 percent inflation rate, the wage control figure is well below the equivalent figure of the Nixon Pay Board. At the time of that control program, prices were increasing at a 4 percent rate, the wage standard was set at 5.5 percent and the goal of that program was to reduce inflation to 2.5 percent in the coming year. The 5.5 percent wage standard assumed that workers were to receive an increase equivalent to the projected full cost of living (2.5 percent) plus 3 percent for the general increase in productivity. The current plan would not allow workers to participate in productivity gains.

While this new program does provide a few minor exceptions, it ignores many of the exceptions contained in the Pay Board program of 1971. The Pay Board was required by Congress to allow for additional increases for special fringe benefits such as pensions and health plans. Such fringe benefits were provided an extra 0.7 percent over and above the general 5.5 percent wage standard. This new program does not recognize the special pension and health costs which are separate from wage costs. Such expenditures do not expand current demand for goods and services, but rather set aside money for these insurance programs.

A "catch-up" exception was also provided by the Nixon Pay Board rules to allow workers with particularly low wage increases during the previous 3 years to catch up somewhat and negotiate increases 1½ percent above the general overall standard. No catch-up" exception is included in the present program.

The Nixon Pay Board also provided special exceptions for intra-unit inequities, essential employees, promotions, hardship and gross inequities. These exceptions are not included in the current program.

The low-wage exemption in the 1971 controls legislation was related to the lower-level City Workers' Family Budget. The Nixon Pay Board refused to abide by the legislative requirements and set the low-wage exemption at $1.90 an hour. After court proceedings, this figure was raised first to $2.75 an hour and then to $3.50 an hour. Today that figure, based on the same budget, would be $5.50 and not the $4 set in the President's program.

"Tandem relationships" were exempted under the Nixon Pay Board and are similarly treated here.

Cost-of-living escalator clauses were time-weighted by the Nixon Pay Board since most of the escalator clauses provided for quarterly adjustments and thus the increases did not exist for the full year. This program does not time-weight such cost-of-living clauses.

The wage control figure applies only to "non-federal" employees. It does not apply equally to federal employees. The wage control figure for federal workers, set by the Administration this year at 1½ percent below the figure for all other workers, is clearly discriminatory and calls for a degree of sacrifice quite beyond that demanded of others.

THE PRICE STANDARD

The price standard is not explicit as to the price of any product or product line. Consequently price compliance will not be ascertainable by the consumer. The price standard applies to the weighted average price change of a firm's products. But firms have many different products and no data exist on a firm's weighted average price change.

The price standard is half a percent deceleration from the price increase taken in a 1976-77 base period. Prices that increased 10 percent a year in the base period can be increased 9½ percent this year under this standard.

The Administration's proposal assures those firms that have been the most irresponsible in their pricing practices during the last few years will again be able to increase prices the most.

Even the 9½ percent price limit can be exceeded in certain circumstances and profit margins can be maintained on exceptional price increases rather than being limited to a straight dollar pass-through.

REAL WAGE INSURANCE

The President said the "real wage insurance" is a guarantee for workers against losses of real income. But it poses huge and complicated administrative questions and there is no guarantee of congressional enactment. The President, a year ago, recommended various changes in tax laws which would have closed a number of loopholes and provided more equity. Congress rejected those recommendations and provided big benefits for the wealthy and corporations and, instead of closing loopholes, broadened them. Despite the fact that the tax bill bears no resemblance to the President's proposals, the President has said that he will sign it.

A real "insurance" program would have to measure more than the change in the Consumer Price Index. That index does not measure the impact of taxes on higher earnings and a worker receiving a 7 percent wage increase would see that wage increase diminished by 1 percent to 2 percent by higher income and social security taxes. Thus, a worker's real income would be diminished by the tax effect as well as by the change in consumer prices.

The President's "real wage insurance" is, however, a singularly powerful control mechanism, since every single tax return would be scrutinized by the Internal Revenue Service, while only a handful of companies will be monitored for price compliance.

The total cost of the program is unknown; its effects on the budget deficit have not been calculated; the cut-off level of wages eligible for a rebate has not been determined and the White House has not determined what level of inflation will be "insured."

OBSERVANCE OF THE STANDARDS

The system does not provide for comprehensive review by an adequate staff nor does it insure due process. The price standards need not be complied with by all firms, but just those that are government suppliers or are affected by imports. The staff of COWPS is not large enough to carry out even the minimal monitoring program and cannot give firms and workers due process or a fair hearing. The President has no congressional authority to use existing statutes for purposes of effectuating this voluntary program and the Administration expects many legal cases in opposition to its actions.

The Administration's program is described as "voluntary," but it establishes various penalties for those failing to comply. Penalties are the essence of a controls program and the antithesis of a "voluntary program."

In September the Senate passed a "sense of the Senate" resolution opposing the concept that wage-price or other stabilization policies be enforced by the direct or implied threat of administrative actions or decisions pursuant to various laws. That resolution pointed out that "the employment of such discretionary powers to promote unrelated, unauthorized and arbitrarily chosen wage/price objectives constitutes a fundamental abuse of Executive power, would arbitrarily burden some sectors, industries and economic groups more than others depending upon the discretionary power to compel compliance available to the Executive Branch in each case, and is incompatible with our constitutional framework of divided powers, proper statutory delegation of authority, and legislative rather than ministerial pre-eminence in public policy-making." It also stated that "the use of such discretionary powers to compel compliance with specific, numerical wage and price standards amounts to a de facto wage/price control program."

The proposed actions to enforce compliance with the Administration's program would be taken without the safeguards of due process and appeal. There is no forum established to provide proper recourse from the arbitrary determinations made by the Executive under this program.

The Administration's program would:

1. Allow for an increase in imports regardless of the long-term impact on American industry or the unfair practices of foreign governments. In fact, given the ever-diminishing value of the dollar abroad, imports frequently are inflationary.

2. Request regulatory agencies to review rate levels and other rules in light of the standards for wages and prices even though such requirements are not part of the current statutory criteria applicable to the rule-making of those agencies.

3. Destroy those regulations that set minimum standards for wages in specific situations, including Davis-Bacon and Service Contract Act standards—in contravention of the direct requirements of those laws.

ENFORCEMENT STAFFING

The Council on Wage & Price Stability staff will be increased from 35 to 135, a number clearly inadequate to allow any real monitoring of compliance.

In the controls period of World War II, 63,000 people were employed by the Office of Price Stability to assure compliance with that program. To enforce the Nixon controls, 900 people were employed in the Cost of Living Council and another 2,800 Internal Revenue Service agents were used.

A staff of 135 today will not be able even to monitor the complex pricing activities of the 400 large firms proposed for monitoring. The price actions of these firms take place in many different markets, under many different corporate names, in many different industrial sectors, ranging from department stores to apartment house chains, fast food operations and the entire energy complex.

SPECIAL PROBLEM SECTORS

The program does not address the problem of energy. Scheduled price increases in natural gas under the new energy bill will have a major inflationary impact. Neither does the program address the oil price changes and rapidly escalating electrical energy prices.

FOOD PRICES

The anti-inflation program expresses hope for moderation in food prices in the future and includes a policy which supports agricultural price stability. Yet grocery prices have been escalating very rapidly throughout 1978, increasing at a rate of nearly 14 percent during the first nine months. The Agriculture Dept. has announced that it intends to increase sugar price supports, thus raising the price of sugar nearly 16 cents on a five-pound bag. Agriculture Sec. Bergland said on Oct. 25 that the price of sugar for the crop just now going to market will be up 11 percent from the 1977 figure. The Agriculture Dept. has announced plans for an acreage set-aside program to curb next year's output of corn and other feed grain, thus making new price increases likely.

HOUSING

The problem of large increases in interest rates that continue to squeeze home purchasers is not mentioned in the program. Nor does the program deal with proposals for subsidized interest rates for low- and middle-income home purchasers and does not recommend use of the President's authority under the "Credit Control Act" to urge the Federal Reserve Board to institute a program that assures the allocation of credit to needed investment purposes and home mortgages.

The program does nothing to directly curb real estate speculation, or increase the supply of housing to mitigate the pressures from the growing number of families seeking homes or curtail the large export of U.S. logs and timber products abroad which would alleviate the inflationary pressure on housing costs.

HEALTH CARE

During the last few years, health care has been one of the most inflationary elements in consumer prices. The whole approach to health care must be changed and the nation must adopt a national health insurance program. Special policies must be developed to limit medical professional fees, excessive duplication of equipment and rising hospital costs. But this program simply urges deceleration at a 2 percent rate in a voluntary program.

PROFITS

An anti-inflation program that fails to deal with profits cannot be called equitable. The control of profits must be an integral part of any anti-inflation policy. Prices are not just wage-related, they are also profit-related.

During the first half of this year, corporate after-tax profits have increased 12 percent. Current projections by Business Week magazine indicate that third-quarter profits are expected to show a 13 percent increase over the second quarter. Clearly, profits are rising faster than other sources of income, yet the President's advisers recommend nothing in this program to place a limit on profit increases.

Understanding Inflation

TO FIGHT INFLATION successfully it is important to understand the most important causes of inflation. An improper analysis of inflation leads to misguided and ineffective anti-inflation programs.

Food, energy, medical care, housing and interest rates have been key factors in the rapid inflation of the 1970s. These are areas where labor costs have little or no impact on prices. Wage-push does not explain current inflation.

Business profits have risen to historically high levels and an above-average share of the nation's income. Meanwhile, the after-tax buying power of workers' paychecks has been declining as inflation erodes the value of the dollar. These trends, supported by tax changes to help corporations and wealthy individuals, have reinforced unfair income distribution in the United States.

Wage increases for the average worker have been eroded over the past few years by inflation and taxes. Real earnings are down from a year earlier and well below the level of six years ago.

High unemployment and low production also contribute to inflation. Unemployment means lost income and lost consumer buying power, lost business sales, high overhead costs, and low levels of investment in new, more efficient and productive plant, machinery, and equipment.

Full employment and faster economic growth, therefore, are essential parts of an effective anti-inflation program.

IN SPITE OF the U.S. economic problems of the 1970s, American workers are still the most productive workers in the world. In comparison to other major industrial countries, labor costs per unit of output are rising much less rapidly than in other countries.

The U.S. experienced a long period of relative price stability from the time of the Korean War in the early 1950s until the late 1960s when Vietnam War spending added price pressures to a booming economy. High interest rates and tight money policies during the Nixon-Ford-Burns years brought serious unemployment and recessions in 1969-70 and 1973-75, but also—contrary to economic theory and contrary to the Nixon-Ford-Burns game plan—brought still higher prices and higher inflation.

Today, high interest rates are again threatening the nation's economic vitality. The Federal Reserve Board has raised the discount rate to an all-time record and commercial bank prime rates continue to rise. Home mortgage rates are again moving upward, pushing the cost of housing beyond the reach of many Americans.

Policies dealing with inflation must take into account the total economy. Such policies cannot ignore the big variations in price change, and the particular price problems related to food, housing, energy and medical care. Profits and interest rate levels affect income distribution. Inflation is not just explained by wages.

—From an AFL-CIO Research Dept. report on inflation.

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Venting Election Day Anger:

Comment Sheets Save Voters From Falling for Graffiti Ticket

By Gus Tyler

THERE USED TO BE a goodly number of people in Lane County, Ore., who vented their anger on Election Day by graffiti on the ballot.

They had many things to complain about. Some didn't like the way the voting procedure was organized; some didn't like the sickly choice of candidates; some just resented voting, although they did so out of some sense of duty; some didn't like the lack of parking spaces; and some just didn't like anyone or anything and said so in bald, bold, bawdy lingo.

If this sounds like zany behavior, please note all the people who quarrel with the TV tubes, debating heatedly with news commentators or candidates or even toothpaste commercials. Some people throw things at the defenseless set.

Also consider the fans who cheer their teams with hurrahs and discomfort their enemies with hissing and booing in the ineffective loneliness of a TV den.

To Donald M. Penfield, county clerk and director of elections in Lane County, the literary outpourings, some of which he describes as "downright critical and antagonistic," were more than repulsive; they were a debasement of democracy because all the ballots with comments on them were ipso facto invalidated.

The law says that a ballot is no good if it has any "distinguishing" mark on it. Obviously, a mini-essay on why the governor should drop dead, or why all taxes should be abolished, or why the local police chief should indulge in some improbable anatomical act is clearly a "distinguishing mark," outside the permissible check or "X."

As a conscientious public official, Mr. Penfield decided upon a course of counteraction that reveals him to be a man of unusual understanding, uncommon compassion, and uninhibited imagination. He provided a "comment sheet" to all voters. On this sheet of protest paper, they could say whatever they wished, outline their fantasies and their furies in hot "pusuit of happiness."

Given a vent for their frustrations, some 300 voters out of 23,316 handed in comments in the first run. Statistically, this suggests that there is about a 1.5 percent party that likes to issue personal obiter dicta at the polls.

The notice advertising the comment sheets was a most dignified document. It stated plainly: "If you desire to make comments regarding any phase of the election process, use the sheets provided, place in ballot box, or mail to Donald Penfield, etc." The voter is further encouraged by the suggestion that "signed comments will be treated confidentially and responded to if applicable."

FOR THE PERSONAL TOUCH, there is a handwritten poem in the upper left hand corner saying: "Don't spoil your vote, write me a note. DMP."

Well, the whole ploy worked. After a couple of years, the voters got the point. Why waste a ballot? Instead of scribbling gosh or darn, just write a note to Dear Old Don.

In 1976, the comment sheets were discontinued. But by that time the lesson was learned. Virtually nobody graffitized his or her ballot.

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We Need Austerity From Top to Bottom

We have to do something that the American people know is equitable and fair. We have to have sacrifice. We have to have austerity as Bob Strauss says.

And we must have austerity in the Bank of America. We must have austerity in the big insurance company. We must have austerity at the top as well as at the bottom.

Just having austerity down at the bottom of the economic ladder for those who labor for wages is not going to cure the inflationary problem. Holding down the wages of federal workers is not going to cure the problem. . . .

The statement that inflation adversely affects everybody—that's a myth. It doesn't adversely affect the heads of the great big corporations. It doesn't adversely affect General Motors or the heads of those corporations who are getting $800,000 a year salaries.

But, it does affect 99 percent of the great mass of the American people. And the great mass of the American people wants something done about it.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany at Oct. 31, 1978, press conference.

Executive Council Statement:

AFL-CIO Will Carry On Fight To Achieve Labor Law Reform

Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Labor Law Reform, Oct. 31, 1978, Washington, D.C.

THE DRIVE FOR LABOR LAW REFORM in the 95th Congress has ended with employer law-violators still unrestrained and the human rights of millions of American workers still unprotected.

But the fight is not over. In the tradition of the historic drives for civil rights, human rights, minority rights, Medicare and social security rights, we will be back again, until justice on the job is achieved.

The two-year fight to restore balance to the nation's labor law sought to curb corporate abuse and violations of law where workers had sought representation elections or contract protection and had been denied these rights by employer delay, harassment, intimidation, discharge and discrimination, virtually without penalty.

The overriding need to reform these shortcomings in industrial society was clearly recognized by a majority of the 95th Congress. Labor law reform passed the House by a 58 percent margin and had the support of 58 of the 100 senators throughout the weeks of the most bitter filibustering and propaganda blitz ever seen in the Congress. A legislative majority stood firm in the face of a massive torrent of distortion, bias and pressure from the corporate sector, their trade associations and right-wing conservative groups. Had the rule of the majority prevailed, labor law reform would be law in America today.

It is most ironic that, throughout the Senate filibuster, while opponents of the bill proclaimed their undying concern for workers and the need for speedy resolution of their rights to organize and bargain collectively they adamantly refused to allow the Senate to work its will in a democratic forum. Their tactics were exactly those used by employers to thwart the legal rights of their workers—precisely what labor law reform was all about.

During 1977 and 1978, at each stage of the legislative struggle, the AFL-CIO recognized the political realities of compromise and accommodation, beginning at the White House and continuing through the congressional committees and on the floors of the House and Senate. However, at each step, where compromise was supposed to achieve consensus as in the normal legislative process, the opponents refused to agree, either "stonewalling" or elevating their demands for further weakening of the legislation. It was clear that the minority opposed labor law reform in any form and, if the opportunity presented itself, would seek to emasculate the 43-year-old labor law.

THE AFL-CIO APPLAUDS the leaders of both Houses and both committees who helped to shape and shepherd this reform; we thank the President and his Administration; we thank the members of Congress who saw the issue as a simple matter of justice for those Americans who are totally vulnerable to anti-worker, anti-union employer schemes made ever-bolder under a law weak in enforcement and devoid of forceful remedy.

In the end, the bill failed because majority rule and compromise were not allowed to work. Blame, too, must be shared by those few senators, who gave clear-cut commitments to allow the Senate to act on the bill but failed to honor their promises.

The activities of the bill's corporate opponents and their allies were shameful. In a nation with a long and established record of labor-management stability, free of the radical political struggle or in-the-streets confrontation, the business community was the willing ally of those whose basest intent is to achieve a nation without a labor movement.

The AFL-CIO fully agrees with President Carter that labor law legislation must remain among the highest priorities of his Administration. We expect it will receive that same highest concern in the next Congress, when the issue will be joined again.

Renewed Drive:

Major Union Goals Remain On Agenda for New Congress

A RENEWED DRIVE to update the National Labor Relations Act and passage of a national health insurance program will top the labor movement's agenda for the 96th Congress, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said.

Biemiller said that current Senate rules and a proliferation of rollcalls in the House sidetracked or stalled many key labor-backed issues, "but that doesn't mean that we're going to give up." He stressed that "the whole secret of our basic strength" is a commitment to go after an issue day after day—"never give up."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Biemiller said that one of the big problems that must be solved in the House is the large number of comparatively short-service members who are not "following the leadership," making it impossible to "get the work done in the time that is allotted."

While the party balance will probably be about the same in the new Congress as in the 95th, he noted, many of the newer members will return with more experience and understanding of how Congress as an institution operates. He said that there are signs that more of the members of the next session will begin "to pay more attention to the detail work of the Congress," so that it won't necessarily be "more of the same."

Biemiller said conservative anti-labor groups lobbied the 95th Congress "with a ferocity that certainly wasn't ever there before."

On labor issues especially, he said, they demonstrated that "they've learned the technique of grassroots lobbying," including bringing influential people in to call on congressmen. "They made their voices heard."

But on the key labor law reform bill, Biemiller stressed, it was the rules of the Senate that defeated the legislation by allowing a filibuster.

The rules of the Senate, he said, overcame "the rules of democracy."

In the Senate, Biemiller said, the filibuster rule "simply has to be changed, so that you don't run into the problem of a filibuster after cloture has been voted." He said that the current filibuster rule "mitigates against the majority" of the Senate, so that "any determined minority can grab an issue and play with it."

Biemiller said he expects Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd will try to modify the filibuster rule in the next session.

Biemiller pointed out that the filibuster isn't just used against labor legislation. Over the years it has been a chief weapon against civil rights bills, he noted. And it is available to any small group of senators, especially in the final days of Congress.

Reporters questioning Biemiller were Neil MacNeil of Time magazine and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. The program is produced by the AFL-CIO as a public service and broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

Look for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

By Press Associates, Inc.

RECENTLY, THE AGRICULTURE DEPT. proposed rules to ban the sale of candy, sodas, frozen deserts and chewing gum in school cafeterias until after the last lunch period of the day.

More than 2,100 comments on the proposed ban were received mostly from students, parents, teachers, school administrators, nutritionists, doctors and dentists. The most powerful reaction, however, came from the food industry.

The Office of Consumer Affairs reported that 82 percent of the comments received indicated support for the proposed ban. In fact, many respondents favored a stiffer ban to keep junk food out of the schools altogether.

But in spite of overwhelming support for the ban, the USDA backed down and postponed action on its proposal, primarily because of pressures from industries whose products would be adversely affected. Among the anti-ban interests are Hershey Foods, the National Soft Drink Association, and the Retail Confectioners International.

USDA Assistant Sec. Carol Foreman, who is responsible for administering child nutrition programs, recently told a reporter that, if the department attempted to implement the ban at this time, "I suspect we would end up in court."

Considering the size and potential impact of the USDA's postponement of the junk food ban, the influence of the manufacturers is especially disturbing.

According to the USDA, the federal government is spending $2.7 billion on the National School Lunch Program this school year. State and local contributions are expected to total $1 billion.

The program, started in 1946 to provide wholesome meals to children and help dispose of surplus food, is available to almost 90 percent of the nation's schools. On an average day, an estimated 24.5 million lunches are served to children in the program.

NUTRITION EXPERTS who favor elimination of the junk foods, point to a growing body of research indicating that too much fat, sugar, salt and cholesterol and too little fiber in children's diets contribute to tooth decay, obesity, heart disease and other health problems.

In addition to the problem of competing junk foods in the schools, other factors also undermine the effectiveness of the National School Lunch Program in providing wholesome foods. Because the foods are sometimes unattractive and unappealing, children don't eat them. Instead of fresh food prepared at the school, many children are served pre-plated frozen foods and canned vegetables reheated at the school cafeteria.

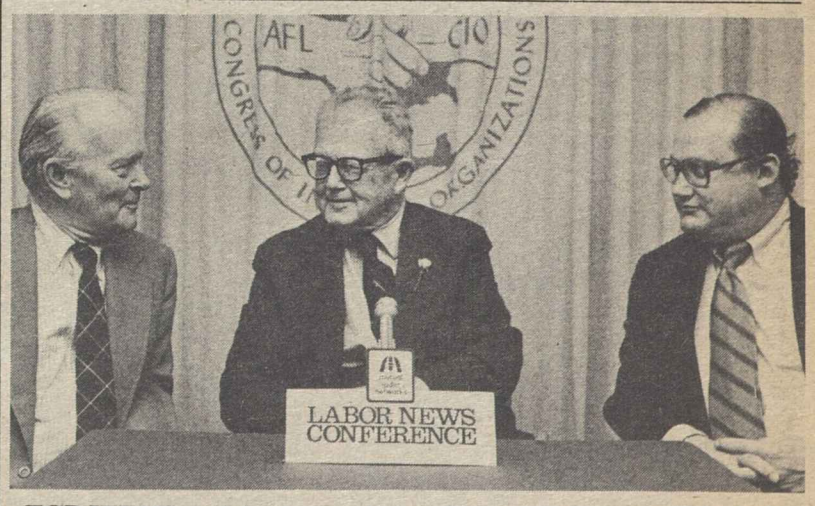
In a letter written last January to the National Parent Teacher Association, USDA's Foreman called for involvement of local officials, teachers, parents, students, and school-food-service staff to make the lunch programs more nutritional and appealing.

She argued that such involvement "makes the difference between a mediocre program and an excellent program." In light of the postponement of the junk food ban, Foreman's advice is still valid, perhaps more so.

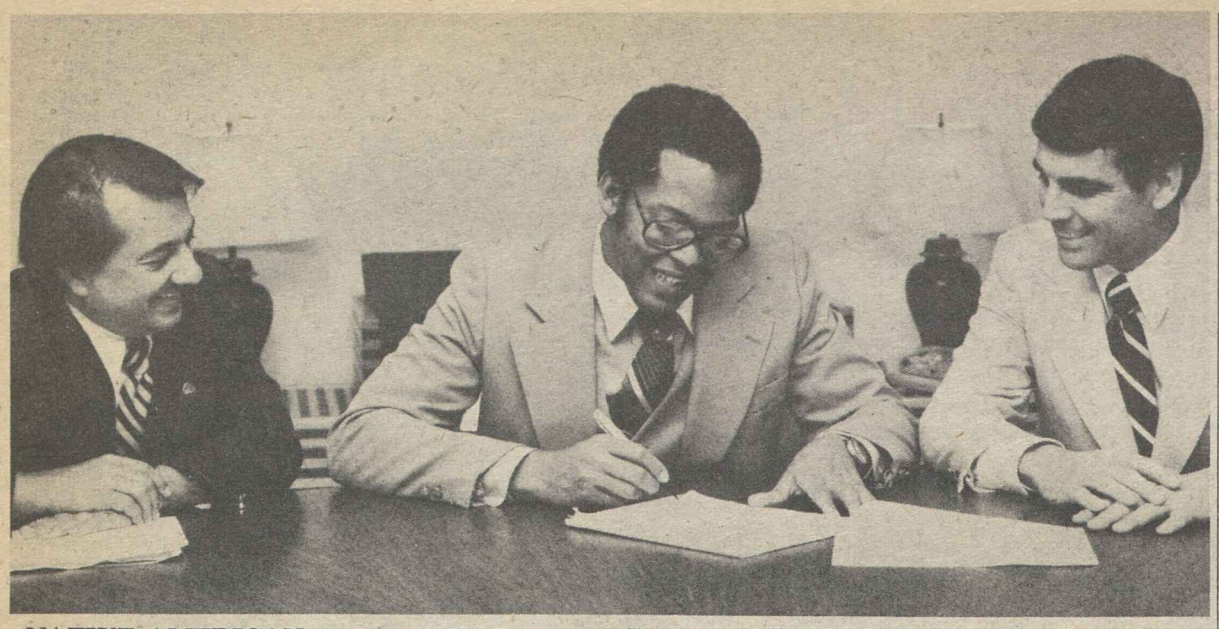
A "School Food Action Packet," put out by organizations concerned with the school nutrition issue, provides encouraging examples of successful efforts on local and state levels.

The Alabama Board of Education prohibits the sale of confections and soft drinks to elementary school pupils, Milwaukee and New Orleans school systems prepare most of their foods from scratch in the schools, and the West Virginia Board of Education has banned candy, gum, soft drinks and popsicles from the schools.

In too many schools today, kids have the option of buying candy and soft drinks in competition with nutritious lunches. Hopefully, the movement to eliminate junk food will grow. Whether it does depends on the degree to which parents, teachers, nutritionists and others get involved. For, while it may be hard to swallow, the fact is that those who make huge profits from selling junk food to kids can and do influence national food policy.



TOP ITEMS on labor's agenda for the next Congress will include a renewed drive for labor law reform and adoption of a national health insurance program, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Neil MacNeil, left, of Time magazine and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



NATIVE AMERICAN Apprenticeship Outreach Program will be launched by the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute under a government contract. Signing the agreement is Lamond Godwin, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Office of National Programs, with Labor Dept. contract representative Dan Trementozzi, left, and HRDI Assistant Director Mike Arnold.

HRDI Exceeding Goals In '78 Job Development

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute is well ahead of schedule in its 1978 job development and placement program, HRDI President Alan Kistler said in his annual report to the institute's board of trustees.

Kistler said that in the first five months of this year's operations, HRDI has already met 62 percent of its job development goal of 20,000.

At this rate, he noted, HRDI would top its 1977 performance when it developed 24,409 jobs and placed 9,267 persons to exceed its goal by 22 percent.

In the January-June period of the current federally funded contract, HRDI has developed 12,385 jobs and placed 4,520 persons.

Nearly half of the 13,787 persons placed in jobs during the 17-month period since January 1977 were economically disadvantaged. Of those, 76 percent were unemployed and the remainder underemployed. Sixty percent of the placements were members of racial or ethnic minorities.

The HRDI report noted that starting wages for the placements under the 1977 contract averaged $4.41 an hour in union jobs and $3.41 in non-union jobs. Placements in the first five months of the current contract had an average starting wage of $4.73 an hour in union jobs and $3.64 for non-union work.

Since HRDI was established by the AFL-CIO in 1968, the institute has developed a total of 178,133 jobs and placed 68,992 persons. The institute currently has field operations in 60 cities across the country, with five new offices being opened this year.

HRDI's 1978 operations are funded with a basic Labor Dept. contract of $7.2 million. That includes $1.9 million for the operation of 22 Apprenticeship Outreach programs.

It also has a $218,496 contract for a performing arts pilot project, a Navajo Tribe construction industry training subcontract for $933,378 and $318,340 Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare contract to operate four placement offices for handicapped workers. HRDI co-sponsored a summer youth vocational program this year with the National Alliance of Business under an additional $6.6 million government contract.

Andrews Wins Re-Election by Postal Union

President Emmet Andrews and other top officers of the American Postal Workers Union were re-elected to two-year terms in a nationwide mail referendum.

Andrews, who has been filling the term of the late Francis S. Filbey since May 1977, polled 47,189 votes to 36,684 for John R. Napurano of the union's North New Jersey local and 13,369 for William N. Odom of Memphis.

Executive Vice President David Johnson was re-elected with 52,319 votes to 43,509 for Donald Silvestri, who gave up his post as executive aide for the clerk craft to run for higher office.

Sec.-Treas. Chester W. Parrish defeated Tony Vanderbloemen of Green Bay, Wis., 56,489 to 37,169.

Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan had no opposition, and other department heads were all re-elected or unopposed. In all, 59 elective national, regional and craft positions were contested and 32 positions had only one candidate.

It took the union's election committee more than two weeks, working in shifts, to tally all the ballots. The union mailed out 251,504 ballots and received 100,561 returns.

John A. Morgen was re-elected president of the Clerk Craft, largest of the APWU's craft divisions. The only incumbent national headquarters officer defeated was Maintenance Craft President Monroe Crable, who lost to Richard Wevedau of Harrisburg, Pa.

The balloting was separate from the vote to ratify the new postal agreement, which was tallied and announced earlier.

Rail Strike Panel Given Extra Month

Chicago—The Railway & Airline Clerks and the Norfolk & Western Railway have agreed to a 30-day extension in the time given a presidential emergency factfinding board to make recommendations for ending their long-standing contract dispute.

Noting that the 30-day "cooling-off" period following the panel's recommendations will run from Dec. 15 to Jan. 14, 1979, BRAC President Fred J. Kroll said that the extension removes any possibility of a resumption of strike activity at the N&W until after the Christmas-New Year's holidays.

Meanwhile, Kroll criticized the government's National Mediation Board for "not carrying out its responsibilities" in seeking to promote bargaining sessions between the entire railroad industry and the union on a new agreement to supplant the one that expired on Dec. 31, 1977.

"Our last negotiating session was on June 8," Kroll observed. "How long must we wait? Our patience is wearing thin." BRAC has filed a legal action in U.S. District Court here, seeking to have the mediation board release the case so that other provisions of the Railway Labor Act may be invoked.

In First Year:

1978 Pacts Average 7.7 Percent Increase

Major contracts negotiated during the first nine months of 1978 provided for an average first-year wage increase of 7.7 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Over the full term of the agreements, the settlements call for an average annual pay increase of 6.5 percent. First-year gains for all of 1977 averaged 7.8 percent while the annual over-term average was 5.8 percent.

The contracts for the first nine months of this year cover about 2 million workers, about one-third of them in the construction industry. Other workers were in the transportation, coal, and retail food industries. Each of the 547 pacts covers 1,000 or more workers.

Highlights of the BLS report:

- In key contracts covering 5,000 or more workers, the first-year pay increase averaged 8.8 percent, compared with 9.6 in 1977. These settlements averaged a 6.5 percent annual raise over the life of the contract, compared with 6.2 percent in 1977.
- The average length of contracts concluded during the first nine months of this year was 31.3 months, compared with 29 months when the same parties previously negotiated. BLS noted that the size of first-year wage increases tended to be larger in longer contracts.
- Settlements in the construction industry provided pay increases averaging 6.5 percent in the first year and 6.1 percent a year over the life of the contract, compared with 6.3 percent both in the first year and annually over the life of the agreement in 1977.
- Wage boosts in the manufacturing sector averaged 8.1 percent in the first contract year and 6.3 percent annually over the life of the pact, compared with 8.4 and 5.5 percent, respectively, in 1977.
- In non-manufacturing industries, first-year pay hikes averaged 7.6 percent and 6.5 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with 7.4 and 6 percent, respectively, in 1977.

The percent increases do not include possible gains under cost-of-living escalator clauses, BLS noted. In the first nine months of the year, such provisions were introduced in 13 settlements covering 30,500 workers and dropped in 13 other pacts covering 229,800 workers.

COL clauses now cover approximately 58 percent of all workers in major bargaining units, some 5.6 million people, BLS said. During the third quarter of the year, between July and September, COL increases averaged 3.1 percent in units receiving such boosts.

BLS said that the size of the settlements reached in the first nine months of the year appears to have been influenced by the possibility of additional increases under COL clauses. Contracts with such clauses provided for annual pay boosts of 5.3 percent over the life of the contract while settlements without COL provisions offered annual increases averaging 7.1 percent. These gains compare with 5 and 6.9 percent, respectively, in 1977.

While escalator clauses are intended to protect workers' purchasing power against inflation, full protection is seldom accorded. In the second quarter of the year, prices—as measured by the consumer price index—rose 3 percent. COL clauses provided wage increases of 70 percent of that rise on the average, BLS said.

"The rate of return depends on the type of formulas involved, the timing of reviews, and the existence of limits on the amount that can be received," BLS observed.

Fifty-four percent of the workers under 1978 third-quarter settlements with COL clauses were covered by provisions calling for 1-cent adjustments for each three-tenths of a point rise in the CPI, while 21 percent had a formula stipulating a 1-cent increase for each .45-point change. Fifty-one percent of the workers had semi-annual reviews, while 37 percent had annual reviews. About 50 percent had a "cap" or limit on the amount that can be received.

Curbs Backed on Corporate Role In Public Broadcast Programming

Corporation grants shouldn't dictate the type of programs carried by public broadcasting stations, the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees stressed at recent House hearings.

Jack Golodner, the department's director, backed the approach taken by Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Calif.) in his proposed rewriting of the Communications Act. While the bill was not scheduled for action in the 95th Congress, a House Commerce subcommittee held hearings on its various provisions in anticipation of future congressional consideration.

The hearings dealt with public broadcasting issues, and Golodner stressed the key role of funding.

"The financing of public broadcasting determines who influences and who controls," he told the panel, and the bulk of prime-time public television is funded by commercial interests, with a few big oil companies in the lead.

Golodner told the panel that labor "enthusiastically" supports a provision of the bill that would largely restrict corporate spending to general purpose grants not earmarked for any specific program or type of program.

He quoted from an article in the Columbia Journalism Review indicating that companies that underwrite public television programs "do more reviewing of scripts and tapes" and seek to exert more influence on programs than do most advertisers on commercial programs.

"So long as corporate underwriters are permitted to have a direct interest in programming transmitted by the public system," Golodner asserted, "the reason for that system's existence is subverted."

He backed a provision of the bill that would use "spectrum fees" from commercial broadcasters using the airwaves to help fund the public broadcasting system, along with continued government appropriations.

Golodner urged that the legislation assure greater representation for "less affluent" segments of the community and groups such as labor and minorities on the boards of public broadcasting stations.

He reiterated labor's concern at the diversion of substantial portions of air time to overseas productions.

Labor's position isn't "chauvinistic," Golodner said. Rather "it reflects a legitimate attempt to encourage and develop new creative resources within our own country."

Plaque Placed at Green Family Home

Bristol, England—A plaque at the site of what was once a miner's cottage in the village of Frampton Cotterell recalls the roots of a prominent American labor leader.

Hugh and Jane Green lived in the cottage before moving to America more than a century ago. Their son, William, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, and also was a miner. But he went on to become president of the American Federation of Labor and to serve as head of the AFL for 30 years until his death in 1952.

A Bristol University librarian, C. J. Spittal, traced the Green family's former home and his suggestion led to the commemorative plaque placed by the Frampton Cotterell Parish Council and the AFL-CIO.

Peterpaul Re-Elected RLEA President

The Railway Labor Executives Association, representing most rail unions, re-elected its top officers at a recent meeting in Washington.

John F. Peterpaul, vice president of the Machinists, is the RLEA chairman. Fred J. Kroll, president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, is vice chairman and C. M. McIntosh remains as executive secretary.

The only new board member is Ole M. Berge, the new president of the Maintenance of Way Employees. He replaces Harold C. Crotty, who retired.

'Very Bad News':

Continued Surge in Prices Aggravates Real-Wage Lag

(Continued from Page 1)
changes in wages and salaries.

Higher prices for basic necessities—food, energy, shelter, and medical care—already have bitten deeply into workers' pocketbooks, and further erosion of buying power can be expected as the wholesale price increases show up at the retail level.

BLS said that higher consumer prices in September dropped real spendable earnings by three-tenths of 1 percent over the month. Real spendable earnings are take-home pay stripped of the impact of inflation since 1967.

The September decline in purchasing power was the fifth this year. A married worker with three dependents averaged $91.71 a week in real spendable earnings during the month, 25 cents less than in August and $2.95 below the September 1977 level, BLS reported.

Workers' buying power was far greater six years ago. Real spendable earnings in 1972 averaged $96.16 a week. Over the past 12 months, real earnings have declined by 3.3 percent, BLS reported, largely due to the manner in which the government calculates last year's personal income tax reduction.

The increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in the September consumer price index was the largest jump in the closely watched inflation measure since early summer. The increase followed advances of five-tenths of 1 percent in July and six-tenths of 1 percent in August.

In the first six months of the year, the CPI rose at an average monthly rate of eight-tenths of 1 percent. Inflation in the 12 months ended in September has risen at an 8.2 percent rate.

While accelerating prices for housing and food figured prominently in the September retail price spiral, inflation was distributed over the entire economy. Transportation costs, apparel prices, and medical-care charges especially continued to rise.

Transportation prices, fueled by rising car and gasoline costs, spurted an adjusted six-tenths of 1 percent. The gasoline index rose 1.5 percent over the month, compared with 1.1 percent in August and seven-tenths of 1 percent in July. Charges for auto repairs, maintenance, and auto insurance also were higher than in previous months.

Housing prices posted particularly sharp increases in September. Shelter costs rose 1.2 percent over the month—an annual rate of 14.4 percent. The cost of owning a home jumped by 1.4 percent, compared with nine-tenths of 1 percent in August, and the increase in rent went up from five-tenths of 1 percent in August to seven-tenths of 1 percent in September, both the biggest increases of the year.

Home purchase prices rose 1.6 percent, compared with four-tenths of 1 percent in August, and home mortgage costs also rose rapidly, BLS said.

Food prices, which have been running at an annual rate of about 10 percent, rose another four-tenths of 1 percent in September. Prices of fruits and vegetables were up 3.7 percent over the month, after falling 1.2 percent the previous month. Dairy products rose 1.2 percent, compared with a five-tenths of 1 percent rise in August.

The cost of food away from home — restaurants and snacks — rose six-tenths of 1 percent, while alcoholic beverage prices increased nine-tenths of 1 percent.

A miscellany of other goods and services rose 1 percent, compared with four-tenths of 1 percent in August. Personal and educational expenses were up 2.6 percent in September, reflecting sharp advances in tuition and other school fees and school books and supplies.

OPERATING CONTROLS on a mock deck is Marine Engineer Joyce Hanson, the first woman graduate of the Calhoon MEBA Engineering School at Edgewood, Md. She also claimed two of the four top honors in her graduating class, the Jesse M. Calhoon Award for the highest cumulative grade average and the Sea Course Award for high performance in aboard-ship training.

Big Election Turnout Sought in Wisconsin

Green Bay, Wis.—Delegates to the 10th biennial convention of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO were urged to make a strong union showing at the polls Nov. 7 to counter right-wing attempts to restrict labor.

National COPE Director Al Barkan warned that anti-labor groups are growing in strength, and have the avowed intention of destroying the effectiveness of unions. He cited the all-out blitz of the so-called right-to-work group in Missouri and defeat of the Labor Law Reform bill in Congress.

The only defense against such tactics is a strong turnout at the polls and a constant awareness of what the right wing is up to, he said.

Acting Gov. Martin J. Schreiber told the convention that Republicans were fighting desperately to head off major tax reform in the state because they want to protect the special tax loopholes and tax breaks that they have enjoyed over the last 20 years.

Schreiber, a Democrat who is up for re-election this year, told the 700 delegates that he would overhaul the entire tax system so that the greatest benefits go to working families.

During the four-day convention, the delegates approved a resolution calling for tax reforms emphasizing progressive taxation, tax relief for low- and middle-income wage earners, and a greater state role in public school financing.

Vice President Walter F. Mondale, introduced by State AFL-CIO President John W. Schmitt as "one of labor's true friends," pointed out the Carter Administration's success in reducing joblessness. More people found jobs—6.5 million of them—in the 20 months of the Carter Administration than in any similar period in the nation's history, he said.

Mondale also said welfare rolls have been reduced by 500,000, some 1,000 useless regulations eliminated from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, and government efficiency improved through civil service reform.

Other speakers included AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Craig Hudson of the Labor Dept.'s Trade Adjustment Assistance office.

Among some 50 other resolutions approved by the convention was a measure calling for stepped-up organizing, with emphasis on women workers. The resolution noted that only 5 percent of the state's working women were organized into unions.

The convention also adopted resolutions calling for a 35-hour workweek, greater benefits and coverage under workers' and unemployment compensation, support of labor's boycott against J. P. Stevens & Co. products, and strengthening of OSHA.

Re-elected to four-year terms were Schmitt, Executive Vice President Joseph A. Gruber, and Sec.-Treas. Jack B. Reihl.

Minnesota Convention Endorses Senate Slate

Duluth, Minn.—Delegates to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention endorsed candidates for both U.S. Senate seats after hearing primary winner Robert Short express unequivocal support for labor law reform and a long list of other union-sought legislation.

Short, a Minneapolis businessman, had defeated COPE-endorsed Rep. Donald M. Fraser in the Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL) primary.

Before the endorsement vote, Vice President Walter F. Mondale urged his home-state trade unionists to "please give us two United States senators who will vote for labor law reform in the next Congress."

Labor law reform was blocked this year by a Senate filibuster, and Mondale pledged that passage of the measure will carry the Administration's top priority in the 96th Congress.

But it can't be passed, he warned, if candidates who oppose labor law reform are elected from states like Minnesota.

The convention reaffirmed its strong support for Sen. Wendell R. Anderson, who is running for a full six-year term after having filled out the two years remaining in Mondale's term after he became Vice President.

Anderson told the delegates that his Republican opponent was soliciting funds from corporation executives with a pamphlet warning against "anti-free enterprise" labor law reforms.

Short was nominated for the four years remaining in Hubert Humphrey's term after Muriel Humphrey, who succeeded her husband in the Senate, decided not to run for election.

A dramatic feature of the convention was the showing of a film of Hubert Humphrey's moving speech to the last state convention.

Delegates reiterated labor's legislative goals, adopted a resolution asking election of members of Minnesota's regulatory Public Service Commission, and urged restoration of a compulsory 30-day delay before auto insurance premium increases can go into effect.

A special tax study committee presented a report proposing state and local tax reforms as an alternative to the Proposition 13 approach. And the convention voted to allow chapters of retired AFL-CIO union members to affiliate with state bodies as local councils with a voice and a vote.

20 Million Hit By Joblessness During 1977

Nearly 20 million Americans experienced unemployment at some time during 1977 while 107 million were employed at some point in the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The total number of workers employed some time during 1977 was 3 million more than in 1976, and the number encountering some unemployment was about 1 million fewer, BLS said.

The 19.5 million persons who were jobless at some point last year represented 17.8 percent of the 109.7 million Americans who worked or looked for work in 1977. This was a smaller proportion than in 1975 and 1976 but higher than in the early 1970s.

Of the 1 million decline in the number of people who experienced some unemployment during the year, about two-thirds were men and one-third women. Practically all of the decline between 1976 and 1977 occurred among whites.

Women accounted for about 60 percent of the 1977 increase in the number of people employed. The proportion of women working all or part of the year reached a new high of 56 percent. The comparable rate for men was 81 percent, about the same as in 1976.

As in previous years, BLS reported, a greater proportion of white men, 82 percent, worked than black men, 71 percent.

November Schedule Set By Labor Studies Center

Two programs to help develop leadership skills highlight activities at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies during November.

Workshop for Union Leaders—A five-day program, Nov. 12-17, to help union officers, representatives and staff members read faster and more effectively, write more clearly and speak more effectively. One morning will be devoted to a refresher class on how to conduct a meeting. Lisa Portman is coordinator.

New Staff Institute—A two week training program, Nov. 26-Dec. 8, offered annually by the center for those who have recently been appointed or elected to full-time union positions. Topics will include organizing, bargaining, servicing and working in today's labor movement. Marjorie Rachlin is coordinator.

Two AFL-CIO departments have scheduled programs at the studies center this month. The Railway Employes' Dept. is conducting a collective bargaining seminar for staff members of its affiliates, Nov. 12-17. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, will hold a one-day session on prepaid legal services Nov. 9.

Four AFL-CIO unions will use the center's facilities this month for their own staff training programs. The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization will be on campus with two groups, Nov. 6-10 and Nov. 12-17. The Fire Fighters scheduled a staff meeting for the Virginia State Fire Fighters Association, Nov. 7-10. District 2 of the Communications Workers is offering a training program for shop stewards, Nov. 26-Dec. 1. On the same days, the Service Employees scheduled a collective bargaining program for its East Coast local officrs.

Two other meetings are scheduled on campus during November. The University & College Labor Education Association will conduct an Eastern regional meeting, Nov. 2-3. The President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped will offer an affirmative action workshop, Nov. 5-6.

More information on these and other labor studies programs can be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Pell, Garrahy Endorsed in Rhode Island

Cranston, R.I.—The 560 delegates to the Rhode Island AFL-CIO's annual convention endorsed the re-election of the state's congressional delegation and Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy.

Sen. Claiborne Pell and Representatives Fernand J. St. Germain and Edward P. Beard, who have outstanding COPE voting records in Congress, easily won renomination in the Democratic Party primary in September. They face nominal Republican opposition in the November election.

Gov. Garrahy faces Republican Lincoln Almond, a former U.S. attorney, and independent Joseph A. Doorley, former Democratic mayor of Providence.

The convention elected Edward J. McElroy, Jr., to a full two-year term as president of the state labor federation. McElroy, who was named president last year following the death of Thomas F. Policastro, was elected by a 2-to-1 margin over Giovanni Folcarelli of the State, County & Municipal Employees. McElroy is a vice president of the Teachers.

Delegates also re-elected Edwin C. Brown by acclamation to a new two-year term as secretary-treasurer and elected 14 new members to the 65-member executive board.

Resolutions adopted at the two-day convention called for cost-of-living adjustments for public employee retirees, establishment of a 35-hour workweek and the boycott of Pet Co. products.

UN Proposal Called Threat To Free Press

A resolution being considered by the UNESCO general conference in Paris would take a dangerous step towards government interference with freedom of expression, AFL-CIO President George Meany warned in a letter to Sec. of State Cyrus Vance.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization has before it a statement on "the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding and to combatting war propaganda, racialism and apartheid."

The executive board of the Newspaper Guild and free world press and journalist federations have warned that the resolution could be used as an excuse for government censorship or use of the press as a vehicle for official propaganda.

Meany wrote Vance urging that the United States delegation do everything possible to prevent adoption of such a declaration, "whose obvious purpose is to rationalize government infringement on freedom of expression."

UNESCO should not give any suggestion of approval for state control of the mass media, Meany urged.

He noted that UNESCO, "like several other international organizations associated with the United Nations," has already been harmed by attempts "to politicize it and to pervert its original purposes."

If this latest move should succeed, Meany said, "I fear for the future of the organization."

The Newspaper Guild statement stressed that "the purpose of a free press is to promote the exchange of information and ideas, not to promote specific objectives, however worthy we may hold them."

CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS President Dennis McDermott told the Broadcast Employees & Technicians convention in Toronto that the Trudeau Administration's wage-and-price controls program has brought "economic chaos" to his country. Jean Benoit of NABET's Canadian organization is at left.

U.S., Canadians Join At NABET Sessions

Toronto—Delegates from U.S. and Canadian locals of the Broadcast Employees & Technicians (NABET) met here for the first time as members of fully autonomous unions linked by fraternal ties and a common name.

NABET's quadrennial convention, the first since the new organizational structure was adopted, opened with a joint session addressed by Canadian Labor Congress President Dennis McDermott. After the opening program, delegates representing some 11,300 members on both sides of the border divided into what was essentially separate conventions.

At the U.S. session, President Edward M. Lynch of Washington and Sec.-Treas. Duane R. Corder of Chicago were re-elected, and James P. Nolan of New York won election as vice president.

Lynch told delegates that NABET weathered major strikes against the NBC network in 1976 and against ABC last year "in good shape," both financially and in terms of membership solidarity.

But Lynch cautioned that NABET is not immune from attacks on the trade union movement. "If we don't maintain our solidarity, we will be dismembered," he warned.

Delegates opposed revisions of the Federal Communications Act that the convention said would cause "further erosion" of technical standards. Other resolutions asked that public television avoid competing with commercial stations in programming and pressed for organization of nonunion cable television employees.

The convention supported ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and endorsed consumer boycotts against Coors Brewery and other unfair employers.

At the Canadian convention, Armand Bergeron was elected president and Jean Benoit, who had been president, was elected to the fulltime position of secretary-treasurer.

In his address to the joint session, CLC President McDermott said three years of economic controls had brought "economic chaos" to Canada.

Canadian workers must turn to the political arena because collective bargaining alone won't meet their needs, McDermott said.

"Collective bargaining, no matter how efficient, no matter how sophisticated, will not produce decent educational standards for our children, affordable housing, or a human rights code," he said. "Neither will it develop sensible, intelligent monetary policies."

The convention was the first held at a four-year interval. Previously, NABET had met in convention every three years.

Wyoming Unions Gear For Election Campaign

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Delegates to the Wyoming State AFL-CIO's 15th constitutional convention endorsed a full slate of candidates for political office in this fall's elections, and honored Congressman Teno Roncalio (D), who is retiring from the House after 10 years of service.

Roncalio, who addressed the two-day meeting, was presented a statuette of a working man, whose lot he has worked steadily to improve during his five terms in Washington.

The 100 delegates endorsed Democrat Bill Bagley of Cheyenne in the race to succeed Roncalio. They also endorsed Gov. Ed Herschler (D) for re-election to a second four-year term, and Democrat Raymond B. Whitaker of Casper in the contest for the U.S. Senate. Whitaker is running for the seat of Sen. Clifford Hansen, who is retiring.

Thirty-two resolutions were adopted during the convention. The delegates attached high priority to efforts to repeal the state's so-called right-to-work law, and support of Herschler's tax relief program.

The convention also approved resolutions calling for a thorough investigation of the state's nursing home industry, amendments to the Wyoming workers' compensation law to improve benefits and coverage, adoption of a state building code, and support of labor's boycott of Coors beer and J. P. Stevens & Co. products.

Speakers included John Perkins, associate director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

In Convention Action:

Roofers Vote Funds For Expansion Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 21st convention of the Roofers launched the union on a new era by approving a change in its name, an increase in dues and a campaign to expand membership and upgrade the trade.

In response to an appeal from President Roy E. Johnson to help maintain recent organizing momentum, the delegates voted to support the membership drive with an increase in per capita payments of $1.50 effective next Jan. 1. This will raise the monthly per capita to $5. At the same time the convention set minimum local dues at $15 a month and authorized the executive board to levy further increases between conventions should the need arise.

In an effort to reduce administrative expenses, the delegates voted to extend the interval between conventions from three years to five. They also approved a number of "housekeeping" changes in the constitution, including greater authority for the president to discipline locals.

Johnson and Sec.-Treas. Dale Zusner were re-elected to new terms by acclamation.

The new title chosen to define the union's jurisdiction more clearly, subject to AFL-CIO approval, is "United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers & Allied Workers." The old name was "United Slate, Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers Association."

As part of the program to upgrade the image of the roofing trades, Johnson urged members to publicly profess their pride as "the very best" in their craft. He also announced a $50,000 initial grant to the union by the Labor Dept. for apprenticeship recruitment, and introduced to the delegates the first woman member, Shirley Smith of Riverside, Calif.

In a hard-hitting address to the delegates, President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned that a major battle is taking shape between organized labor and those who would dismember and destroy it.

He accused the open-shop segment of the construction industry, in company with the right wing and its business and industry allies, of spending "a ton of money" to defeat labor and its legislative programs.

Georgine cited the failure of Congress to enact the common-site picketing bill and modest reforms in the federal labor law and the watering down of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment bill as signs of the growing strength of anti-union forces in Congress. He urged the Roofers to join other building trades unions to coordinate their political strength to stop the trend toward non-union construction and "command the respect of Congress, the Executive Branch and government agencies at all levels."

Also addressing the convention were Dorothy Come of the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration; Basil Whiting and Joe Velasquez of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration; Fred Good, executive vice president of National Roofing Contractors Association; Karl Sanger, regional social security administrator for Medicare, and Bradford M. O'Brien of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Utah Delegates Warned Of Anti-Labor Attacks

Salt Lake City—Some 300 delegates to the 22nd annual Utah State AFL-CIO convention here were warned of new attempts to break up the labor movement.

Eddie P. Mayne, president and secretary-treasurer of the state organization, told the convention that "the present efforts of big-business, union-busting groups are a direct threat to everything this country stands for."

Later in the three-day meeting, LaMar Gulbransen, Region VI area COPE director, warned: "The right isn't kidding. . . . They're out to finish us off."

Other speakers included union officials, U.S. Labor Dept. representatives, Gov. Scott Matheson, and Salt Lake City Mayor Ted Wilson.

Wilson told the delegates that he hopes Salt Lake City's collective bargaining ordinance for public employees will serve as a model for legislation to be passed by the state legislature.

"It is important that all Utah cities—not just Salt Lake City—provide a framework for collective bargaining," he said.

Gov. Matheson, stressing the need for tax reform, said that he favors, "when fiscally attainable, the elimination of the regressive sales tax on food."

John Mrozek, regional representative for the Labor Dept., cited the strengthening of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act as a vital example of the Carter Administration's accomplishments.

Frank Tooze, labor liaison representative for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, told the convention that workers should complain more often when they are working under hazardous or unhealthy conditions.

Mayne, elected to his position a year ago, cited progress toward the goals of increased membership, affiliations, financial stability, and cultivating a positive attitude toward labor within the state.

A score of resolutions were adopted, including those supporting labor's boycott of Pet, Inc., national health insurance, and full social security benefits at the age of 62.

On the last day of the convention, delegates endorsed Democrat Edwin B. Firmage for the 2nd District congressional seat now held by Rep. Dan Marriott (R) and Rep. Gunn McKay (D) for re-election in the 1st District.

Balcer Acting Head OFETA Field Staff

Don A. Balcer has been named acting administrator for field operations of the Labor Dept's Employment & Training Administration. Balcer has been deputy administrator since 1975.

The opening was created when Lawrence W. Rogers, Jr., left to take a post with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Key Strike Barrier:

N.Y. Pressmen Win Tentative Contract

New York—The largest single barrier to settlement of the 12-week strike against the New York Times and the Daily News appeared to have been surmounted Nov. 1 when the Pressmen and the publishers announced tentative agreement on a six-year pact.

The publishers said they hoped to resume publication by Sunday, Nov. 5. Others, however, pointing to ten other unions with open contracts at one or both of the dailies, were more cautious. Bargaining was immediately resumed by several of the unions.

Three of the ten—two Machinists' locals and the Paper Handlers, which along with the Pressmen is an affiliate of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union—also were striking one or both of the papers.

The largest of the ten unions that supported the Pressmen when they struck all three of the city's large dailies Aug. 9—the New York Newspaper Guild—plus the key, unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers said their members needed signed agreements before returning to work.

Both are open at the Times and have been attempting for months to resolve differences with the Daily News over language setting forth tentative agreements reached with that paper in the spring and summer.

The tentative Pressmen's agreement was announced at the conclusion of the last of several marathon bargaining sessions conducted with the assistance of Theodore W. Kheel, the industrial relations consultant brought into the talks by the newspaper unions' unity council.

On the key Pressmen's issue of manning, the settlement provides that all the union's members working regularly before the strike are guaranteed their jobs. Any staffing reductions are to be accomplished through attrition, with the publishers to offer cash incentives for early retirements.

Exact staffing levels for apprentices under the new agreement are to be determined by a "fact-finder" with full authority to make "final and binding" recommendations under an agreement announced Oct. 27.

The Pressmen's strike was precipitated by the papers' unilaterally posting work rule changes that the Pressmen's leaders said could have cost half the 1,500-plus pressroom jobs at the Times, Daily News and at the New York Post.

(The Post broke from joint bargaining with the other two papers early in October, made its own settlements with all the unions and resumed publishing Oct. 5. On pressroom staffing, it agreed essentially to accept whatever the union and other two papers worked out.)

The settlement "means we didn't have a Washington Post in New York," said William Kennedy, president of the Pressmen's local. He was referring to a strike by Washington Pressmen in 1975 in which disagreement on staffing levels also was a key issue and which resulted in decertification of the Pressmen at the paper.

The wage portion of the Pressmen's tentative agreement here provides for the same basic increases of $23 retroactive to Mar. 31, $23 next year and $22 in 1980 as provided in the earlier agreement at the Daily News and at the Post. There would be a reopener for the Pressmen contract's final three years.

As the other unions' entered intensified bargaining with the Times and the Daily News, Harry Fisdell, the Guild's executive vice president, said that the New York Allied Printing Trades Council remains "as united as ever" in support of its member-unions. All but the Deliverers are council affiliates.

The Pressmen had not scheduled a meeting for submission of the proposed settlement to its membership.

ORGANIZING CONFERENCE on professional and subprofessional workers drew representatives from 13 AFL-CIO affiliates to the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. The two-day conference was sponsored by the Dept. for Professional Employees. Conducting one of the sessions were Al Bilik, left, director of organization for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Dennis Chamot, DPE's assistant director.

Pilots Charge FAA Compromises Safety to Keep Down Industry Costs

The Air Line Pilots Association accused the Federal Aviation Administration of compromising safety in the nation's air transportation system by allowing aircraft manufacturers "largely to regulate themselves without critical oversight" from the agency.

ALPA President John J. O'Donnell told a congressional panel that despite clear recommendations from Congress to permit public participation in the aircraft certification process, the FAA continues to conduct its business with manufacturers behind closed doors and attempts to balance safety against short-term economic factors.

In view of President Carter's pledge of open government, O'Donnell told the House Subcommittee on Government Activities & Transportation, "it is hard for us to understand why the FAA is so adamant in its refusal to consider change and open itself to public scrutiny."

He said that the public would be outraged to learn that the agency does little more than rubber-stamp the self regulation in which it allows manufacturers to engage.

The FAA does not require safety improvements because it might place a manufacturer at a competitive disadvantage or increase the cost of aircraft to a commercial airline, O'Donnell charged.

O'Donnell's testimony came a day after a Pacific Southwest Airlines jetliner collided with a single-engine Cessna in San Diego. At least 150 persons died in the tragedy, the worst air crash in U.S. history.

By law, O'Donnell observed, the FAA must ensure that all new aircraft designs are safe, and so certificated, before being placed into service. The use of designated engineering representatives constitutes one of the basic deficiencies in the present certification process, he charged.

Such representatives are company employees, paid by the company but selected by the FAA to perform inspection functions and approve work performed by the company, he said. "In essence, the regulated are regulating themselves," he told the subcommittee. The panel, chaired by Rep. John L. Burton (D-Calif.), held two days of hearings on the aircraft certification process.

O'Donnell cited nine examples of deficiencies that ALPA members have identified in the certification process, and where he said the FAA's lethargy has created safety hazards. For instance, the agency is still years away from certifying an operational collision avoidance system to prevent midair collisions even though the technology has been available for many years, he observed. The agency itself found that 13 of 15 midair collisions occurring between 1964 and 1972 could have been avoided with such a system, he pointed out.

Other examples of FAA's laxity, O'Donnell said, are found in its failure to require testing of aircraft stopping distance on wet runways, use of outdated standards in certifying the General Electric CF-6 engine, and agency refusal to require certain warning systems aboard aircraft.

OSHA Moves to Void Unneeded Regulations

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration will drop 928 standards that it deems unnecessary or unrelated to job safety and health. Revocation of the standards becomes effective Nov. 24 after nearly a year of review.

Last December, OSHA proposed to revoke some 1,100 standards that it considered unneeded or irrelevant. But the safety agency agreed to reinstate 172 provisions after the AFL-CIO and a number of federation affiliates and other unions objected that many of the provisions were still essential for worker safety and health, particularly those relating to bakeries and laundries.

Of 928 standards on the list, 607 cover general industry and 321 are special regulations dealing with barrel-making, bakery equipment, laundry machines and operations.

In announcing the revocation, Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said "unnecessary and overly complex regulations place a tremendous burden on workers, employers and on the agency's limited inspection resources."

Dr. Bingham said that by "getting rid of nitpicking and irrelevant provisions," OSHA will be able to concentrate on reducing the more serious workplace hazards.

She also announced that the safety agency has completed its project of consolidating construction safety and health regulations with general industry standards. OSHA is planning to issue a single volume of standards shortly that will include both the construction regulations and general industry regulations.

The standards on the revocation list include regulations on such matters as U-shaped toilet seats, wood used in ladders, the height for mounting fire extinguishers and the location of certain buildings.

Julius Shiskin Dies, BLS Commissioner

Julius Shiskin, commissioner of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1973, died Oct. 29 at the age of 66.

Shiskin, who joined the government in 1942 as an economist with the War Production Board, had supervised a major revision and updating of BLS's consumer and wholesale price indexes over the past four years. BLS gathers and interprets data illustrating inflation and unemployment trends in the economy.

In 1947 Shiskin became chief economics statistician of the U.S. Census Bureau. He rose to the post of assistant director before leaving the agency in 1969. In 1969, he joined the old Budget Bureau as an assistant director of statistics policy, then became chief statistician in the Office of Management & Budget in 1970.

He held the OMB post until 1973 when he became head of BLS. Survivors include his wife, Frances, two daughters, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Steel Industry Accord Set on 'Rule of 65' Plan

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers and the nation's 10 leading steelmakers have agreed on a far-reaching plan that would allow the companies to offer certain laid-off workers transfers to new jobs instead of early retirement pensions.

The union and the industry have been working out details of the complex transfer plan over the past year and a half. The plan is based on a "rule of 65" outlined in the union's April 1977 contract with the basic steel firms. Negotiators for the two sides agreed on a pension option to be given employees faced with plant closings if their age and years of service added up to 65.

Under the 1977 rule-of-65 provision, workers affected by plant shutdowns were to receive early retirement pensions, plus a monthly supplement, when other suitable long-term employment could not be found for them. The stickler has been over the meaning of "suitable" employment.

A Joint Task Force on Employment Security, created under the 1977 contract, reached agreement on a definition of "suitable long-term employment," opening the way for final resolution of the dispute. The concept had to be developed within the framework of existing employment locations, seniority arrangements, and other factors affecting job opportunities.

USWA President Lloyd McBride and Chairman J. Bruce Johnston of the Coordinating Committee Steel Companies noted the complex nature of the job and income security program negotiated in 1977, and said in a joint announcement that the resolution of the rule-of-65 problem illustrates what can be achieved through good-faith bargaining.

The new transfer plan requires a company to consider closer moves before longer-distance transfers are considered. In the case of long-distance moves, workers will receive 95-100 percent of their former pay, relocation allowances, plus a company-paid scouting trip to look over a new city.

The agreement also provides a mechanism for resolving disputes which may arise over the job security plan. If the task force is unable to settle the matter, it would be referred to a special arbitrator for resolution. Sylvester Garrett, a long-time chairman of the arbitration board for U.S. Steel and the USWA, was selected as the arbiter.

Nov. 7 Elections:

COPE Drive Spurs Union Voter Turnout

Labor's election-eve effort will be keyed to getting union families to the polls to vote.

At stake in this election is the shape of the new Congress, political control in a majority of states, the outcome of a union-busting "right-to-work" proposition in Missouri and the fate of some highly irresponsible tax cut proposals.

As in past elections, COPE volunteers will be telephoning union homes, organizing car pools and even arranging for baby sitters.

Candidates for federal, state and local office are spending record sums for a last-minute television and radio blitz in this most expensive off-year election in the nation's history. But the consensus is that hundreds of still-close election contests will be won by the candidates best able to get their supporters to the polls.

Almost certainly fewer than half of all Americans eligible to vote on Nov. 7 will actually do so.

The last non-presidential election, in 1974, had a 38 percent turnout rate. Some forecasts this year point to a turnout as low as one-third of the potential voters. Democratic National Chairman John White told a National Press Club audience in Washington a week before Election Day that he considers all predictions and polls invalid if the turnout should drop below 35 percent.

All 435 House seats are up this year, although some candidates have no opposition and others are in clearly one-sided races. But one-fourth of the districts are at least susceptible to party change although most observers think the Democratic majority will not drop significantly below its present 288-147 margin.

Both Democratic Chairman White and his Republican counterpart, Bill Brock, said they expect a party change in some of the 18 Democratic and 17 Republican Senate seats up this year. But neither expects a change of more than one or two either way in the present Senate lineup of 62 Democrats and 38 Republicans.

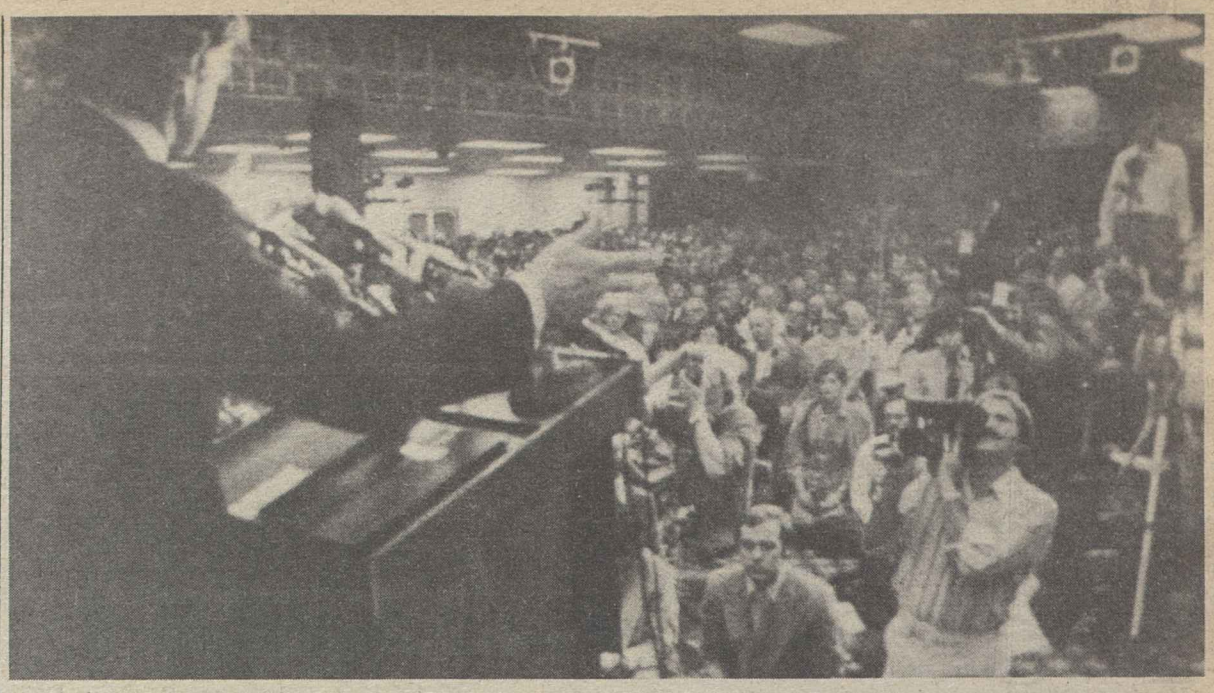
The gubernatorial picture is more volatile, with party lines often blurred by local issues. Of the 36 governorships to be filled, 26 are now held by Democrats, nine by Republicans and one by an independent.

Republicans, traditionally with vastly more money to spend on election campaigns, are putting unusually large sums into state legislative contests. The party's avowed aim is to build a base large enough to capture legislative controls in a number of key states two years from now. After the 1980 census, almost all states will be required to change congressional districts to conform with population shifts and the manner in which this is done can often favor one party or another.

It's important enough for the Republican National Committee to have budgeted an unprecedented $2 million for state legislative contests—in addition to money raised by the candidates and state party organizations.

In Missouri, where the "right-to-work" battle has the labor movement's highest priority, the state Supreme Court ruled by a narrow 4-3 margin that the proposition can stay on the ballot despite evidence of fraudulent procedures in the petitions that were filed. The court also said it didn't have jurisdiction to determine if the "right-to-work" wording was prejudicial. Courts in some other states have disallowed the phrase as misleading.

Candidates of both parties were frequently talking alike on tax cut issues, lining up behind local or state propositions modeled after California's Proposition 13. But trade union groups and in many areas such traditional good government organizations as the League of Women Voters were reporting headway in getting across the message that most of the benefits would go to corporations and landlords, while public services including schools, fire protection and police would be slashed.



LABOR'S DRIVE to defeat the Missouri "right-to-work" ballot proposal got an added boost from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) at a rally in Columbia, Mo. Kennedy addressed a standing-room-only crowd of more than 2,000 trade unionists, senior citizens, students, farmers, minority and women's group leaders. Welcoming Kennedy to the rally are Missouri AFL-CIO President James Meyers, left, and John Ashford, campaign coordinator of the Missouri United Labor Committee, which is leading the fight for the defeat of the R-T-W amendment.

Sharp Rise in Fed's Discount Rate Fuels Inflation, Threatens Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

lick inflation, Meany declared.

Instead, the President could and should regulate the outflow of U.S. funds by banks and other institutions, Meany said.

"He should immediately regulate imports, as authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, in order to curtail high trade deficits," he added.

The AFL-CIO president also renewed the Executive Council's recommendation that Carter summon Congress into special session to work out the details of a full controls program on everything — prices, wages, profits, dividends, rents, interest rates, executive compensation, and professional fees.

Even before the White House announced the latest boost in the Fed's discount rate, big commercial banks across the country had moved to raise their prime, or minimum, lending rate from 10.25 to 10.5 percent. The prime interest rate is the interest that banks charge their best corporate customers.

The rate is now at its highest level since July 1974, when it was 12 percent.

It was the third time in a month —the 11th this year — that major banks had raised the benchmark rate. While it does not have a direct effect on consumer loan rates, the prime rate is an indicator of where those rates are going.

Another rise in the prime—and in other short-term interest rates—was expected as the Federal Reserve Board continued its tight-money policies. A further rise in the Fed's target interest rate on federal funds may have preceded its discount-rate boost.

Already at its highest level, the federal funds rate is the interest that banks charge each other for overnight loans of excess reserves. The FRB's policymaking arm, the Federal Open Market Committee, is believed to have raised the rate to as high as 9.5 percent from 9.25 percent during a closed-to-the-public telephone conference call the day before the central bank increased the discount rate.

High interest rates are felt throughout the economy since the cost of money enters into every price transaction. Home buyers especially feel the impact as mortgage interest rates head higher. Mortgage rates in many parts of the country are already 10 percent or higher.

Rising interest fees in themselves help fuel inflation. Not only do they increase the costs of short-term loans used by businesses in the course of normal operations, but they also burden the costs of long-term capital investment in plant and equipment.

If money becomes very expensive and hard to come by, borrowers cut back, economic activity slows, production drops, sales fall off, and a recession may develop. The Nixon recessions of 1969-70 and 1973-75 both were preceded by rapid and severe escalations in key interest rates.

Meanwhile, the banking industry is growing fat on the higher rates. Chase Manhattan, the nation's third largest bank, reported a 62 percent profit rise between the third quarter of 1977 and the same period this year. The Bank of America reported a 33 percent increase over the same span, and Citicorp posted a 36 percent gain over the period.

3rd Quarter Profits 21% Over Year Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

The official Commerce Dept. announcement on July-September corporate earnings will not be made until Nov. 21.

Industries showing the highest earnings during the most recent quarter were airlines, up 55 percent; chain stores, up 66 percent; department stores, up 46 percent; distillers, up 37 percent; mining and nonferrous metals, up 99 percent; tobaccos, up 30 percent, and banks, also up 30 percent.

In the steel industry, profits tripled at National Steel and Republic Steel, and doubled at Inland Steel. The Journal said that the pattern seemed likely to continue through year's end.

Bank earnings are expected to rise even more in the fourth quarter of 1978, as the industry has swung to higher interest rates. Home mortgage rates were especially profitable to the industry.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Home Builders estimated that rising interest rates likely will reduce the number of housing starts in 1979 by about 14 percent. The building supplies industry, however, had a banner third quarter as both residential and commercial construction moved ahead.

The only industries posting losses in the Journal survey were aerospace, down 83 percent; farm equipment, down 70 percent, and pulp and paper products, down 7 percent.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

11/4/78

Virginia Shipyard Vote Upheld for Steel Union

The National Labor Relations Board upheld the election results making the Steelworkers the bargaining representatives of some 19,000 workers at the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

The Steelworkers outpolled an unaffiliated union, the Peninsula Shipbuilders' Association, in an NLRB-conducted election on Jan. 31. The vote in favor of the USWA was 9,093 to 7,548. The PSA had been bargaining agent for the shipyard's production and maintenance workers for some 30 years.

In three previous elections, PSA had beaten back challenges by other unions. Following this year's voting, PSA and the company filed objections, alleging irregularities in the election, and calling for a second balloting.

NLRB Regional Director William C. Humphrey of Baltimore conducted a 110-day investigation and recommended that the full board overrule all objections. A board panel consisting of Chairman John H. Fanning and Members John A. Penello and John H. Truesdale was unanimous in upholding Humphrey's ruling.

"It is obvious that this election was not error-free," said the panel. "However, in our judgment, the free choice of these voters was not thwarted."

Among the allegations were ones that more ballots were cast than there were voters, that one voter said his name was marked off as having voted although he did not do so, that NLRB agents did not rigorously monitor voting booths, and in some cases barred election observers from identifying prospective voters by their company security badges.

The NLRB said that any discrepancies in the election fell far short of jeopardizing the integrity of the voting.

Missouri Rejects 'Right-to-Work' Law

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No Major Trend Emerges In Mixed Election Results

Coalition's Vote Drive Kills R-T-W

St. Louis — Missouri voters gave a resounding victory to the labor movement and the back of their hands to anti-union forces as they overwhelmingly rejected a move to write a so-called right-to-work law into the state's constitution.

Although pre-election polls had indicated the amendment to outlaw union shop agreements in the state stood a good chance of enactment, a massive get-out-the-vote campaign by Missouri unions and their supporters turned the tide.

With most of the state's 4,054 precincts reporting, the result was 929,705 against the proposition to 628,041 in favor.

"We convinced the people of Missouri that workers have a right to organize, a right to belong to a labor organization and to protect those rights," James Meyers, president of the Missouri State Labor Council, observed.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in congratulatory telegrams to Meyers and to Leland Cox of the UAW, chairman of the United Labor Committee formed to fight the right-to-work initiative, said the victory was not just for the labor movement but "for the free collective bargaining system which is so vital to the nation's economy."

At a Kansas City news conference, President Carter said the Missouri vote will probably avert right-to-work threats elsewhere.

"I think it is certainly a discour-

(Continued on Page 2)

ELECTION NIGHT at AFL-CIO headquarters finds Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and COPE Director Al Barkan joining President George Meany in charting the returns.

In 12 of 16 States:

Modest Curbs Voted On Taxes, Spending

By James M. Shevis

Voters approved proposals to curb taxes or government spending in 12 of 16 states where they appeared on the Nov. 7 ballot but generally were reluctant to make deep slashes in revenues.

In several states, measures that threatened to cripple public services by cutting taxes were defeated. In other states, voters showed considerable discrimination in defeating radical measures while approving more modest ones.

In Michigan, for example, voters rejected a proposal that would have slashed property taxes by 43 percent and a measure that would have removed property tax support from education. Instead, they approved a milder provision to limit spending to the increase in the state's income.

"People showed they want a slowdown on taxes and spending, but they don't want to go through the windshield," said John Shannon, assistant director of the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Meanwhile, voters in Missouri gave organized labor a major victory by rejecting Amendment 23, a so-called right-to-work measure that would have banned the union shop in that heavily industrialized state. **(Separate story, this page.)**

The tax and spending questions dominated the ballot issues confronting voters around the country,

(Continued on Page 7)

Jobless Rate of 5.8% Reflects Little Gain

Joblessness dipped two-tenths of 1 percent to 5.8 percent in October as the number of Americans finding jobs outstripped the growth in the labor force, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

But the nation's jobless rate, which still fluctuates in approximately the same range as it has been since January, remained quite high by historical standards. And many economists, concerned over the Federal Reserve Board's sudden, rapid escalation of interest rates recently, warned that unemployment could go even higher as the economy slows down.

Last month's jobless rate was the lowest since a 5.7 percent reading in June. In other months this year, unemployment has hovered between 6 and 6.2 percent.

Five years ago as the nation stood on the edge of its worst re-

(Continued on Page 8)

Republicans Post Limited Party Gain

An Election Day shuffle of House and Senate seats has brought in a Congress remarkably like its predecessor in party alignment, but probably a few notches more conservative.

Proportionately, the shakeup was greatest among the 35 Senate seats at stake this year. There will be 20 new senators and 13 party turnovers gave the Republicans a net gain of three.

Still, with the holdover senators, more than 80 percent of the 95th Congress will be returning to Capitol Hill in January. And nearly all House and Senate committees dealing with labor's legislative program will have the same chairmen.

With a few contests subject to recount, the 96th Congress will have Democratic majorities of 276-159 in the House—a relatively modest 12-seat pickup for the GOP—and 59-41 in the Senate.

The somewhat larger Democratic majorities in the 95th Congress didn't always translate into votes for progressive programs. The dividing line will still be close and shift from issue to issue in the new Congress.

House

By David L. Perlman

A House of Representatives that had a thin liberal majority on most labor-supported issues will be even less predictable in the 96th Congress.

The party change is relatively modest. The net Republican pickup of 12 seats leaves the Democratic majority at a still-hefty 276-159.

Republicans defeated 14 Democratic incumbents and won eight other districts where Democrats did not run for re-election. The GOP pickups were partly offset by the defeat of five Republican incumbents and by Democratic victories in five other districts that Republicans had held.

In all, House seats changed party

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate

By Rex Hardesty

Labor and liberals suffered a net loss in the Senate elections, but it was probably slightly less than the loss suffered by the Democratic Party.

Democrats had a net loss of three Senate seats, picking up five last held by Republicans, but losing eight.

On some of those, the loss may be deeply felt, especially the defeat of incumbent Democrats Floyd Haskell in Colorado, Dick Clark in Iowa, Thomas McIntyre in New Hampshire, and Wendell Anderson in Minnesota.

In a switch that went the other way, there was a gain with the election of Democrat Carl Levin of Michigan over Sen. Robert Griffin, co-author of the Landrum-

(Continued on Page 3)

Changes Benefit GOP In Governor Contests

By John R. Oravec

Republicans came out of the Nov. 7 elections with a net gain of six governors, but Democrats still hold a healthy 32-18 margin of control in the nation's statehouses. Democrats had a 37-to-12 majority going into the elections with one seat listed as independent.

Of the 36 gubernatorial contests this year, Democrats won 21 and Republicans 15. Ten of the 13 Democratic incumbents and six of the eight Republican incumbents were re-elected to new terms. All 21 of the Democratic winners were endorsed by state COPE groups.

The Republicans, who were at an all-time low in governors' seats, made their best showing in nine years.

The elections provided surprises and upsets on both sides. While the Republicans unseated incumbent Democrats in Minnesota, Oregon and Wisconsin, the Democrats

(Continued on Page 6)

TRAINING PROGRAM to aid members of the Association of Flight Attendants in assisting blind travelers is being developed by the union with the expertise of George A. Covington, seated, who has been blind since birth. Covington, a lawyer and a former college professor and editor, confers with AFA President Patricia D. Robertson and James Gashel, head of the Washington office of the National Federation of the Blind. The Flight Attendants are an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots.

Missouri Labor Wins Crucial R-T-W Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

agement of similar attempts in other states," Carter said.

The "right-to-work" forces also suffered a sharp setback in New Mexico where the proposal had been turned into a dominant campaign issue by the Republican candidate for governor, Joseph Skeen. But the voters rejected the appeal and gave a new gubernatorial term to Bruce King, a former governor who had solid labor support.

A "right-to-work" attack on incumbent Democratic Gov. John Evans in Idaho also failed, and he was re-elected over a strong proponent of the move to outlaw the union shop.

In Missouri, the "work" forces viewed the battle as an opening wedge in a campaign to spread the union shop ban to other industrial states. When their efforts to win support in the state legislature failed, they took the initiative route by soliciting signatures to put the issue on the Nov. 7 ballot as an amendment to the state constitution.

The question was allowed to remain on the ballot, by a narrow 4-3 ruling of the state Supreme Court, despite evidence of fraudulent procedures in gathering the signatures and in the petitions that were filed.

In the final days of the campaign, the Freedom to Work committee sponsoring the amendment was wracked by revelations of secret contributions from big companies, misuse of a tax-exempt "foundation" to hide donations and give business supporters a tax break at the same time, and a federal grand jury investigation of possible mail fraud during the effort to get the measure on the ballot.

But the key to labor's success in overcoming the heavily financed propaganda campaign of the "right-to-work" forces was a vigorous voter registration effort mounted by Missouri labor with the support of the AFL-CIO and national and international unions with members in the state. This added more than 100,000 union members and supporters to the election rolls. On the Saturday before the election, nearly 20,000 union members volunteered their time to make door-to-door calls in selected neighborhoods.

Cox gave a large share of the credit to the coalition that rallied behind the Missouri labor movement against the "right-to-work" measure, including almost every black leader in the state, farm and consumer groups, environmentalists, community and women's organizations, the Missouri Council of Churches and the Missouri Catholic Conference.

"I think it was a victory for the people of Missouri," Cox said, "and I'm proud of the voters who saw through the smokescreen and got down to the basic issue. . . . We learned that 'union' is not a dirty word in Missouri. I'm proud of the way labor united together on this effort."

The "work" committee had hoped to counteract labor's strength in the big cities by a heavy anti-union vote from the rural areas of the state, but this failed to materialize. While the measure was rejected by margins of 4-1 in St. Louis and more than 2-1 in Kansas City, it also lost in 59 of Missouri's 115 counties, with the final results in four counties still unavailable. The amendment carried in rural Pulaski County by only two votes.

Following the election, John C. Kozad, the Kansas City lawyer who headed the Freedom to Work Committee, acknowledged that the defeat had made "right-to-work" a dead issue in the state and said there probably will be "no effort to revive 'right-to-work' in Missouri in the foreseeable future."

Republicans Gain 12 Seats:

Modest Party Shift in House Clouds Legislative Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

in 21 states but there was no significant geographical pattern. Republicans gained three seats in California and had a net pickup of two each in Pennsylvania and Texas. But Democrats still dominate the congressional delegations of all three states. And Democrats scored multi-seat gains in Michigan and Florida.

More significant than the arithmetic of the election is the manner in which the 435 House members will interpret their mandate.

In a number of districts, moderate-to-liberal Democrats felt themselves on the defensive against challengers who sought to pin a "big spender" label on them. Before the campaign was over, some Democrats had so embraced budget-cutting rhetoric that they found themselves to the right of their GOP challengers.

On the other side of the coin, Republicans in many districts found they had hitched their campaign to a broken-down horse by enthusiastically embracing the Kemp-Roth tax cut plan at a time when the GOP was touting it as a vote-getting cure-all for the economy.

Democrats quoted even conservative economists as ridiculing its concept, few Republican candidates were able to defend it in plausible terms, and it generally backfired.

It will be well into 1979 before the key rollcalls tell the full story of the election returns. Meanwhile, here's where the party switches took place:

Arkansas — With no incumbent running, Republican Ed Bethune won a Little Rock district formerly held by a liberal Democrat.

California — Three Democratic incumbents whose COPE record in the 95th Congress added up to 51 right and 7 wrong votes were defeated by Republicans. Eleven-term veteran John J. McFall, hurt by "Koreagate" problems, lost to Republican Norman D. Shumway in the 14th District. Democrat John Krebs, seeking a third term, was upset by Charles Pashayan, Jr., in the Fresno area 17th District. And in the Long Beach area 34th District, Mark W. Hannaford lost a rematch to Republican Daniel E. Lungren, who hitched his campaign to the tax cut issue.

Connecticut—The seat that Republican Ronald Sarasin gave up to run unsuccessfully for governor was captured by Democrat William E. Ratchford.

Florida—Democrats Bill Nelson in the Central Florida 9th District and Edward J. Stack in the Ft. Lauderdale area 14th District should be improvements over the right-wing Republicans they replace. Nelson defeated the comeback try of former Republican Sen. Edward Gurney, who was running for the House seat that had been held by his one-time law partner, Louis Frey, Jr. And Stack defeated six-term Republican J. Herbert Burke, whose disorderly conduct conviction proved politically costly.

Equally significant in Florida was the re-election of liberal Democrat Claude Pepper over a strong Republican in an increasingly Cuban-American district in Miami.

Georgia—The seat of a conservative Democrat who retired, John J. Flynt, Jr., was won by Republican Newt Gingrich in a mild but not significant upset.

Illinois—The retirement of liberal Democrat George Shipley in the 22nd District allowed ultra-conservative Republican David G. Crane to join his brother in the House. His brother, Philip, is an announced candidate for the GOP presidential nomination. A third Crane brother lost in an Indiana district.

In the 10th District, liberal Democrat Abner J. Mikva squeaked through again in his traditionally close suburban Chicago district.

Indiana — Democrat David L. Cornwell couldn't hold the seat he won two years ago with 50.5 percent of the vote. The winner was Republican H. Joel Deckard, an outspoken conservative.

Iowa—Democrat Michael Blouin twice won this Dubuque area district by hairsbreadth margins. But Republican Tom Tauke, only 28, was this year's winner.

Kansas—Martha Keys lost her bid for a third term to Republican Jim Jeffries, a conservative who campaigned for the Kemp-Roth tax bill. Her husband, meanwhile, was re-elected from his Indiana district.

Kentucky — Democrat John Breckinridge was beaten in the primary and Republicans then pumped money and manpower into a successful campaign to elect Larry J. Hopkins.

Maryland — Moderate Republican Newton Steers was beaten in a suburban Washington district by liberal Democrat Michael D. Barnes.

Michigan — Two years ago, Harold Wolfe came close to upsetting Republican Garry Brown's bid for a sixth term from the 3rd District. This year he succeeded in beating Brown, whose cumulative COPE record was 118 wrong and 34 right votes. In the 10th District, Republican Elford Cederberg had a 198 wrong, 20 right record over 13 terms. He was upset by Democrat Donald J. Albosta. The two shifts raise the Democratic edge in House seats to 13-6.

New Jersey — The normally Republican 13th District elected Republican James A. Courter over incumbent Helen Meyner, who squeaked through two years ago with 50.4 percent of the vote. A liberal loss.

New York—Three switches gave the GOP a net gain of one seat to change the state lineup to 26 Democrats, 13 Republicans.

Republicans took over the Long Island district left open by the retirement of Democrat Otis Pike. The winner is William Carney, who is actually a registered member of New York's Conservative Party. A lower-case conservative Republican won in the 29th district by defeating incumbent Democrat Edward W. Pattison, who was seeking a second term.

The switch to the Democrats was in the Yonkers-area district that moderate Republican Bruce Caputo gave up to seek state office. The winner is Peter A. Peyser, who used to represent the district as a liberal Republican but switched to the Democratic label.

Ohio — A Dayton area seat opened by the retirement of liberal Republican Charles W. Whalen, Jr., was won by Democrat Tony P. Hall. But Republicans more than evened the score by defeating a liberal four-term incumbent, Charles J. Carney, in the Youngstown district. Carney barely won two years ago. This time, he lost to Republican Lyle Williams.

Pennsylvania — Four switches gave the GOP a net gain of two to make the lineup 15 Democrats, 10 Republicans. In Philadelphia, Joshua Eilberg was politically crippled by his indictment and lost to Republican Charles F. Dougherty. In a Bethlehem area district, seven-term Democrat Fred B. Rooney was upset by Donald L. Ritter. And in the State College area, Republican William F. Clinger, Jr., blocked Democrat Joseph Ammerman's bid for a second term. Ammerman was hospitalized during much of the campaign from auto accident injuries.

The Democratic gain was in Pennsylvania's 25th District, where incumbent Republican Gary Myers retired and Eugene V. Atkinson won the seat.

South Carolina—Retiring Democrat James Mann had a COPE record of 116 wrong, 22 right votes. Republican Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., who won the seat, will be hard pressed to do worse.

Texas—The GOP took over the seats of two middle-of-the-road Democrats. The district Robert Krueger gave up to run for the Senate was won by Republican Thomas G. Loffler, who used to work in the Ford White House. And Democrat Bob Gammage in the 22nd District lost his latest matchup with Republican Ron Paul, a former congressman. Two years ago, Gammage won by 268 votes.

Washington—Republican incumbent John E. Cunningham, who won his seat in a special election in the district Brock Adams represented before joining President Carter's Cabinet, was defeated by Moke Lowry, who calls himself a Hubert Humphrey Democrat. Lowry won after a campaign in which he attacked Cunningham's votes against minimum wage improvements and against the Humphrey-Hawkins program.

Wisconsin—Robert J. Cornell, a liberal Democrat and a Catholic priest, lost his bid for a third term in a Green Bay area district. The Republican winner was Toby Roth, a hard-line conservative.

Wyoming — The retirement of popular Democrat Teno Roncalio opened the way for Republican Richard Cheney, who ran the White House staff under the Ford Administration.

Community Input Urged In Public Broadcasting

A task force studying ways to broaden participation in public broadcasting urged the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to ensure that its governing bodies—as well as those of local PBS stations—are "as widely representative of the community as possible."

Set up earlier this year by CPB's public affairs committee, the task force also called for greater public involvement in programming, adoption of effective affirmative action plans to ensure the inclusion of minority and women employees at all levels of responsibility, and establishment of a clearinghouse to assess what individual public broadcasting stations are doing to foster citizen participation.

Members of the task force include Albert J. Zack, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations. Half of the panel's 24 members were selected from the ranks of public broadcasting professionals, the others from the public.

In its report to the CPB board, the task force declared that "each public broadcasting entity, including the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, must more aggressively involve the public in all phases of the operations."

400,000 Steelworkers Receive COL Boost

Pittsburgh — About 400,000 members of the Steelworkers received a 13-cent cost-of-living adjustment under the union's basic steel contract on Nov. 1.

An additional 30,000 union members will get a similar hourly increase on Nov. 15 under the union's container industry contracts.

GOP Gains 3 Seats:

Liberal Senate Margin Cut, 20 Newcomers Win Races

(Continued from Page 1)

Griffin Act that was passed in 1958.

And in several other states where seats changed hands, the results had nothing to do with party. Democrats Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts will be much like the Republicans they succeed, and moderate Republicans William Cohen of Maine and Durenberger of Minnesota may be quite unlike GOP candidates who won elsewhere in the country.

That plus the new senators from Alabama, Nebraska, Arkansas and Oklahoma may mean that the Senate of the 96th Congress will be very little different from its predecessor.

Alabama's two senators will be Donald Stewart and Howell Heflin, who were endorsed early and strongly by labor and civil rights groups. They take over the seats of the late James Allen and John Sparkman, who is retiring.

Finally, Senators-elect James J. Exon of Nebraska, David Boren of Oklahoma and David Pryor of Arkansas, while somewhat unknown quantities on national issues, would be hard pressed to be as conservative as their predecessors—Republicans Carl Curtis, Dewey Bartlett and Democrat John McClellan.

The loss—in both party and labor terms—is as much a story of narrowly missed opportunities as of defeated incumbents. Most sorely felt were the narrow defeats of Democratic nominees Robert Krueger in Texas, Dr. William Roy in Kansas and Andrew Miller in Virginia, all endorsed by COPE.

Conservative political groups, on the other hand, had no such narrow losses. Early on, they targeted six Democrats with good labor voting records, and they beat five of them: Haskell, Clark, McIntyre, Anderson and Hathaway. The only survivor was Sen. Walter (Dee) Huddleston of Kentucky. In each of these targeted states, the other Senate seat was also held by the Democrats.

Conversely, Democrats thought that because of age, extremism or other liabilities, four Republicans could be beaten: Senators Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, John Tower of Texas and Griffin of Michigan. Again, conservatives lost only one, Griffin.

The 96th Congress will have 20 new senators from only 35 races, but of the 20, only seven came from November losses for incumbents. The other 13 were dictated earlier by deaths, retirements or primary defeats. Here's how it happened by region:

• Northeast—This nine-state region had five senators seeking re-election and only Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) made it.

First, Republican Clifford Case was defeated in the primary by Ronald Reagan disciple Jeffrey Bell, who got only 44 percent of the vote against Bradley, a Princeton Rhodes scholar and basketball star.

Then another Republican, Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, became enmeshed in an integrity crisis over financial statements made during his divorce suit. But he survived the Sept. 12 primary so easily that it was a mild surprise when he lost to Democrat Tsongas, who has a career labor record of 74 right and only 9 wrong votes in two House terms.

Democratic incumbent William Hathaway of Maine lost to Cohen, who has a 56-53 labor record in the House. Cohen, 38, won a decisive 57 percent of the vote.

The fourth loss was the most surprising and by far the most damaging to liberal Senate causes. McIntyre, a 16-year Senate veteran with a 130-28 labor record, was ousted by Gordon Humphrey, an airline pilot and right-wing political newcomer.

• Border—Labor-endorsed Democrats Joseph Biden of Delaware, Jennings Randolph of West Virginia and Huddleston of Kentucky all won re-election, although Randolph barely escaped the challenge of former Gov. Arch Moore. In the fourth Senate race in this six-state area, Democrat Boren romped in Oklahoma over university official Robert Kamm in a race without a labor endorsement.

• South—The 11 states of the Confederacy had a Senate race everywhere except Florida, and Alabama's two made it a total of 11. One was settled early when Democrat Bennett Johnston of Louisiana was re-elected under the state's new open primary law.

One of Alabama's two was virtually decided early when Republicans conceded to Heflin by switching Rep. Jim Martin, winner of the GOP primary for Sparkman's seat, over to oppose Stewart for the two years left on Allen's term. But Stewart won by 75,000 votes, getting 55 percent of the vote. Heflin got 84 percent.

Mississippi chose its first popularly elected Republican senator ever, Rep. Thad Cochran, to replace James Eastland, retiring after 37 years in the Senate. Cochran has a 21-79 labor record in the House and won with 45 percent of the vote when black leader Charles Evers got 20 percent and COPE-endorsed Democrat Maurice Dantin 32 percent.

Arkansas replaced the ineligible Kaneaster Hodges, appointed after McClellan's death, with Pryor, the moderate governor who chose a harsh stance against labor law reform as his primary runoff issue against Rep. Jim Guy Tucker, who voted for it in the House. Pryor then got 76 percent of the general election vote against Tom Kelly.

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker got 58 percent of the vote in winning re-election in Tennessee while Democrat Sam Nunn won with 83 percent in Georgia. Baker beat labor-endorsed Jane Eskind.

Texas and Virginia had two of the nation's closest Senate races and conservative Republicans won them both. John Tower beat Krueger by less than 1 percent of 3 million votes cast in Texas. The margin was even smaller—less than 3,000 out of 1.2 million votes—in the Virginia race in which former Navy Sec. John Warner beat Miller for the seat from which Republican Sen. William Scott is retiring. Both Krueger and Miller were endorsed by COPE and both their races may be close enough for recounts.

Conservative Republicans also won, but much more easily, in the Carolinas. Helms, whose nearly $7 million in campaign funds broke the Senate record set by Sen. John Heinz in 1976, won with 54 percent of the vote over John Ingram in North Carolina. In South Carolina, the 75-year-old Thurmond got 56 percent against Charles (Pug) Ravenel.

• Northern Industrial—This six-state region around the Great Lakes had four Senate seats at stake—in Michigan, Illinois and two in Minnesota. COPE-endorsed Republican Charles Percy of Illinois was the only one of three incumbents to win re-election, with Anderson of Minnesota and Griffin of Michigan ousted. Percy beat Alex Seith, a national Democratic party figure, with 54 percent of the vote.

The two victorious Republicans in Minnesota, Durenberger and businessman Rudy Boschwitz, broke a more than 20-year domination of statewide races by the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party which produced such major national figures as Vice Presidents Hubert Humphrey and Walter F. Mondale. Durenberger won the four years left on Humphrey's term, defeating Robert Short. He drew 62 percent of the vote against Short and Boschwitz got 57 percent against Anderson.

• Plains and Mountains—This big 13-state area had nine Senate seats at stake, and four of them changed hands.

Republicans took over in three of the switches. They were the ouster of Clark by conservative Roger Jepsen in Iowa and of Haskell by Rep. William Armstrong in Colorado, and the victory by Rep. Larry Pressler of South Dakota for the seat from which liberal Democrat James Abourezk is retiring. The fourth went the other way, with Exon winning 68 percent of the Nebraska vote over Republican Don Shasteen.

Republicans retained four seats. Two were held by incumbents Peter Domenici in New Mexico, James A. McClure in Idaho. The others were won by Nancy Kassebaum, daughter of 1936 GOP presidential candidate Alf Landon, for the Kansas seat from which James Pearson is retiring and by Alan Simpson in Wyoming, a seat from which Clifford Hansen is retiring. Domenici got 54 percent of the vote over Toney Anaya and Kassebaum 56 percent against Dr. Roy, who came closer to ousting Sen. Robert Dole in 1974. McClure drew 68 percent over Democrat Dwight Jensen and Simpson got 62 percent against Democrat Raymond Whitaker.

The ninth seat, in Montana, was held for the Democrats by Rep. Max Baucus. He had 56 percent of the vote to defeat Republican Larry Williams for the seat appointee Paul Hatfield has held since Lee Metcalf died. Baucus beat Hatfield in the primary.

• Pacific—Liberal Republicans won runaways in Oregon and Alaska, the only two Senate races in these five states.

In Oregon, Sen. Mark Hatfield got 62 percent of the vote over Democrat Vern Cook and in Alaska, Sen. Ted Stevens had it even easier, winning 76 percent against Democrat Don Hobbs.

35 Senate Winners

Alabama—Howell Heflin (D)
Donald Stewart (D)
Alaska—Ted Stevens (R)*
Arkansas—David Pryor (D)
Colorado—William Armstrong (R)
Delaware—Joseph Biden (D)*
Georgia—Sam Nunn (D)*
Idaho—James A. McClure (R)*
Illinois—Charles Percy (R)*
Iowa—Roger Jepsen (R)
Kansas—Nancy Kassebaum (R)
Kentucky—Walter Huddleston (D)*
Louisiana—Bennett Johnston (D)*
Maine—William Cohen (R)
Massachusetts—Paul Tsongas (D)
Michigan—Carl Levin (D)
Minnesota—Rudy Boschwitz (R)
David Durenberger (R)
Mississippi—Thad Cochran (R)
Montana—Max Baucus (D)
Nebraska—J. J. Exon (D)
New Hampshire—Gordon Humphrey (R)
New Jersey—Bill Bradley (D)
New Mexico—Peter Domenici (R)*
North Carolina—Jesse Helms (R)*
Oklahoma—David Boren (D)
Oregon—Mark Hatfield (R)*
Rhode Island—Claiborne Pell (D)*
South Carolina—Strom Thurmond (R)*
South Dakota—Larry Pressler (R)
Tennessee—Howard Baker (R)*
Texas—John Tower (R)*
Virginia—John Warner (R)
West Virginia—Jennings Randolph (D)*
Wyoming—Alan Simpson (R)

* Incumbent

Election Panel Rebuffs R-T-W Attack on COPE

The Federal Election Commission unanimously rejected the National Right to Work Committee's latest attempt to prevent unions from helping labor's friends get elected to Congress.

The bipartisan election commission agreed with its general counsel's finding that no law was violated by Senate candidates who received campaign contributions from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) and from the voluntary political funds of one or more affiliated unions.

Under federal law, a candidate can't accept more than $5,000 from the political action committee of any one organization. The "right-to-work" committee argued that all trade union contributions should be lumped together so that a candidate who received $5,000 from COPE couldn't accept a contribution from the voluntary political fund of the Machinists or the Ladies' Garment Workers, for example.

In dismissing the complaint, the election commission noted that the National Right to Work Committee made the same charge two years ago, and had been turned down.

Unabashed, the "work" committee called another news conference to renew its charge that candidates for Congress were receiving "huge illegal contributions from the big labor bosses." It announced the filing of lawsuits in the home districts of 67 House and Senate members it said received campaign contributions from more than one trade union group.

The Federal Election Commission's interpretation of the law has been consistent in dealing with political action committees, whether set up by unions, corporations, or such interest groups as doctors or trade associations.

Firing of Cancer Victim Ruled Discrimination

A university that fired a research employee after she had a cancer operation was guilty of job discrimination based on physical handicap, the Labor Dept. charged.

Its complaint against Northwestern University was issued under the federal law barring discrimination by government contractors. The university's Transportation Center, where the woman worked, has government research contracts totaling more than $500,000.

PAUL TSONGAS

BILL BRADLEY

CARL LEVIN

Minimum Wage & Inflation

FOR MANY OF THE workers at the low end of the wage scale, the Fair Labor Standards Act—and the minimums provided in it—is the only protection they have against the ravages of inflation. These workers do not have the organizational power to bargain collectively and generally only receive pay increases when Congress raises the minimum wage. But these also are the same people who must constantly battle higher food and fuel costs.

In the three years before the 1977 amendments were passed, inflation had reduced the effect of the minimum wage by one-fifth —from 55 to 43 percent of average straight-time earnings in manufacturing. Clearly, the minimum-wage increases employees will receive are a matter of equity for them.

The 1977 amendments represented the sixth time that Congress has changed the minimum wage rate schedule since the law originally passed in 1938, a significant step towards the law's stated objective of eliminating "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers."

An area of prime concern is the impact of the increased minimum wage on youth unemployment. We expect that all our youth programs and other CETA programs will provide nearly 800,000 work and training opportunities for young people in fiscal year 1979, and about one-fourth of these will be under the Youth Employment & Demonstration Projects Act which Congress also passed in 1977.

I BELIEVE THE MOST effective way of handling youth unemployment is through such programs and not through attacking one of the principles upon which the minimum wage is based, that of equal pay for equal work. Logic can be very persuasive here. Employers naturally are motivated by the desire to make profits. There is no evidence that adults are either more or less productive than young people; and, if employers can hire younger persons at lower wages than older persons would have to be paid, they would do so. The self-defeating results of such actions are obvious.

The overall success of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the benefits accruing from it are too often overlooked. The act, now in its 40th year, has improved the economic status of low-wage workers by protecting them from exploitation through substandard wages and working conditions. Moreover, increased productivity and increased funds in the hands of the lowest-wage earners (who are the ones most likely to spend the increase for essentials) are powerful and healthy stimuli to the economy.

At the same time, it has protected the overwhelming majority of businessmen from the unfair competition of that small minority of employers who do not maintain fair labor standards. More than any other social legislation to date, the Fair Labor Standards Act has significantly added to the paychecks of millions of workers.

—From a report to Congress by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall on the minimum wage law.

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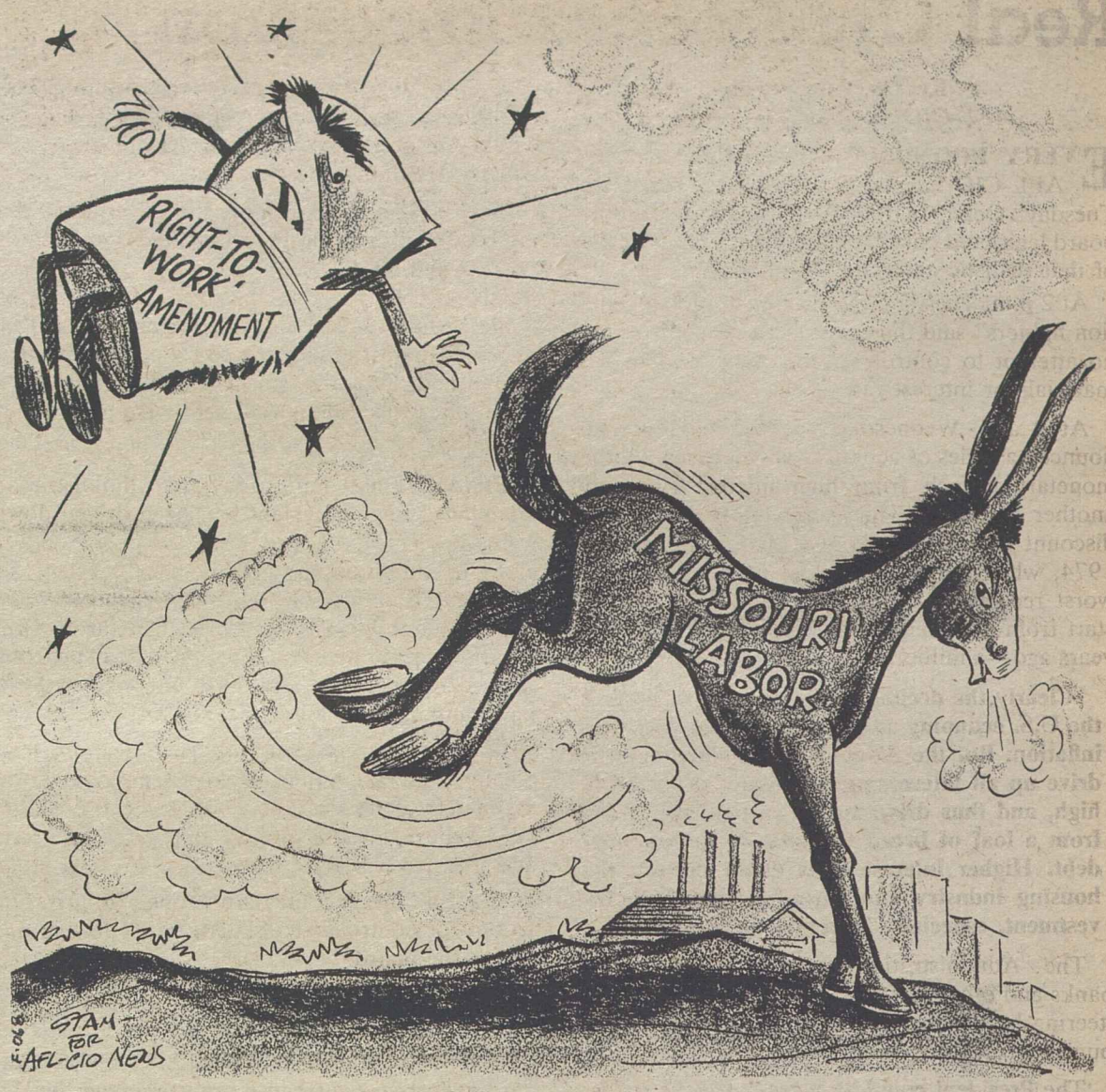

Labor a Declining Factor:

Soaring Cost of Land, Money Pushes Up New Home Prices

By Gus Tyler

WHY ARE HOMES SO EXPENSIVE? If you ask almost anyone, you will be told that high prices are due to high costs of building.

If you ask the next question—what costs are so high?—you will generally be told that the big item is the labor cost, embodied in the posh contracts of the building trades unions.

Because this image is so deeply implanted in our mind, the lengthy story on building costs contained in a recent Wall Street Journal comes as a real shock, shaking our firmest notion about the cost of labor in home construction.

The headline in the Journal is startlingly clear: "Land Plays Rising Role, Labor a Reduced One, In the Long Steep Climb in Cost of New Homes."

But if you bother to read the smaller print and to get the fine facts below the headline, you will find further revealing information about the other factors—in addition to land—that are pushing up the prices of new homes.

Here's the way housing costs have shifted between 1949 and 1978:

In 1949, the median house cost $9,455; in 1978, that price has multiplied six times over to $57,300. During that period labor and material costs fell, as a percentage of the final price, from 70 percent of all costs in 1949 to 47 percent in 1978.

Of this 47 percent of the final cost, only 17 percent is for labor; the other 30 percent is for materials. Material costs rose by 13.2 percent in the first seven months of this year, while labor costs rose by less than 6 percent in the unionized sector of the industry.

In 1949, land costs were a mere 11 percent of final price; by 1978, land costs were 25 percent. In other words, the percentage of cost for land has more than doubled.

"In dollars," reports the Journal, "the cost of land has soared from $1,040 in 1949 to $14,235 this year, a gain of 1,275 percent."

Rising as rapidly as land costs are financing costs. In 1949, financing represented only 5 percent of final price; now, it represents 11 percent. So if you want to know why new homes cost so much, the answer is simple: the cost of land and the cost of money have doubled as a percentage of final costs.

Builders' overhead and profit have remained fairly constant at about 16 percent. Materials have gone up. Only one item has come down: wages—as a percent of final cost—have been just about cut in half.

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High Interest Rates Peril U.S. Economy

High interest rates are again threatening the nation's economic vitality. . . .

The cost of money enters into every price in the economy—those paid by consumers, by business and by government.

Rising interest costs in themselves help fuel inflation. Not only do they increase the cost of short-term loans used by business in the course of normal operations but they burden the cost of long-term capital investment in plant and equipment. And they make up a large part of the cost of housing.

Eventually, if money becomes very tight and very expensive, borrowers cut back, economic activity slows down, production is reduced, sales drop and a recession develops. The recessions of 1970-71 and 1974-75 were both preceded by rapid and severe escalation of interest rates. . . .

Even small rises in mortgage interest rates generate large increases in total interest to be repaid over a 30-year period.

For example, a 30-year loan of $30,000 at 6 percent requires total interest payments of $34,750.

At 7 percent the same loan costs $41,850 —an increase of $7,100.

At 10 percent, the loan costs $64,780— an increase of more than $30,000.

—From an AFL-CIO Research Dept. report on inflation.

Carter's Choices:

Real Controls or Recession

By Lane Kirkland
AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer

EVERY ECONOMIC HEADLINE since the AFL-CIO Executive Council—at 1 p.m. last Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1978—called for across-the-board legislated controls underscores the necessity of that realistic anti-inflation program.

At 2 p.m. Tuesday, the Administration's "inflation fighters" said there would be no controls and no attempt to control the prices of food or raw materials or interest rates.

At 9 a.m. Wednesday, the White House announced a series of actions that will mean another monetary crunch from high interest rates and another recession. The Federal Reserve Board's discount rate is already well above the peak of 1974, which helped push the economy into the worst recession since the Thirties. This one will start from a higher unemployment level than five years ago—a million more.

Clearly the decline of the dollar was hurting the U.S. economy and contributing to domestic inflation. But the Administration's actions will drive up all interest rates, already staggeringly high, and thus drive up the cost of everything from a loaf of bread to servicing the national debt. Higher interest rates could destroy the housing industry and curtail needed U.S. investment, especially in plant and equipment.

The Administration unfairly rewarded the banks and other speculators, who have been profiteering by driving down the dollar, and unfairly punished ordinary Americans.

The President could have regulated the outflow of U.S. funds by banks and other institutions. He could have regulated imports, as authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, in order to curtail high trade deficits. He didn't. He chose higher interest rates.

Then at 9 a.m. Thursday, the government announced that wholesale prices had jumped 0.9 percent and the big tag items—food and raw materials—were the very products the "inflation fighters" had said would not be controlled. That means higher prices for the consumers in the near future and the only solace the Administration could offer was "things will get worse before they get better."

FINALLY at 9 a.m. Friday, the Administration announced unemployment had been driven down to 5.8 percent. It was proof that the policies advocated by the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which the President had signed the week before, would work. The problem is, of course, that the Administration seems to have abandoned that program in favor of recession and more unemployment as the "cure" for inflation.

So now the President has two clear choices: create a recession and mass unemployment or mandatory controls. There are some economists who believe he has already opted for recession and massive hardship.

We still hope that they are wrong. We urge him to opt for controls—legislated, fair, effective and across-the-board.

Much as we dislike controls, we hope he will do it now and do it right, while there is still time for rational, responsible action.

—Prepared for use in Newsweek magazine.

How to Buy:

'Truth in Lending' Law Works

By Sidney Margolius

WHEN THE "TRUTH IN LENDING" law was first proposed in 1960, many influential merchants and lenders and their trade associations cried havoc. They prophesied that the proposed mandatory disclosure of annual percentage rates charged on installment purchases and loans would dry up the flow of credit for moderate-income consumers.

As the result of this hard opposition, it took nine years to get the true-interest law passed. It finally was enacted in 1969.

The law has not, of course, stopped the flow of credit. On the contrary, outstanding credit reached a record total last August of $252 billion. In 1960 total outstanding credit was $56 billion, and in 1969, $120 billion.

The annual percentage rate (APR) provides a uniform yardstick for comparing the real costs of different kinds of loans, installment plans and revolving charge accounts. You are told immediately, or should be, the annual percentage rate. Despite varying terms, you can immediately see that one lender might charge a 12.1 annual percentage rate for a car loan and another in the same area, 13.4 percent.

Similarly, you can see right away that a charge of 1 percent a month on the declining balance of a debt is an APR of 12 percent; 1.5 percent a month is 18 percent, and a charge of 3 percent a month for a "small loan" is an APR of 36 percent.

The most important effect of the "truth" law has been the growth in people's awareness of true annual interest rates. Previous methods of stating finance charges always had minimized actual costs. They used such statements as "$6 per $100," which is really an annual rate of a little under 12 percent, or "1 percent a month."

By 1977, the Federal Reserve System, which administers the law, found that 55 percent of people who buy on credit were aware of the annual percentage rates charged for closed-end credit such as installment loans; 65 percent for retail revolving charge accounts, and 71 percent for bank credit cards.

As usual in any kind of shopping, people with higher incomes and more education are most aware. Low-income people, who usually pay most for credit, still have the lowest awareness of annual percentage rates. But they have shown greater improvement than some of the higher-income groups. That's one of the most encouraging developments of this landmark consumer law.

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Weapon Against Inflation:

New Health Plan Attacks Costs

THE KIND OF comprehensive national health insurance program shaped in the new bill that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will take to Congress next year would be a powerful weapon in the battle to stem inflation, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Seidman said the newly drafted measure retains the key basics of the Health Security bill, but also makes some adjustments that make it even more enactable than the former bill, which won widespread support in Congress and among the American people.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Seidman pointed out that health care costs are shooting up faster than any other item in the Consumer Price Index and have been doing so for years. He said that they now consume nearly one-tenth of the U.S. gross national product.

There is little hope of checking that steep climb, he said, without the kind of workable and effective cost controls spelled out in Kennedy's proposed Health Care for All Americans Act.

Seidman stressed the critical importance of enacting a full health care program in a single piece of legislation, rather than the piecemeal, phase-at-a-time idea outlined by President Carter.

"It would be almost suicidal to have to come back to Congress every two years to seek enactment of some additional phase," he declared.

If it is necessary to activate various parts of the program in stages, it should be done on a fixed timetable written into the comprehensive legislation, he asserted. Converting Carter to that principle may be difficult, he said, but labor and other supporters are prepared to talk to the people in the Administration, and hope eventually to have the support of the White House for the bill.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE SMOKE OF BATTLE which has hung over the job health and safety scene in recent times has tended to obscure real long-term progress.

Before the turn of the century, when America was industrializing, the managers of the mills and mines and factories aimed at getting the most out of labor as well as the machinery. Efficient continuous production demanded a reduction in absenteeism and some attention to the worker's well-being. Out of this grew a specialty called industrial medicine, later to be called occupational health.

However, the enormous toll of workers injured and killed on the job caused safety to become the predominant concern of management, unions and lawmakers, as reflected in workers' compensation laws. This almost exclusive concern with safety continued for a half-century.

The figures remain shocking: approximately 14,000 workers killed on the job each year; more than 2 million disabled each year. And these statistics are conservative. Some experts would double the fatalities and increase the estimated disabilities tenfold.

It was the increased awareness of this slaughter in the workplace which brought passage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 (OSHA).

During the Nixon years, OSHA was pretty well hamstrung. Under the Carter Administration, OSHA has been revitalized and occupational hazards have been recognized as taking a devastating toll.

As Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told Congress, "an estimated 100,000 American workers die annually from occupational disease, an annual figure larger than the total number of Americans killed in the Korean and Vietnam war. And this figure is regarded by many experts as extremely conservative." He went on to note that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare attributed 20 to 38 percent of all cancers to workplace carcinogens.

DR. LORIN KERR, a respected veteran of many occupational health battles, related the long history of the suppression of job health problems in an address before the American Public Health Association in Los Angeles.

Kerr, former head of the APHA and long-time director of the Mine Workers' Dept. of Occupational Health, believes the nation is on the threshold of recognizing the awful toll of job illness and how to attack it.

"The ecologists and others are slowly becoming aware of what has long been known to workers—the eight hours on the job can be the most dangerous daily threat to their health."

Kerr blames industry for past obstructionism and the present shortage of qualified medical personnel. He said that only about 2,600 physicians are employed fulltime by industry, mostly in large companies, leaving about three-fourths of the workforce without preventive health programs.

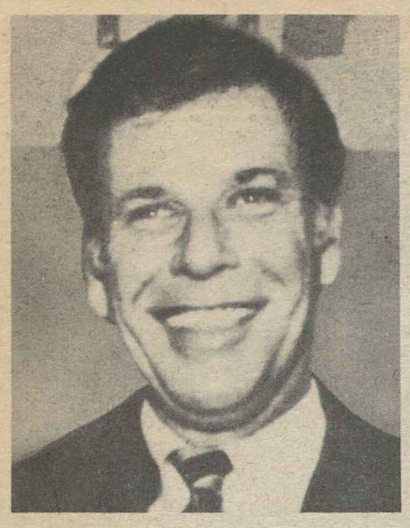
But Kerr thinks the tide is turning, with occupational health now a "growth industry" and preventive care seen as feasible for the first time.

OSHA, for its part, has taken concrete actions to develop increased competency in job health and safety. In October, OSHA awarded $6.4 million in grants to 86 unions, employer groups, universities and other organizations.

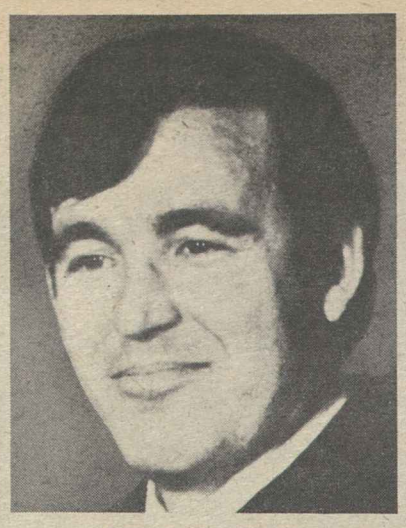
Organized labor continues its active role. The AFL-CIO recently established a job health and safety department and drew 1,000 delegates to a national conference. Union experts also keep an eye on OSHA standard-setting and fight the worker's fight against attempts to water down or delay standards.

So, while the immediate battles continue over cancer and cotton dust standards, it also should be appreciated that there is progress in the long struggle for decent and healthful working conditions.

THE BATTLE to stem inflation would gain a powerful weapon in the new health insurance bill Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will take to Congress next year, Director Bert Seidman, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared. Questioning him on Labor News Conference were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.



HARRY HUGHES



JOHN CARLIN

BILL CLINTON

Republicans Gain Six Governors For Best Showing in Nine Years

(Continued from Page 1)

turned out sitting Republicans in Kansas and New Hampshire.

Republicans took over statehouses previously held by Democrats in Texas, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and South Dakota. Democrats picked up the Republican-held seat in South Carolina and the lone independent seat in Maine.

Democratic governors of the nation's two biggest states were re-elected—Edmund G. Brown, Jr., in California and Hugh Carey in New York.

Brown won an impressive personal victory, polling 61 percent of the vote, but his political coattails proved short. Voters rejected two of his running mates, both of whom are blacks. Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally lost his re-election bid. And Rep. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, who gave up her set in Congress to run for statewide office, was defeated for attorney general.

The elections will put 20 new faces in the statehouses, 11 Democrats and nine Republicans.

The incoming Democrats are Fob James, Alabama; Bill Clinton, Arkansas; Robert Graham, Florida; John Carlin, Kansas; Joseph Brennan, Maine; Harry Hughes, Maryland; Edward King, Massachusetts; Hugh Gallen, New Hampshire; Bruce King, New Mexico; George Nigh, Oklahoma, and Richard Riley, South Carolina.

The Republican newcomers are Albert Quie, Minnesota; Charles Thone, Nebraska; Robert List, Nevada; Victor Atiyeh, Oregon; Richard Thornburgh, Pennsylvania; William Janklow, South Dakota; Lamar Alexander, Tennessee; William Clements, Texas, and Lee Dreyfus, Wisconsin.

Two key Democratic surprise victories came in Kansas and New Hampshire. In Kansas, House Speaker John Carlin defeated one-term Republican Gov. Robert Bennett by capturing the bulk of the rural vote. And in New Hampshire, former state Rep. Hugh Gallen turned out three-term Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr., an outspoken conservative.

For the Republicans, 10-term Congressman Albert Quie defeated Democrat Rudy Perpich, who succeeded Wendell Anderson as governor two years ago. In Oregon, Victor Atiyeh, party leader in the state senate, easily defeated incumbent Democratic Gov. Robert Straub—the winner over Atiyeh in the 1974 gubernatorial race. And in Wisconsin, Lee Dreyfus, a university chancellor, handily turned out the appointed Democratic Gov. Martin J. Schreiber.

In other gubernatorial contests:

Alabama—Forrest "Fob" James easily defeated Republican Guy Hunt, a prominent Republican fund-raiser, to succeed retiring Democratic Gov. George Wallace.

Arkansas—Democratic State Atty. Gen. Bill Clinton, 32, became the youngest governor-elect in 40 years by defeating state Republican chairman Lynn Lowe.

Florida—State Sen. Robert Graham kept the governorship in the Democratic column by beating Republican Jack Eckerd. Graham succeeds retiring Gov. Reubin Askew.

Maine—Democratic State Atty. Gen. Joseph E. Brennan won a three-way race over Republican Linwood Palmer and Independent Herman Frankland. Independent Gov. James B. Longley did not seek a second term.

Massachusetts—Edward King, who upset Democratic incumbent Gov. Michael Dukakis in the primary, won over House Republican leader Francis Hatch.

Nebraska—Republican Congressman Charles Thone won the seat vacated by Democratic Gov. James Exon, defeating Lt. Gov. Gerald Whelan.

New Mexico—Former Democratic Gov. Bruce King will be returning to the statehouse after an absence of four years. He defeated Republican Joe Skeen.

Oklahoma—Lt. Gov. George Nigh, who held the state's No. 2 post for 16 years, will succeed Democratic Gov. David Boren, who ran successfully for the Senate. Nigh defeated Republican state Rep. Ron Shotts.

Pennsylvania — Richard Thornburgh, a former U.S. attorney, captured the governorship for the Republicans over former Pittsburgh Mayor Pete Flaherty. Democratic Gov. Milton Shapp, after eight years in office, could not seek another term.

South Carolina—Richard Riley, a former state senator, reclaimed the governorship for the Democrats by defeating former Rep. Edward Young. Republican Gov. James Edwards could not succeed himself.

South Dakota—William Janklow, state attorney general, edged state Sen. Roger McKellips to take over the seat for the Republicans. Democratic Gov. Richard Kneip was defeated in the primary by McKellips.

Texas — Republican millionaire Bill Clements had a razor-thin victory over John L. Hill, to capture the statehouse held by Democrats for decades. Hill had defeated incumbent Democratic Gov. Dolph Briscoe in the May primary.

Tennessee — Lamar Alexander, who had been on the Nixon White House staff, defeated Democrat Jake Butcher and will replace retiring Democratic Gov. Ray Blanton.

Incumbent Democratic governors who won new terms are, in addition to Brown and Carey, Bruce Babbitt, Arizona; Richard Lamm, Colorado; Ella Grasso, Connecticut; George Busbee, Georgia; George Ariyoshi, Hawaii; John V. Evans, Idaho; J. Joseph Garrahy, Rhode Island, and Ed Herschler, Wyoming.

Republican governors winning re-election are Jay Hammond, Alaska; Jim Thompson, Illinois; Robert Ray, Iowa; William Milliken, Michigan; James Rhodes, Ohio, and Richard Snelling, Vermont.

2 Health Care Unions Back Kennedy Plan

Two unions with substantial membership among hospital and nursing home workers joined in a strong endorsement of the new national health insurance bill that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will introduce in the new Congress.

The endorsement statement was issued at a joint conference in Washington attended by health care locals of the Service Employees and of District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

SEIU President George Hardy and District 1199 President Leon Davis said the Kennedy bill is needed to control inflation in the health care field.

They charged that efforts to hold down hospital care costs were blocked in the last Congress by the American Hospital Association, whose prescription for dealing with rising prices is to hold down wages.

In fact, the unions said, "the proportion of a hospital's costs that are payroll costs has continued to decline drastically each year" and are still "a full dollar an hour behind workers in manufacturing."

The Kennedy bill would assure "strict cost controls, universal coverage and benefits and a national commitment for a single health financing system," the unions declared.

Anti-Worker Campaign:

Labor Protections Face New Attack

The same group of powerful business-oriented organizations that succeeded in blocking enactment of labor law reform last summer is mounting a heavy attack on other worker protection programs.

Under Sec. of Labor Robert J. Brown points out in the current issue of the American Federationist that the best way to withstand that attack is to grasp the importance and necessity for laws that protect all American workers.

"In the months ahead, friends of the American worker must work together to meet the mounting attack against employee protection," Brown observes in the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

"We must re-examine each program and describe simply and clearly why these laws are so important and how they benefit the lives of each working American."

Among the major programs protecting workers are laws requiring a minimum wage, laws ensuring that contractors will not receive government contracts if they pay substandard wages, laws protecting pension and health funds, laws protecting workers' health and safety, and laws prohibiting discrimination in employment.

The Fair Labor Standards Act, which enforces minimum wage and overtime payments, has been under attack ever since Franklin Roosevelt signed the first measure in 1938 setting the base wage at 25 cents an hour.

"For most workers at the bottom of the income scale, the federal minimum wage law and its vigorous enforcement is the only method of protecting a meager livelihood," Brown observes.

Voluntary compliance with the FLSA works, not only because it is the law, but also because employers know that violators are prosecuted, Brown adds.

In the first 10 months of fiscal year 1978, nearly half a million American workers received checks from their employers for approximately $65.6 million representing amounts they were underpaid in violation of the minimum wage or overtime provisions of the law.

A year ago, President Carter signed a new minimum wage law which will raise the hourly pay floor to $3.35 by 1981. Today, some 4.5 million Americans are working at the minimum wage. They represent only about 8 percent of the total workforce, yet employer arguments against a minimum wage remain just as vigorous as in 1938 when Roosevelt signed into law the first minimum wage bill.

The oldest piece of worker protective legislation which the Labor Dept. enforces is the Davis-Bacon Act. Signed into law by President Hoover in 1931, it stipulates that a predetermined area prevailing wage must be paid on government building contracts worth at least $2,000.

Besides collecting back wages for workers underpaid under the law, the Labor Dept. can bar contractors from receiving future federal contracts if they continually and willfully violate the law by paying less than the going wage rate in a given community.

In fiscal year 1977, the Labor Dept. found that construction workers covered by Davis-Bacon and related legislation were underpaid by $4.1 million.

The newest labor protection measure is the 1974 pension reform law. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act, as it is formally known, established strict rules governing the use of pension and welfare funds.

"Until ERISA was passed, many employers thought of pension plans as their own private bank accounts," Brown points out. "Under ERISA, the employer would first have to apply to the Dept. of Labor for a special exemption from ERISA's general prohibition on employers using pension funds to invest in their own firms.

"To get this exemption from the prohibited transaction rules, the employer would have to demonstrate that use of plan funds was prudent and in the exclusive interest of the plan participants."

In the eight years since the Occupational Safety & Health Act was enacted, the law has been under continuous attack by employers and conservatives.

"It is an attack which will continue as long as many employers believe that sickness and injury are a legitimate cost of doing business," Brown charges. Yet part of the attack has come from those who were disappointed when it failed to achieve its promise, he acknowledges.

"And some of the attack came from the business community which had legitimate complaints over needless and frivolous regulations," Brown adds. He notes that the Carter Administration has helped to reshape and more accurately target OSHA's efforts so that the federal law is truly protecting workers rather than producing a series of nitpicking regulations.

36 Governors Elected

Alabama—Forrest "Fob" James, Jr. (D)
Alaska—Jay S. Hammond (R)*
Arizona—Bruce Babbitt (D)*
Arkansas—Bill Clinton (D)
California—Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D)*
Colorado—Richard D. Lamm (D)*
Connecticut—Ella T. Grasso (D)*
Florida—Robert Graham (D)
Georgia—George Busbee (D)*
Hawaii—George Ariyoshi (D)*
Idaho—John V. Evans (D)*
Illinois—James R. Thompson (R)*
Iowa—Robert Ray (R)*
Kansas—John W. Carlin (D)
Maine—Joseph E. Brennan (D)
Maryland—Harry R. Hughes (D)
Massachusetts—Edward J. King (D)
Michigan—William G. Milliken (R)*
Minnesota—Albert H. Quie (R)
Nebraska—Charles Thone (R)
Nevada—Robert F. List (R)
New Hampshire—Hugh Gallen (D)
New Mexico—Bruce King (D)
New York—Hugh L. Carey (D)*
Ohio—James A. Rhodes (R)*
Oklahoma—George Nigh (D)
Oregon—Victor Atiyeh (R)
Pennsylvania—Richard Thornburgh (R)
Rhode Island—J. Joseph Garrahy (D)*
South Carolina—Richard W. Riley (D)
South Dakota—William J. Janklow (R)
Tennessee—Lamar Alexander (R)
Texas—Bill Clements (R)
Vermont—Richard A. Snelling (R)*
Wisconsin—Lee S. Dreyfus (R)
Wyoming—Ed Herschler (D)*

* Incumbent

Labor Unity Succeeds:

Long Strike Settled Against N.Y. Dailies

New York—This city's two largest daily newspapers, the New York Times and the Daily News, were back on the streets and at subscribers' doorsteps Nov. 6 after members of their employees' unions accepted new contracts to end the strikes that had closed the papers for 88 days.

The picket lines of five unions—including one that had been up for less than 24 hours—were removed late the afternoon before as contract ratification votes were taken.

The settlements came within five days of the announcement that the two papers had reached tentative agreement with the Printing & Graphic Communications Union's Pressmen, who had launched the strike Aug. 9 when new work rules were unilaterally posted by the Times, the News and the New York Post.

The Pressmen estimated that the publishers' conditions would have cost half the local union's members their jobs. Practically all of the bargaining in the interim was between the Pressmen and the publishers.

The announcement Nov. 1 that the union and the Times and the Daily News had reached tentative agreement touched off intensive negotiations by the other unions, including three who also had struck one or both of the papers—the Paper Handlers and two Machinists' locals.

Members of a fifth union, the New York Newspaper Guild, put up picket lines at the Times about 7 p.m. on Nov. 4, charging that the paper was making unreasonable "giveback" demands as conditions for a settlement.

The Guild removed its picket line the next afternoon after its leaders conferred with the unity organization of the city's newspaper unions.

Late that night Times Guild members, in a meeting described as long and bitter voted by a little less than two to one to accept an offer that puts most unresolved issues to arbitration and mediation for settlement.

Two unions, the Mailers and Graphic Arts, returned to work without settlements. Another, the Typographical Union Local 6, is in the midst of a 12-year contract.

All the settlements provide the same basic wage increases, $23 retroactive to Mar. 31, $23 next year and $22 in 1980, as provided in earlier agreements by individual unions with the Daily News and the Post. (The Post resumed publishing Oct. 5 after breaking with the other publishers and settling by itself with the unions.)

The Pressmen's settlement, ratified by about three to one, on the key staffing issue provides job guarantees for all the members who had been working regularly before the strike, with any staffing reductions to be by attrition. There will be cash incentives for early retirements. Staffing levels for apprentices will be determined by binding fact-finding.

In the first part of a two installment account of the strike in the first post-strike issue of the Times, reporter Jonathan Friendly wrote that the publishers had expected a strike by the Pressmen but were convinced it would be short because either the other unions would cross the picket lines or would influence the Pressmen to come to terms quickly, if the publishers maintained their unity.

HAPOEL GAMES in Israel are a quadrennial sports event and AFL-CIO President George Meany is honorary chairman of next year's games. At right is Martin L. Cohen, chairman of the U.S. Hapoel Games Committee. Others, from the United States and Israel, who joined in a presentation to Meany are, from left: Haskell Cohen, Bernard Jacobson, Shimon Avizemer and Israel Kressar.

Voters Support Modest Curbs On State Spending, Tax Levels

(Continued from Page 1)

but there were other questions, too, ranging from women's rights to the legal drinking age.

California voters rejected a proposal to make smoking unlawful in any public place or place of employment that is enclosed.

In Montana, the electorate approved an initiative to impose such rigid restrictions on building nuclear power plants that its passage amounts to a virtual ban on their construction. Proposals for various forms of legalized gambling lost out in three East Coast states—Florida, Virginia, and New Jersey.

In those states where tax or spending limitations were approved, the impact on state and local governments could force sharp cutbacks in budgets, community and state services and staffs.

The money proposals—generally inspired by California's approval last June of a constitutional amendment, Proposition 13, that drastically cut property taxes—found their way on the ballot through different routes.

Five of the successful measures were initiatives resulting from petition drives. Six were put on the ballot by legislative action and one, in Hawaii, was the result of a constitutional convention.

Spending ceilings, usually linked to economic growth, were approved in Arizona, Illinois, Hawaii, Michigan, and Texas and defeated in Colorado and Nebraska. Proposals aimed at reducing taxes were approved in Alabama, Idaho, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and defeated in Arkansas, Michigan, and Oregon.

John A. McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., observed that the tax and spending restrictions emphasize anew the need for basic tax reforms along the lines of the federation's proposals.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has stressed greater reliance on progressive income taxes, more equitable sales taxes, and property tax reform as the answer to voter frustration generated by regressive state and local tax systems and inadequate services.

Not all of the tax and spending limitation schemes put before voters on Nov. 7 were as stringent as California's Proposition 13, and some were merely non-binding advisories to the various state legislatures.

The California initiative reduced property taxes by more than half, and placed a limit on new taxes. Much of the so-called tax relief provided by the measure actually will benefit business and industry, not homeowners. Only in Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, and Oregon did the ballot issues propose meat-axe cuts similar to Proposition 13.

Briefly, here is a rundown on how some of the issues fared:

Alabama—A proposal to lower assessment rates on most classes of property to offset the effect of a court-ordered property reappraisal was approved by a 55-45 percent margin.

Arizona—A proposed constitutional amendment to limit state spending to 7 percent of personal income was approved by a 3 to 1 margin.

Arkansas—A measure exempting drugs and groceries from the state's 3 percent sales tax was defeated.

Colorado — Voters rejected a plan to limit the growth in state and local per capita spending to increases in the consumer price index and population growth.

Florida—Voters turned down tax relief for business and rejected a constitutional amendment to legalize casino gambling in the Miami Beach area. They also refused to ban sex bias under the state constitution.

Hawaii—An amendment linking spending to economic growth and requiring refunds or credits to taxpayers in the event of a 5 percent general fund surplus for two consecutive years was approved by a 2 to 1 margin.

Idaho—A measure limiting property taxes to 1 percent of market value was approved by a 56 to 44 margin.

Illinois—Voters approved an advisory referendum that would set a mandatory ceiling on taxes and state and local spending.

Massachusetts — The legislature was authorized to set separate assessment rates for different categories of property, such as business and residential, thus nullifying a state supreme court ruling that all property should be assessed at 100 percent of fair market value.

Michigan — Voters approved a constitutional amendment limiting state spending to a fixed percentage of personal income, but defeated a property tax cut and a proposal for a voucher system of school financing. They also okayed a plan to allow state troopers to bargain collectively, and raised the drinking age from 18 to 21.

Mississippi—Several proposals to modernize the state's constitution were approved, thereby eliminating outdated references to such things as dueling and requirements that public schools be racially segregated and that only a woman may be state librarian.

Missouri—Voters approved by a 2 to 1 margin a proposal to authorize the legislature to roll back property taxes if there is a statewide assessment.

Nebraska — Proposition 302, a constitutional amendment limiting political subdivisions to 5 percent annual spending increases, was defeated by a 54-44 percent vote. Also defeated was a plan to impose a 5-cent deposit on all beverage containers.

Nevada—A California-style constitutional amendment limiting property taxes to 1 percent of market value was approved by a 3 to 1 margin. The measure must be endorsed by the voters again in 1980 before it can become law, however. A measure instructing the state legislature to ratify the federal Equal Rights Amendment was defeated.

New Jersey — Voters turned down a proposal to legalize jai alai betting.

North Dakota—A cut in state income taxes for individuals by an income taxes for individuals was approved by an almost 2 to 1 martive that would have allowed the state health officer to set limits on health-care costs.

Oregon—Voters rejected proposals to limit property taxes to 1.5 percent of market value and to grant tax breaks to homeowners and renters. Overwhelming approval was given a measure to let dental technicians, not just dentists, make and fit false teeth as well as a measure restoring the death penalty for certain crimes.

South Dakota—Narrow approval was given a proposal requiring a two-thirds vote of the legislature before taxes can be increased.

Texas — A "tax relief amendment" tieing spending to growth in the state's economy was approved by a wide margin.

Virginia—Voters refused to legalize parimutuel betting on horses.

Washington — A measure prohibiting children from being bused to any but the nearest school was approved. The referendum seeks to dismantle Seattle's busing program that went into effect this year.

Human Needs Stressed At AIFLD Graduation

Front Royal, Va.—An official of the U.S. foreign-aid program told the 80th graduating class of the AFL-CIO's American Institute for Free Labor Development here that the U.S. and Latin American governments must work together to relieve human misery born of poverty in the hemisphere.

Abelardo L. Valdez, assistant administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Agency for International Development, stressed the importance of providing direct economic assistance to the poor.

"We cannot hope to really advance human rights in this hemisphere unless the basic human needs of the people are met and the governments of Latin America and the United States dedicate themselves to that end," Valdez told the 80th AIFLD graduating class.

The institute has helped trade union representatives in almost every Latin American country improve their organizations back home, Valdez noted.

"This has meant significant improvements in wages, hours, working conditions, and the many other things which contribute directly to the quality of life of your people," he said.

Representing the 42 graduates, Carlos Sanchez of Guatemala and Evaldo Marchant of Brazil addressed the audience of diplomats, U.S. government officials, and union leaders.

Sanchez, who studied labor economics at the Front Royal school, said that "you may be certain that the fruit of this seed will be the strengthening of the free and democratic union movement of Latin America."

Marchant, who took part in the collective bargaining course, said that "it would have taken many years of mistakes to acquire the same knowledge that we have gained during our short visit here."

Mary Fox Herling, LID Pioneer, Dies

Bethesda, Md.—Mary Fox Herling, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy during the 1930s and a local administrative officer of the Newspaper Guild during the 1940s, died Nov. 4 of Parkinson's disease. She was 84.

Mrs. Herling also had been an active leader in the development of community housing programs and served as assistant chief of the cooperative housing section of the War Labor Board during World War II. She was the administrative officer of the Washington Newspaper Guild in 1946-47.

Survivors include her husband, John Herling, Washington-based labor writer and columnist, and a son, David Stolberg of Cincinnati. A memorial service will be held Dec. 2 in Bethesda.

Austerity For All:

Labor Presses Call For Fair Controls

The AFL-CIO pressed its objections to the Carter Administration's anti-inflation guidelines before a national television audience and at Senate hearings.

If wages are to be held down, AFL-CIO President George Meany said on the CBS network's Face the Nation program, it should only be as part of a broad economic controls program enacted by Congress and applying fairly to all segments of the economy.

Meany said Carter's "voluntary" plan would effectively hold down wages because pay guidelines would be eagerly enforced by every employer. But price restraints would be spotty, complex and largely unenforceable, he said, while profits, dividends and interest rates would rise unchecked.

While he is still personally opposed to controls, Meany said, they are "preferable" to the Administration approach which he saw as "going down the road to mandatory controls."

If that's the case, Meany suggested, "the sooner we get there the better." If Congress enacts an equitable controls system, he said, "I think we can lick this inflation. But I don't think you can lick it by jawboning, by scolding people and by making speeches."

If "austerity" is needed, Meany said, "it's got to be austerity for everyone." And the ground rules should be set by Congress, and not by two or three economic advisers to the President whose guidance has failed to keep prices from rising sharply.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald presented the federation's position to the Senate Banking Committee, which heard earlier from Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Charles Schultze, Alfred Kahn, the newly appointed chairman of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, and the council's director, Barry Bosworth.

The three Administration spokesmen opposed mandatory controls while acknowledging that there would inevitably be inequities under the Administration program.

Oswald said the inequities would be borne by America's workers and said the Administration's price standards are "so flexible as to be non-existent."

The Administration program, he suggested, amounts to "a lid on wages and a vague nothing on the price side."

LABOR RESPONDS to President Carter's anti-inflation program at Senate Banking Committee hearings. AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said curbs on wages would be inequitable and ineffective in holding down inflation unless there were enforceable restraints on profits, prices and interest rates. With him are Assistant Research Director Arnold Cantor, left, and Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan, right.

Curb Sought On Diversion Of CETA Jobs

The Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) bars local and state governments from replacing career employees with CETA workers, and President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. wants the law strictly enforced.

McClennan said in a statement that public unions are satisfied with the safeguards in the new CETA bill that President Carter has signed into law. But they want the Labor Dept. to monitor the program more closely than it has in the past.

Despite clear prohibitions of the law, McClennan said, some jurisdictions have hired CETA workers for jobs that otherwise would be promotion opportunities for regular employees, and some CETA workers are paid less than regular employees in similar jobs.

Also, he charged, "jobs performed by regular public employees often are abolished, then refunded with CETA money." Such tactics, McClennan said, "subvert the purpose and intent of CETA."

Reinstatement Order Slaps J. P. Stevens

A National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge has ordered J. P. Stevens & Co. to stop committing unfair labor practices against employees at its Angle and Ferrum plants in Rocky Mount, Va.

Judge Claude R. Wolfe also directed the giant textile firm to offer unconditional reinstatement to Robert Montgomery, a worker fired for his union activity, and grant him all back wages.

Wolfe's decision also ordered Stevens to stop hindering and discouraging union activity and membership in the Clothing & Textile Workers Union. The case stems from an ACTWU organizing drive at the company's Rocky Mount plants, which employ some 200 workers.

The record of the hearings in the case "reveals an unfolding pattern of propaganda issued by the respondent (Stevens), punctuated with unfair labor practices," Wolfe said. Labor has described Stevens as the nation's No. 1 labor-law violator, and is engaged in a global boycott of the firm's products.

"The respondent has a history of unlawfully retaliating against union organizational efforts that has continued for some 14 years without respite or deviation," Wolfe noted in his decision.

"Both the board and the courts have repeatedly found J. P. Stevens in violation of the (National Labor Relations) Act, and the record of this continuing litigation reveals unparalleled recidivism."

The union said that the decision "gives the lie to the company's sanctimonious protestations that it has turned over a new leaf and has ceased its deliberate violations of the law of the land."

Jobless Rate of 5.8% Reflects Little Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

cession since the 1930s, the national jobless rate was 4.6 percent, compared with 5.8 percent last month. In all labor-force categories, joblessness today is substantially higher than it was five years ago, particularly among blacks.

Overall, the number of employed Americans last month rose by 324,000 to 95,192,000, BLS said. Adult men accounted for about half of the increase. The employed proportion of the population was 58.8 percent, just shy of June's all time high of 58.9 percent.

Meanwhile, the labor force grew by 192,000 to 101,062,000 during the month, resulting in a decline of 132,000 to 6,002,000, in the number of unemployed.

A major reason for the decline in unemployment over the month was a sharp drop in female joblessness. The jobless rate for adult women fell four-tenths of 1 percent to 5.6 percent in October, the lowest level since August 1974's 5.4 percent.

Little change occurred in most other worker categories, although joblessness did decline among full-time workers from 5.5 to 5.3 percent. Male joblessness remained unchanged at 4 percent. Teenage unemployment dipped slightly from 16.6 to 16.3 percent. Black unemployment rose from 11.2 to 11.4 percent.

Nearly all of the major industry groups posted gains, as nonfarm employment rose sharply—by 430,000—to 86.6 million in October, BLS said.

The largest increase among the major industry groups was in manufacturing, 140,000, with most of the strength in the metals and metal-using industries, particularly transportation equipment and machinery.

The construction industry added 60,000 jobs over the month. In the service-producing sector, large employment gains occurred in trade, 100,000; services, 55,000, and transportation and public utilities, 50,000.

OSHA Awards Unions $4.4 Million in Grants

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has designated 23 AFL-CIO organizations for safety training and education grants totaling $4.4 million under fiscal year 1978 and 1979 funding authority.

The federation groups sharing the grants include international unions, federation departments, district councils and local unions.

They are among 86 labor, employer and university groups that will participate in a $6.4 million grants program funded by OSHA and the National Cancer Institute.

The grants are the first ever awarded by OSHA for safety and health education, Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham pointed out.

AFL-CIO organizations designated for grants from fiscal 1978 funds are the Clothing & Textile Workers, $106,000; Federated Fire Fighters of California, Sacramento, $50,000; Graphic Arts International Union, $93,000; Asbestos Workers, $50,000; Machinists, $170,000; Painters, $50,000; Chemical Workers, $179,000; Molders, $161,000; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, $251,000; Plasterers & Cement Masons, $50,000; Rubber Workers, $120,000, and the Steelworkers, $100,000.

Designated for fiscal 1979 funds are the Building & Construction Trades Dept., $254,000; Building & Construction Trades Council of Wichita, Kan., $42,000; Communications Workers, $50,000; District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees, New York, $50,000; Food & Beverage Trades Dept., $95,000; Laborers Local 158, Harrisburg, Pa., $43,000; Greater Kansas City Building & Construction Trades Council, $50,000; Boilermakers Local 802, Chester, Pa., $40,000; Local 201 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Lynn, Mass., $50,000; Metropolitan Boston Building & Construction Trades Council, $50,000, and the Roofers, $50,000.

Meany Joins in Tribute To A. Philip Randolph

The National Conference of Black Mayors honored A. Philip Randolph at its annual convention in Washington, D.C., and AFL-CIO President George Meany told them they couldn't have made a better choice.

It was Randolph, Meany noted, who "established the ties that bind the labor movement and the civil rights movement together" and "made the idea of the brotherhood of man a living reality."

Meany's tribute to his long-time colleague on the AFL-CIO Executive Council was read at a special dinner program by Cynthia McCaughan, women's activities coordinator of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. Accepting the award for Randolph, now retired and unable to attend in person, was Assistant Sec. of Labor Ernest Green. The presentation was made by A. J. Cooper, Jr., mayor of Prichard, Ala., in his role as president of the conference.

Randolph has already received the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green award, "the labor movement's highest award," Meany noted.

Meany touched on the highlights of Randolph's career, his founding of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—"the first successful national union of black workers"—and its evolution into "an instrument of change that has benefited the entire labor movement and the nation."

He noted Randolph's leadership in planning the first March on Washington, which persuaded President Franklin D. Roosevelt "to take the first step toward wiping out racial discrimination in America's workplaces."

Throughout his long career, Meany declared, Randolph "never winked at injustice."

COPE-Backed Candidates Win Two-Thirds of Races

Nearly two of every three candidates endorsed by COPE for the House, Senate and governorships won in the 1978 election contests.

The 1978 record was below the 70.5 percent mark set in the last off-year elections in 1974 and the similar mark set in 1976.

While the level of COPE-endorsed winners in the House at 68.9 percent was close to the level of the past two elections, the number of labor-backed winners in Senate races dropped to 40 percent from 67 percent in 1976. In the gubernatorial races COPE candidates registered 57 percent.

Overall this year COPE endorsed 409 candidates for House, Senate and governor and 269 won their races. In 1964 there were 407 endorsed candidates and they had a 67.8-percent victory margin. The percentages since then have dropped to 51.8 percent in 1966 and reached 71.3 percent two years ago.

COPE endorsements are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO groups. Endorsements are made on the records or espoused programs of candidates on key economic, welfare and labor issues.

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GOP Gains New Strength In 14 State Legislatures

ELECTION RETURNS showing decisive defeat of the "right-to-work" amendment in Missouri are greeted with cheers at the St. Louis Carpenters Hall that was used as a campaign headquarters. In the foreground, from left: Ed Dorsey, president of a Teamsters Joint Council; Richard Mantia, executive secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis Building & Construction Trades Council; President Robert J. Kelley of the St. Louis Labor Council, and State AFL-CIO President James E. Meyers.

Party Drive Helps Win 285 Seats

By David L. Perlman

Republicans made significant gains in elections to state legislatures, reducing but not obliterating the huge Democratic bulge built up over the past four years.

Coupled with Republican pickups in gubernatorial elections, the outcome points to difficulties in achieving labor's legislative goals. Party differences are often blurred in the states but outside the South Democratic legislatures have historically been most responsive to worker needs.

Nevertheless, Democrats won a substantial majority of the legislative contests. The two biggest states—California and New York—will continue to have Democratic control of both houses of their legislatures and Democratic governors. Indiana is the only industrial state that will have a comparable all-Republican lineup.

Going into the election, Republicans had full legislative control in only four states plus effective control in Nebraska, where candidates for the single-house legislature don't run under party labels.

By contrast, Democrats started with political control of both houses in 32 of the 45 states that elected all or most members of their legislatures this year. They also control both houses in the five states that elect their legislatures in odd-numbered years—Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia. The remaining states had split political control or an even party division in at least one house.

Republicans came out of the election with full control in seven additional states and one house of previously Democratic legislatures in at least four states, with possi-

(Continued on Page 7)

Strict Curbs Cut Risk of Lead Dust

By John R. Oravec

The new federal job safety standard to sharply reduce worker exposure to lead dust is a welcome development in the fight to curb the long-recognized health hazard, the AFL-CIO said.

Under the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's regulation, employers would be required to cut concentrations of lead dust by three-fourths—from 200 micrograms per cubic meter of air to 50 micrograms over an eight-hour shift. The standard, which is scheduled to take effect next Feb. 1, provides for phasing in the reduction over a 10-year period.

A key part of the standard calls for workers suffering from high levels of lead in their blood to be transferred to other jobs without loss of pay or benefits.

George H. R. Taylor, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health, said the new standard is a major step toward providing the protections industrial workers need from the lead hazard.

"We are convinced that employers can well afford compliance," Taylor said, adding that unions "are particularly pleased at the strong provision enabling transfer of over-exposed employees to less hazardous situations in the plant without loss of wages, seniority or fringes."

However, Taylor expressed concern about the ability of the standard to fully protect women of child-bearing age. He also noted that construction workers are not included in the coverage, but that the safety agency has assured unions that this matter will be taken up by an OSHA advisory committee.

OSHA said the new standard will cover about 835,000 workers. It estimates that nearly 100,000 workers are currently exposed to lead dust concentrations above 50 micrograms. More than 1 million American workers are exposed to some levels of lead on the job.

In announcing the new standard, Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said that evidence collected in hearings on the lead health hazard "clearly demonstrates that the toxic effects of lead exposure are much more extensive than was previously recognized."

Dr. Bingham said the 50-microgram limit was selected because the effects of lead poisoning appear at lower levels than generally believed. OSHA initially proposed a reduction to 100 micrograms.

(Continued on Page 8)

Vote Turnout a Record:

Labor Coalition Key To Missouri Victory

A nationwide trend of declining voter turnouts was shattered in Missouri as decisively as the deceptively labeled "right-to-work" proposition was crushed at the polls.

The heavy Missouri vote, which was clearly linked to the ballot proposal to outlaw the union shop, set an all-time high for a nonpresidential election. It exceeded by more than 200,000 the previous state record set in 1934 when the New Deal had given hope to depression America and a young Harry Truman was a candidate for the Senate.

To get out the vote and to turn around a poll that a month before the election showed the "right-to-work" amendment headed for victory, the trade union movement and its allies mounted an unprecedented political effort.

Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, wanted mention made of the people and organizations whose efforts made the big difference in the campaign. He started a list that clearly was running impossibly long, agonized to determine what names could be left out and ended up thinking of still others who should be included. So there will be no such listing.

From Missouri, there were the obvious leaders of the state labor movement and of the central bodies and trade councils in the big industrial cities.

But that would leave out the central bodies in the mid-sized cities and in the semi-rural counties where union men and women volunteered for phone banks and voter canvass operations that helped beat "right-to-work" in 69 of the state's 115 counties. Nor would anyone want to omit the Missouri delegates to an international union conven-

(Continued on Page 3)

3rd Quarter Profit Surge Widespread

Third-quarter after-tax profits soared 20 percent above the year-earlier levels, a Business Week magazine survey indicates.

The survey's findings are almost identical to those reached by a similar survey two weeks earlier by the Wall Street Journal. The government's official report on third-quarter corporate profits will be made next week.

The Business Week survey of how 865 of the nation's largest companies fared during the July-September period also found that profits were up 4 percent over the second quarter of 1978.

(Continued on Page 8)

Interest Rates Trigger '79 Recession Fears

By James M. Shevis

A further rise in interest rates set off renewed fears of a recession next year as President Carter's chief economic adviser predicted little change in the already high rate of joblessness.

The latest round of interest-rate increases was touched off by the First National Bank of Chicago, which boosted its prime, or base, lending rate to corporations by a quarter-point to 11 percent.

The move brought the bank prime rate to its highest level since Nov. 1, 1974. The key lending rate is now only one percentage point below the record rate of 12 percent set in July 1974.

The increase—the second rise for the prime in 10 days, the fifth in a month—came in the wake of further credit-tightening measures by the Federal Reserve Board. Only four days earlier, the Fed had reported a rise of $2.1 billion in the nation's basic money supply.

Meanwhile, in a meeting with newsmen, Chairman Charles L. Schultze of the President's Council of Economic Advisers conceded that the government's economic policies could mean continued inflation and recession.

(Continued on Page 3)

Teachers Union Wins 8,500 in Baltimore Unit

Baltimore—The American Federation of Teachers won bargaining rights for this city's 8,500 teachers and other school personnel in an election in which about 93 percent of those eligible to vote cast ballots.

AFT's Local 340, the Baltimore Teachers Union, had represented city teachers from 1967 until 1973 when it was defeated by the union which it outpolled this time around, the Public School Teachers Association.

The Nov. 14 contest gave BTU 4,456 votes to 3,021 for the PSTA, an affiliate of the National Education Association. There were 69 votes for no representation and 438 other ballots were challenged.

"The victory will demonstrate that the union is back in Baltimore," BTU President John Bethea said. "This is an indication of the dissatisfaction of teachers with their present condition. They saw we had the kind of program that could pull them out of the mire."

Bethea said that the BTU would

(Continued on Page 3)

Machinists Win Wage Boosts In TWA Pact

The Machinists approved a new three-year contract with Trans World Airlines providing wage increases and fringe benefit improvements for some 14,000 mechanics and other ground personnel.

The agreement follows a pattern set earlier this year in IAM contracts with two smaller airlines, Frontier and Texas International. The settlement provides pay increases of 9.2 percent as of Nov. 1; 1.5 percent on July 1, 1979; 3.9 percent on Jan. 1, 1980; 2 percent on July 1, 1980; 3.5 percent on Jan. 1, 1981, and 5 percent on July 1, 1981.

The contract also contains a cost-of-living escalator clause that calls for pay adjustments in September 1980 and September 1981. It provides for a 1-cent hourly increase for each rise of three-tenths of 1 point in the consumer price index between December and August, with a cap of 17 cents the first year and 18 cents the second.

Fringe benefit improvements include a seventh week of vacation after 30 years of service and a reduction in service requirements from 12 to 10 years for four weeks of vacation and from 20 to 17 years for five weeks.

Other improvements include wider insurance coverage and increased pension benefits.

The new contract, negotiated before the Administration's anti-inflation policy was announced on Oct. 24, was ratified by about a 2 to 1 vote of members.

The union is currently negotiating for a new agreement covering 18,000 workers at United Airlines. An IAM contract covering about 11,000 workers at Eastern Airlines expires in December, and the union has other settlements coming up for renewal soon at Allegheny, Braniff, Continental, National, Northwest, and Ozark.

AIR LINE PILOTS' top four officers, elected at the union's convention, are left to right, Gerald A. Pryde, first vice president; John J. O'Donnell, president; Thomas Ashwood, secretary, and John J. Magee, treasurer.

Flight Engineers Elect Anderson to Key Post

San Francisco—Delegates to the Flight Engineers' 30th annual convention elected Karl F. Anderson by acclamation to a two-year term as executive vice president and secretary-treasurer. Anderson succeeds Harry S. O'Brien, who retired after holding the post for the past 19 years.

The 50 delegates representing FEIA members from 18 countries also approved a $2.50 increase in per capita payments to help meet increased operating expenses of the international. Effective next Jan. 1 the monthly payments will rise from $8 to $10.50.

Anderson, a member of the FEIA since 1955, is secretary of the union's Pan Am Airlines chapter and has served as chairman of the New York local and as an international negotiator.

The convention honored O'Brien by electing him to emeritus status for the position he held for nearly two decades. The terms of other top officers of FEIA, including President William A. Gill, Jr., run for another year.

Reaffirming the FEIA's concern for airline terrorism, the convention called for worldwide cooperation to allow carriers to bring security equipment into a country free of customs duties and taxes. It also called on airlines to establish and maintain an effective training program for crew members to combat air terrorism.

Other resolutions adopted at the six-day convention stressed the necessity of placing a flight engineer in the crew complement on smaller transport jet aircraft; that flight deck layouts of all future airliners be designed to accommodate the needs of flight engineers with full-complement crews, and for effective monitoring of ozone contamination on aircraft which has become a serious health hazard for crew members and passengers.

On internal matters, the convention directed the union's executive committee to hold at least one meeting a year in each of the FEIA's regions unless regional representatives determine the sessions are not needed.

Delegates selected Jerusalem, Israel, as the site of the FEIA's next convention in November 1979.

Color TV Coalition Seeks Import Slash

A union-industry coalition has called on Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative, to step up negotiations with Taiwan and Korea for a sharp cut in color television shipments to the United States.

COMPACT, the Committee to Preserve American Color Television, charged in a letter to Strauss that the two Asian countries are undermining the orderly marketing agreement that the United States negotiated with Japan last year.

"The Japanese have lived up to the letter of the agreement, but a new flood of imports—primarily from Taiwan—has more than made up for the cutbacks from Japan," COMPACT said.

The coalition's co-chairmen, President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Allen W. Dawson, executive vice president of Corning Glass Works, said they were deeply disappointed by the attitude of Taiwan and Korea in the current negotiations.

"They must be made to understand that the American market, the national economy and jobs of our people are not toys to be played with by every overseas manufacturer who expands his capacity to raid our market," Clayman and Dawson stressed.

Imports had claimed nearly 46 percent of the U.S. color TV market and wiped out the production of a dozen American manufacturers before Carter signed the agreement with Japan last year, COMPACT noted.

The coalition leaders pointed out that they had first warned Strauss about the surge in color TV imports from Taiwan last December and stressed that Taiwanese imports are now nearly 200 percent over last year's level.

"In some months, their shipments to our home market actually tripled over the preceding month," Clayman and Dawson said. "There is little doubt that Taiwan is primarily responsible for making 1978 a record year for color TV imports."

Although this was supposed to be a year of recovery for the domestic color TV industry, U.S. manufacturers have realized very little gain and jobs have actually declined, COMPACT said.

Rail Clerks, Carriers Resume Contract Talks

The Railway & Airline Clerks and the nation's major railroads resumed long-stalled negotiations on an agreement that expired last Dec. 31.

BRAC President Fred J. Kroll said the union is prepared for "intensive bargaining" with the National Railway Labor Conference "based on the economic realities of the needs of the people whom we represent."

Sea World, Disney Union Pacts Set

Two big construction projects near Orlando, Fla., will use union craftsmen under agreements negotiated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

One agreement covers vacation-residence construction at Lake Buena Vista Communities, on the eastern edge of Walt Disney World. The two-year contract was announced by BCTD President Robert A. Georgine and James P. Pasilla of Walt Disney World.

The other all-union construction agreement will cover construction of new facilities at Sea World. It will run for a four-year period, and Sea World General Manager George J. Becker, Jr., said it will assure labor stability and the qualified craftsmen needed for the multi-million dollar expansion program.

Mutual Aid Ban Hailed:

Airline Pilots Weigh Deregulation Impact

Miami—The 1978 Airline Regulatory Reform law will have "a profound impact on our industry for many years to come," President John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots Association stressed in opening the union's 25th biennial board meeting here.

Discussing the implications and "destabilizing" influence of deregulation on the airline industry, O'Donnell observed that the measure's full effects have yet to be felt.

He noted that the legislation contains two provisions of special significance to ALPA: the dismantling of the industry's so-called mutual aid pact under which a struck airline's expenses were underwritten by contributions from other carriers and the establishment of a presidential factfinding board to investigate ALPA's long strike against Wien Air Alaska Co.

"For the first time in 20 years, there is no airline mutual aid pact in existence," O'Donnell observed. "With the stroke of the President's pen, the mutual aid pact, which has plagued airline labor groups for many years, has been terminated." ALPA and other unions had long denounced the agreement as a negative force in collective bargaining, often holding up labor settlements.

O'Donnell attributed the union's success in eliminating the pact to a grass roots, unified team effort, but warned the board against complacency.

"You should be very much aware that the industry, the manufacturers and the government are alert to any evidence of differences or division within our association. They have recently felt the power and purpose that flow from a unified ALPA," he observed.

More than 300 ALPA board members, representing 30,000 commercial aviation pilots on 34 of the nation's airlines, attended the eight-day meeting. The meeting is comparable to a convention, setting union policy for the next two years.

Among the issues discussed by the board was a governmental ruling calling for mandatory retirement of pilots at age 60. The Federal Aviation Administration directive comes just as Congress has voted to outlaw forced retirements of most workers below age 70.

The delegates also debated and acted on resolutions calling for adoption of a fail-safe air safety and collision avoidance system on aircraft, urging that such systems be pilot-oriented rather than controller-oriented.

On the matter of air hijackings, the union strongly criticized the communications media for broadcasting live, actual discussions with a hijacker at the time of the hijacking, charging that such practice endangers the aircraft's crew and passengers.

Recognizing the need for more adequate and organized strike financing, the board voted to establish a $2.5 million "layaway strike fund" to be achieved by an across-the-board slash in union expenses.

"This action will strengthen the survival factor of ALPA in the coming turbulence of deregulation and merger," O'Donnell said.

In another resolution, the union approved funding for studies of pilot workload and fatigue, as well as cardiovascular, hypertension, and related medical problems peculiar to pilots.

Board delegates rejected a proposal to increase the percentage of dues from the present 1.35 percent of a member's salary to 1.79 percent. They also turned down a proposal to reduce dues to 1 percent of salary.

O'Donnell assured the board that the union's drive to organize unorganized airlines will accelerate over the next two years. The board also agreed that no ALPA member or unit would assist an airline to harm another ALPA group by testifying or appearing before any governmental body to aid route awards detrimental to the other pilot group.

O'Donnell was re-elected by acclamation to a third four-year term. Capt. Gerald A. Pryde, a Seattle-based United Airlines pilot, was elected to a four-year term as first vice president. Capt. Thomas Ashwood of Trans World Airlines, a resident of Bayport, N.Y., was re-elected secretary, while Ozark Air Lines Capt. Jack Magee of St. Louis was re-elected treasurer, both to two-year terms.

Union Offers Guarantee On Solar Energy Units

Boston—The Sheet Metal Workers, in a move to popularize the use of home solar energy systems, announced that it will guarantee its workmanship on the installation of all such systems.

Addressing the Solar Energy Industries Association here, SMWIA President Edward J. Carlough said that the guarantee is "our way of underwriting our belief that the only way to get a good solar heating job is to do that job with union people.

"In that way, we can drive out the fly-by-night artists from the solar heating and cooling industry," Carlough said. "We can reassure the public that they are getting the best possible work, and we can increase consumer receptivity to the challenge of installing solar air systems for heating and cooling."

Carlough said that the union will back up its work on any solar installation in any residence—either new work or retrofitted work—performed by its members under a collective bargaining agreement with a sheet metal and air-conditioning contractor.

"If any residential solar customer feels that the installation under these conditions is unsatisfactory, of inferior or shoddy workmanship, he may call our international union and we will send a trained official to inspect the job and to arrange for the correction of any evidence of poor workmanship," Carlough added.

"If the work is necessary, we will do it free of any charge to the customer." Carlough told the trade association that the industry should be doing more solar work today, "not in the utopian years ahead, as some detractors suggest."

America's future prosperity is linked to an abundant supply of energy, he said, and to ignore solar energy would be "an act of criminal folly."

Coalition Key to Turnaround:

Heavy Vote Buries R-T-W in Missouri

(Continued from Page 1)

tion who responded to an emergency request and helped beat a deadline for qualifying election observers in key precincts throughout the state.

Unions in the state — AFL-CIO and the unaffiliated UAW, Teamsters and Mine Workers—had already worked together on legislative issues through the United Labor Committee. It was a natural development, then, for the same alliance to battle the "right-to-work" forces at every step, including a court challenge that came close to knocking the issue off the ballot.

Labor had its allies—in the black community, in the churches and in surprising numbers among farm leaders who remembered with gratitude the helping hand of the trade union movement when they were struggling for a fair income. There were a few business leaders who were willing to speak out publicly against "right-to-work" and a larger number who stayed aloof from the anti-union drive.

The Missouri Catholic Conference took a strong stand against "right-to-work," and the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis sponsored a series of public meetings.

The Missouri Council of Churches and an influential rabbinical council issued statements against the attempt to ban union shop agreements, and black ministers opened their pulpits to speakers attacking "right-to-work" and pressing the importance of voter registration and turnout. In St. Louis, a foot-tapping gospel-singing gathering on the Sunday before the election spurred the get-out-the-vote drive.

Retired union members, individually and through their organizations, and union auxiliaries gave thousands of hours of unpaid work. Of the new voters registered before the election, state officials attributed 100,000 to union efforts.

The St. Louis Labor Tribune, the Kansas City Labor Beacon and a string of smaller union publications hammered hard for voter registration and exposed as baseless such potentially harmful assertions as the belief that a person who is registered to vote is more likely to be called up for jury duty.

The AFL-CIO supplemented its Missouri-based staff with additional field representatives, experienced COPE workers, public relations specialists and civil rights staffers. Other headquarters departments provided back-up assistance.

Kistler, who coordinated the AFL-CIO effort, said he was enormously proud of the federation staff that worked to the point of exhaustion in the campaign.

He spoke with the same enthusiasm of the staff specialists "loaned" by a number of affiliated unions.

Allied organizations worked side by side. Young people from Frontlash organized voter registration operations at Missouri college campuses. The A. Philip Randolph Institute, the NAACP, the Urban League, and other civil rights organizations and individual black leaders had important roles in the campaign. A national leader of the American Agricultural Movement had hoped to get from his home in Georgia to a farm area rally. But when his travel plans didn't work out, he personally phoned dozens of Missouri farm leaders to ask them to help distribute material attacking the "right-to-work" argument. The National Farmers Organization helped in a section of the state where it is strong.

Apart from the AFL-CIO's own contribution, individual unions donated and raised funds that helped counter the heavy television spending of the "right-to-work" advocates.

A Wall Street Journal feature in late October was a revealing picture of how the other side raised its war chest.

It recounts a cocktail time meeting at the Log Cabin Club in St. Louis, attended by some 60 of the city's "corporate elite."

A company president, who is the host for what he terms a "deadly serious" occasion, warns that "if we don't get a 'right-to-work' law this year, we won't see it in my lifetime."

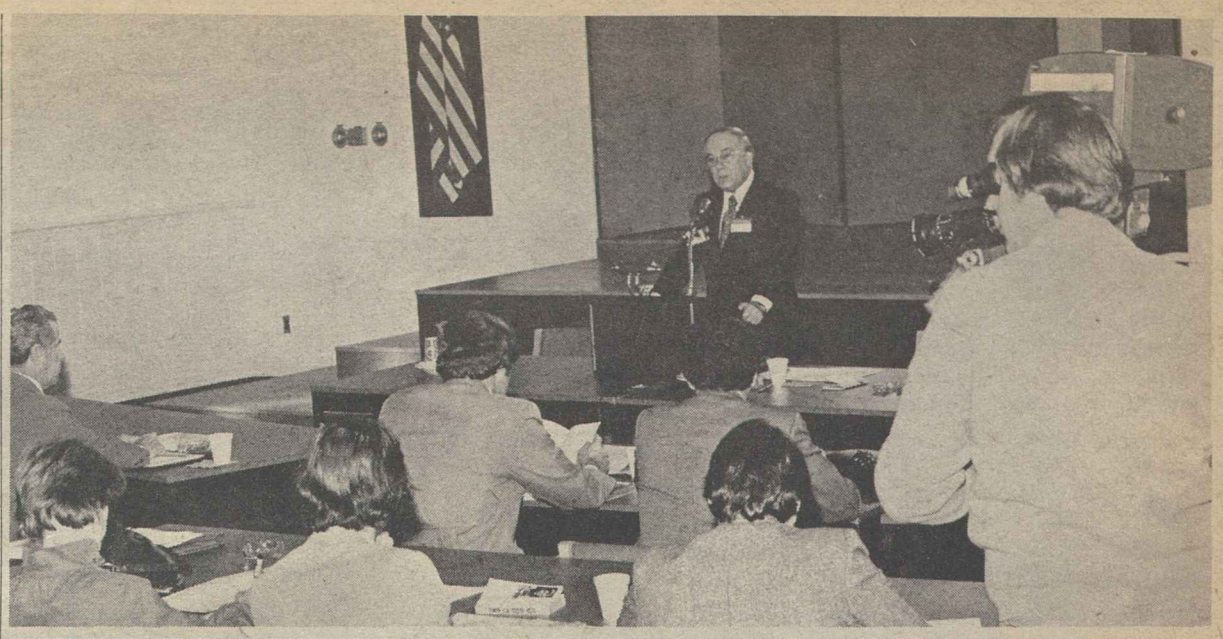
He tells the business leaders, the Wall Street Journal recounts, that "they'll have to produce a bundle of cash." And, the article continues, "that's exactly what they do."

The union side couldn't match the heavy television budget. But the television and radio spots against "right-to-work" proved notably effective, according to post-election articles in Missouri newspapers.

A St. Louis Post-Dispatch article indicated that commercials featuring Missouri-born President Truman's forceful attacks on "right-to-work" laws proved especially successful.

Truman didn't think it was right for non-union workers to get the same benefits and representation as union members without paying their fair share of the costs.

And by a nearly complete tally of 929,705 to 628,041, neither did the people of Missouri.



AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS for unions in promoting programs for the employment of handicapped workers were explored at a leadership conference of the Labor Subcommittee of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped. President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers, committee chairman, addresses the conference held at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

President Vetoes Curb On Textile Tariff Cuts

President Carter has vetoed as "inflationary" a labor-supported bill to prevent job-destroying tariff cuts on textile and clothing imports.

The legislation had been sought by the Clothing & Textile Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers, and AFL-CIO President George Meany had urged Carter to sign the bill.

Even at present tariff levels, textile and apparel imports have increased 25 percent this year, Meany wrote the President. Most of the industry's 2.5 million workers, he stressed, are women and minority group workers with poor prospects for other employment.

Carter said removal of textile products from the bargaining table in the current round of world trade negotiations could lead to retaliation against U.S. farm exports or prevent mutual tariff cuts that he said could ease inflationary pressures.

Earlier, the President signed into law the two major bills the AFL-CIO Executive Council had urged him to veto—a price-boosting energy measure and "trickle-down" tax legislation.

The energy bill "would place an unfair burden on workers and consumers by accelerating natural gas prices at a time when the Administration is seeking to decelerate wage and price increases," the AFL-CIO charged.

Carter signed the tax bill as he had told a political rally in Miami that he would do, but White House officials said the President had "reservations" about the measure because so much of its benefits go to upper-income taxpayers. Congress dropped most of Carter's reform proposals.

The Executive Council had asked Carter to veto it because its bad features outweighed the token benefits the big majority of taxpayers would receive.

Corporations and wealthy speculators will be the chief beneficiaries of the tax cuts, and especially the greatly lowered tax on capital gains income.

The President refused to sign several other bills passed in the final days of Congress, including a two-year extension of federal support for nurse training programs and a bill limiting his discretionary authority to expand meat imports.

Carter said the meat import curb would be inflationary and he contended that federal funds for nurse training are no longer needed.

On the plus side, the President signed a bankruptcy bill that includes union-sought provisions giving workers a stronger claim on the assets of a bankrupt company.

The legislation, sought especially by the Ladies' Garment Workers, would establish a priority claim on assets of a bankrupt firm for health and welfare payments on behalf of workers. It would also raise the limit on the amount of wages subject to a priority claim.

The AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Dept., the Clothing & Textile Workers and the Service Employees had joined with the ILGWU in urging Carter to sign the measure.

Its worker protections are part of a major overhaul of bankruptcy law.

No Drop in Jobless Rate Projected by Schultze

(Continued from Page 1)

"Sure there's a risk," he said in defending the Administration's most recent actions to bring down spiraling prices and defend the dollar. At the heart of these actions was the Fed's unprecedented hike in its discount rate to 9.5 percent, a move that has led to incremental increases in mortgage and other interest rates.

Schultze projected that real economic growth in 1979 would be "in the range of 3 percent," which would keep the unemployment rate "fluctuating around 6 percent" throughout the year. The jobless rate, at 5.8 percent last month, has hovered between 6 and 6.2 percent most of this year.

The AFL-CIO has sharply criticized President Carter's anti-inflation program as inequitable and unfair, charging it means only further hardships for workers and that a high-interest, tight-money policy is the wrong way to go about licking inflation.

Money-market analysts expect additional increases in the prime lending rate in the weeks and months ahead. Boosts in the key rate are considered significant because they indicate a trend toward higher borrowing costs in general—a trend that could slow the nation's economy and even plunge it into another recession.

Mortgage interest rates, pushed higher by the same forces that have caused the prime rate to climb, are already bumping up against ceilings set in anti-usury laws in nearly one-third of the states. The higher rates threaten the residential construction market, a main prop of the economy. In his talk with reporters, Schultze predicted that housing starts would total between 1.7-1.8 million units next year, compared to an estimated 2 million this year.

While the Administration hopes for price increases to average 6 to 6.5 percent next year, the cost of such basic necessities as food, shelter, fuel, and medical care is now running at double-digit levels, and these items comprise about 70 percent of consumers' out-of-pocket expenses.

Furthermore, the Agriculture Dept. has forecast that grocery-store prices will increase about 7.5 percent—or as much as 10 percent—in 1979, with the bulk of the higher cost going to the middlemen in the food industry.

Finally, prospective increases in oil prices at next month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could add new burdens to the American economy.

CCNY Alumni Honor Garment Workers' Chief

New York—President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers has been awarded the Townsend Harris Medal of the City College of New York alumni association for distinguished post-graduate achievement.

Chaikin, who was graduated from CCNY in 1938, recently established a fund for labor studies at the college.

Teachers Pick AFT Affiliate In Baltimore

(Continued from Page 1)

seek to negotiate a contract as soon as possible.

The election in the nation's ninth-largest school system had wide support from the labor movement. Bethea gave special thanks to President Thomas Bradley of the Metropolitan Baltimore Council of AFL-CIO Unions for his "invaluable support and advice" during the successful representation drive.

AFT President Albert Shanker hailed the victory as evidence that "Baltimore teachers understand that only the AFT can deal with the problems of urban education and lobby effectively for the federal programs that school districts such as Baltimore need."

City teachers had been without a bargaining agent for two years as a result of a strike penalty imposed following a PSTA-called strike in 1974. The BTU first won bargaining rights in 1967, the year that collective bargaining for Maryland teachers became legal.

Labor Dept. View Given on Election Rules

The Labor Dept. has given an advisory opinion that if a union sets meeting-attendance requirements for candidates for union office, a requirement that members attend a minimum of one-third of their local meetings during the two years preceding an election would be considered reasonable.

The view is contained in a letter from Assistant Labor Sec. Francis X. Burkhardt to Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride and Sec.-Treas. Lynn R. Williams, who had requested guidance on the subject following a Supreme Court ruling last year. The court upheld invalidation of the union's rule requiring attendance at half of regular union meetings during a three-year period.

The Steelworkers adopted a liberalized rule along the lines of Burkhardt's recommendation at their convention last September.

In his letter, Burkhardt noted that provisions for being excused from local meetings ought to go beyond work and union business.

"Other excuses should clearly be deemed acceptable, including, for example, such matters as death in the family, illness or other incapacity, military service, jury duty, etc." he said.

An Election Perspective

IT WAS A MIXED-BAG election. There was something for everybody. Each party chairman hailed a "great victory." Overall, nearly 66 percent of COPE-backed candidates won—but there were some bitter defeats to swallow.

The right-wing movement scored some impressive wins, but took some galling losses, as well.

From COPE's point of view, Nov. 7 voting produced some tough losses to take—particularly in the U.S. Senate, where some very good incumbent friends of working people went down: Wendy Anderson in Minnesota, Dick Clark in Iowa, Bill Hathaway in Maine, Tom McIntyre in New Hampshire, Floyd Haskell in Colorado, Ed Brooke in Massachusetts. Several of these were unexpected.

Right-wingers, you can be sure, will crow over most of these, for they helped elect the replacements in Minnesota, Iowa, New Hampshire and Colorado.

Despite this, it's hard to be too down. In Michigan, COPE-endorsed Carl Levin ousted Sen. Robert Griffin, one of the Senate's most consistent and effective anti-union spokesmen. And the state of Alabama is sending two new pro-labor senators to Capitol Hill. Many friendly senators held their seats largely due to labor's efforts in their behalf.

The major triumph for workers, of course, came in Missouri, where the union-busting right-to-work-for-a-whole-lot-less crowd was turned back decisively.

TO PUT THE RESULTS—and some of the disappointments—into perspective, it's not a bad idea to look back a little in time and recall the forecasts of last January. In this light, COPE's performance in helping to elect friendly candidates was strong. Back then, most predictions by prophets for both parties and by other political observers were in the range of a 30-35-seat House gain by the GOP, 10 in the Senate and perhaps a dozen in the statehouses.

There was the off-year tradition of heavy losses for the party controlling the White House. There was a Democratic majority in both the House and Senate so inflated that nobody thought it reflected the real world. Then, too, there were the newly active and tremendously well-funded right wing and corporate political committees. When the so-called "tax revolt" seemed to pick up steam, that too was seen as advantageous to GOP candidates.

But predictions of January were wildly off in November, and though many other factors were important, one key reason is that the labor movement did a heckuva job for most of its endorsed candidates and helped pull a lot of them out of deep waters. The results, over-all, were pretty good, especially considering the forecasts of 11 months ago.

—From Memo from COPE.

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Unofficial Caucus:

Quiet Conservative Coalition Holds Real Power in House

By Gus Tyler

ALTHOUGH THE LAST House of Representatives was numerically dominated by Democrats who controlled two out of three seats, the same body was politically controlled by Republicans who held two out of three votes in a clever conservative coalition.

The secret of the real congressional power was revealed in two votes taken in August and September on the rather esoteric subject of "indexing." The first vote was on a proposal to "index" the minimum wage, to move up the pay in line with price inflation. That proposal was defeated. The second vote was a proposal to "index" taxes on capital gains, to allow a tax deduction on income from sale of stocks, bonds and other properties to allow for inflation. This proposal was carried.

In a sense, both bills were on the same subject: to grant relief to people against the inroads of inflation. In the first case, the relief would go mainly to poor people who work; in the second case, the relief would go mainly to rich people living off "unearned income."

In the House, there were 191 members who voted against relief for the poor and for relief to the rich. They are the conservative coalition who, by picking up additional votes on one bill or another, were able to compose a domineering majority.

From what party and from what parts of the country did these decisive 191 come?

Mainly they were Republicans—125 of them, as against 66 Democrats.

Half these Republicans came from eight big industrial states: 13 from California, 11 from Illinois, 11 from Ohio, eight from Michigan, eight from New York, seven from Pennsylvania, three from Indiana, two from Wisconsin. Other good-sized blocs came from the South and border states: six from Virginia, five from Florida, and three each from Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

The Democrats in this coalition were almost exclusively from southern and border states: 57 out of the 66. Of the remaining nine, a big five came from New York, exclusively from "upstate" areas beyond New York City. The only other Democrats in this category were one each from Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania.

The conservative coalition, clearly, is an alliance of "northern" Republicans with "southern" Democrats, with the Republicans as the dominant element in the arrangement. Although this unofficial caucus constitutes only about 45 percent of the House, this combine can generally get what it wants by coralling a few strays to compose the needed 50 percent plus one.

It is this non-party, this quiet coalition, that was the regnant power in the 95th Congress—as it has been, with rare interruptions, in every session of Congress since 1876.

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Wage Insurance? Don't Bet on It

Q. One part of the President's program involves tax rebates for workers who agree to abide by the wage guidelines. If a labor contract negotiated today calls for an average 7-percent annual increase and inflation rises 10 percent next year, this means the workers will get a tax credit equal to the three-percentage-point difference. Right?

A. Perhaps. In the first place, the "real wage insurance" rebate plan requires congressional approval, which may or may not be forthcoming. In the second place, the Carter administration has indicated that its proposal to Congress will place some sort of limit on the real wage insurance rebates a worker can receive. Furthermore, in giving its approval, Congress could pass a rebate program very different from the one the President has in mind. Administration officials hope Congress will act in time to affect negotiations on the Teamsters union's National Master Freight Agreement, which expires Mar. 31. But there isn't any assurance Congress will move that quickly.

—The Wall Street Journal.

Federal Financing Issue:

Costly '78 Election Produces 20 Million-Dollar Members

By Harry Conn

WHEN THE 96TH CONGRESS convenes in January, the Senate will have its first $6-million man.

This dubious distinction belongs to ultra-right-wing Republican Jesse Helms (N.C.) who spent well in excess of $6 million—closer to $7 million—in his bid for a second term.

Most of Helms's funds were raised by the professional right-wing mail solicitation machine of Richard Viguerie. With Helms garnering approximately 600,000 votes, figures would indicate that he spent between $10 and $11 per vote.

In contrast, Helms's Democratic opponent, John Ingram, received 505,000 votes and he raised slightly more than $300,000. This would be a cost of 60 cents per vote.

While Helms—who preaches massive cutbacks in government spending, anti-unionism and anti-consumerism—may be the only $6-million member of Congress, he is only a symbol.

When the final reports are made to the Federal Elections Commission (FEC), there may be at least 20 who can be called million-dollar members.

The 1978 elections already are clearly the most costly mid-term elections in history and could come close to or surpass any previous election.

The 1976 election saw $212 million spent in the presidential, Senate and House primary and general elections—$112 million for the presidency, including federal monies, and $100 million for Congress.

The last official report of the FEC for 1978 shows that $149.5 million had been spent by primary and general election congressional election candidates up to the end of September.

The FEC told Press Associates that final reports are not due from the candidates until 30 days after the election. However, the major television networks had requested FEC printouts up to election eve to do their own calculations, and the Columbia Broadcasting System reported that in excess of $200 million was spent in the campaign this year.

An FEC spokesman said it probably would be well into 1979 before a final tabulation is released by the commission.

The unexpectedly huge amounts of money poured into the 1978 elections could revive the drive for public financing. In 1974, Congress voted for public financing of presidential election contests, a factor that obviously held down presidential spending in the 1976 elections. But despite wide support from President Carter to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.), attempts to extend the concept to congressional campaigns have remained stalled.

The problem was compounded by the U.S. Supreme Court in a 1976 decision. The high court ruled that the 1974 campaign finance law, which limited donations by individuals and special interest groups, violated the First Amendment in restraining a candidate from giving his own money to his campaign.

This is only one part of the picture. The 1974 law encouraged corporate political action committees (PACs) to contribute to congressional elections. While trade unions, through their own political committees continued to contribute to candidates as they did in the past, this has proven to be small potatoes compared to special interest groups.

Although corporate PACs were sanctioned only a few years ago, more than 700 of them are now registered. The speculation is that this figure may be multiplied several times by the 1980 elections.

AN INSIGHT INTO the growth and significance of corporate campaign giving is seen in FEC statistics. From Jan. 1, 1977, through last June, the FEC reports, corporate PACs raised $10.5 million, gave out $6 million and had $6.2 million on hand. Trade association PACs raised $18.4 million, distributed $12.4 million and had $8.9 million on hand.

Opponents of public financing of congressional campaigns in the House have been a coalition that includes a majority of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats along with some northern, big-city Democrats.

A bill to establish public financing in the Senate fell to a Senate filibuster in 1977. Several months later a similar move for House general election financial controls was blocked in the Administration Committee. House backers also failed in two parliamentary maneuvers this year to attach a public financing proposal to campaign finance bills.

While all the returns are not in, North Carolina's Jesse Helms was followed in fund-raising in the Senate by John Tower of Texas and his Democratic opponent Robert Krueger, Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.) and his Democratic opponent Robert Short, Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.).

Money may not necessarily a winner make, but lack of money usually means a loser. The question facing the 96th Congress is whether it will permit money, especially special-interest money, to dominate elections and determine who will govern, whether at the federal, state or local level. **(PAI)**

Reform over Chaos:

Voters Underscore Demand For Equity in Tax Systems

THE 1978 ELECTIONS yielded a "mixed bag" on tax limitation referenda, but voters sounded a clear demand for more fairness and justice in tax systems, AFL-CIO Vice President William H. McClennan said on Labor News Conference.

Noting that the tax question was posed in "dramatically different" ways on the ballots in 16 states, McClennan said "there is a definite trend in the country to do something about the tax structures." But, he added, since the California experience, voters are beginning to appreciate the real difference between tax reform and tax chaos.

He said that California was able to avoid drastic cutbacks of public services and "layoffs of a lot of public employees, including police and fire," only because "Gov. Jerry Brown came up with a $7 billion surplus."

But, he asserted, few other states are in a position to take such action "if this type of thing hits them." And, he added, taxpayers are just now beginning to realize that the big industries and major landlords, not individuals, got most of the benefits of the severe limits set in California. He pointed out that "only 35 percent of the average homeowners" in California are better off.

McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters and president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., said that public employee unions are stepping up their efforts for real tax reform legislation at the federal, state and local levels of government. He said that the 1978 tax bill, passed in the closing days of the last Congress, did little to correct the inequities and loopholes in the federal tax laws.

"The middle-income people and the poor people" will get little tax relief, he said, noting that "a middle-income family will get only about a $100 rebate of taxes, whereas the biggest industries, the biggest associations, again made out very well under the new tax bill."

McClennan said that tax justice, which has been a major AFL-CIO goal for many years, is sure to be one of the hottest issues in the next Congress.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE INCOMING 96TH CONGRESS will be considering some insistent and important problems growing out of long-term trends. As everyone knows, women have been entering the workforce in increasing numbers for the past quarter century. But the change for mothers has been dramatic, according to a recent report of the Congressional Budget Office.

Between 1950 and 1978, the proportion of mothers who were employed soared from 22 percent to 53 percent.

But among mothers with children under age 6, the workforce participation rate more than tripled, from 14 percent in 1950 to 44 percent in 1978, CBO noted.

The non-partisan CBO, which prepares impartial analyses and options for Congress, issued a background paper because Congress will be considering programs related to child care and preschool education, as well as new initiatives in day care services.

It is unlikely that past fireworks over child care will be repeated in the new Congress. A bill passed in 1971 after a long struggle was vetoed by President Nixon. Later, the proposed Child & Family Services Act of 1975—which enjoyed broad support in the Senate and House—was destroyed by right-wing propaganda around the nation.

So Congress is likely to continue a piecemeal approach for now, operating in the context of a philosophy undergoing change—that in America children should be cared for by their mothers except when unusual circumstances require that the government provide assistance to those in need.

The earliest federal funding of day care centers was provided through the Works Progress Administration to provide employment opportunities for those on relief and to provide child care for disadvantaged children.

Federal involvement expanded during World War II with the support of work-related day care centers, set up to ease participation of women in defense industries. After the war, Congress reverted to the idea that the mother's place was in the home caring for the children, and federal support for centers was withdrawn.

With the groundwork laid in the socially conscious 1960s, today's effort involves various direct and indirect expenditures. While the bulk of federal funding is aimed at disadvantaged youngsters through programs like Head Start, there also are tax credits for child care which primarily benefit middle and upper-income families.

In fiscal 1977, some 2.8 million children were served in direct programs costing the federal government approximately $1.8 billion. Care for another 4 million children was subsidized through tax expenditures of about $500 million.

IN ITS STUDY, the CBO examined some of the problems of current programs and new initiatives to be considered by the incoming 96th Congress.

Government programs and subsidies benefiting low and moderate-income families focus on formal child care programs—day care centers and licensed family day care homes. However, most parents choose informal arrangements involving care by relatives or neighbors in a family home care environment. The vast majority of family day care programs, about 90 percent, is not licensed.

Parents tend to choose services that fit their needs in terms of cost, location and convenience of hours. One of the problems with day care centers is they are less likely to be situated in the family's neighborhood.

Ironically, while the federal emphasis on formal arrangements seeks to aid qualified low- and moderate-income families without assistance, this approach fails to serve those who would benefit the most from formal programs.

VOTERS SOUNDED a clear demand for more fairness and justice in tax systems, along with a mixed bag of results on tax limitation referenda, AFL-CIO Vice President William H. McClennan, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters and of the federation's Public Employee Dept., were David Prosten, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Ben Rathbun of the Bureau of National Affairs. The weekly interview is aired on Mutual radio.

The New House of Representatives

The new House will have 276 Democrats and 159 Republicans. Forty-one of the Democrats and 36 of the Republicans did not serve in the 95th Congress.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.

** Newly elected.*

ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. Bill Nichols (D)
4. Tom Bevill (D)
5. Ronnie G. Flippo (D)
6. John Buchanan (R)
7. Richard C. Shelby (D)*

ALASKA
AL Don Young (R)

ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Bob Stump (D)
4. Eldon Rudd (R)

ARKANSAS
1. Bill Alexander (D)
2. Ed Bethune (R)*
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
4. Beryl Anthony (D)*

CALIFORNIA
1. Harold T. Johnson (D)
2. Don H. Clausen (R)
3. Robert T. Matsui (D)*
4. Vic Fazio (D)*
5. John L. Burton (D)
6. Phillip Burton (D)
7. George Miller (D)
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
9. Fortney H. Stark (D)
10. Don Edwards (D)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D)
12. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D)
14. Norman D. Shumway (R)*
15. Tom Coelho (D)*
16. Leon E. Panetta (D)
17. Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)*
18. William Thomas (R)*
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)
20. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)
21. James C. Corman (D)
22. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)
23. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)
24. Henry A. Waxman (D)
25. Edward R. Roybal (D)
26. John H. Rousselot (R)
27. Robert K. Dornan (R)
28. Julian C. Dixon (D)*
29. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
30. George E. Danielson (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
33. Wayne Grisham (R)*
34. Dan Lungren (R)*
35. Jim Lloyd (D)
36. George E. Brown Jr. (D)
37. Jerry Lewis (R)*
38. Jerry M. Patterson (D)
39. William E. Dannemeyer (R)*
40. Robert E. Badham (R)
41. Bob Wilson (R)
42. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
43. Clair W. Burgener (R)

COLORADO
1. Patricia Schroeder (D)
2. Timothy E. Wirth (D)
3. Ray Kogovsek (D)*
4. James P. Johnson (R)
5. Ken Kramer (R)*

CONNECTICUT
1. William R. Cotter (D)
2. Christopher J. Dodd (D)
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Stewart B. McKinney (R)
5. William Ratchford (D)*
6. Toby Moffet (D)

DELAWARE
AL Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
1. Earl Hutto (D)*
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. Bill Chappell Jr. (D)
5. Richard Kelly (R)
6. C. W. Bill Young (R)
7. Sam Gibbons (D)
8. Andy Ireland (D)
9. Bill Nelson (D)*
10. L. A. Bafalis (R)
11. Don Mica (D)*
12. Edward J. Stack (D)*
13. William Lehman (D)
14. Claude Pepper (D)
15. Dante B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA
1. Bo Ginn (D)
2. Dawson Mathis (D)
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Elliott H. Levitas (D)
5. Wyche Fowler (D)
6. Newt Gingrich (R)*
7. Larry P. McDonald (D)
8. Billy Lee Evans (D)
9. Ed Jenkins (D)
10. Doug Barnard (D)

HAWAII
1. Cecil Heftel (D)
2. Daniel K. Akaka (D)

IDAHO
1. Steven D. Symms (R)
2. George Hansen (R)

ILLINOIS
1. Bennett Stewart (D)*
2. Morgan F. Murphy (D)
3. Marty Russo (D)
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John G. Fary (D)
6. Henry J. Hyde (R)
7. Cardiss Collins (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Abner J. Mikva (D)
11. Frank Annunzio (D)
12. Philip M. Crane (R)
13. Robert McClory (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Tom Corcoran (R)
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. George M. O'Brien (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Tom Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Edward R. Madigan (R)
22. Daniel B. Crane (R)*
23. Melvin Price (D)
24. Paul Simon (D)

INDIANA
1. Adam Benjamin Jr. (D)
2. Floyd Fithian (D)
3. John Brademas (D)
4. Dan Quayle (R)
5. Elwood Hillis (R)
6. David W. Evans (D)
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. H. Joel Deckard (R)*
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. Phil Sharp (D)
11. Andy Jacobs Jr. (D)

IOWA
1. Jim Leach (R)
2. Tom Tauke (R)*
3. Charles E. Grassley (R)
4. Neal Smith (D)
5. Tom Harkin (D)
6. Berkley Bedell (D)

KANSAS
1. Keith G. Sebelius (R)
2. Jim Jeffries (R)*
3. Larry Winn Jr. (R)
4. Dan Glickman (D)
5. Robert Whittaker (R)*

KENTUCKY
1. Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D)
4. Gene Snyder (R)
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. Larry J. Hopkins (R)*
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA
1. Robert L. Livingston (R)
2. Lindy Boggs (D)
3. David C. Treen (R)
4. Claude Leach (D)*
5. Jerry Huckaby (D)
6. W. Henson Moore (R)
7. John B. Breaux (D)
8. Gillis W. Long (D)

MAINE
1. David F. Emery (R)
2. Olympia J. Snowe (R)*

MARYLAND
1. Robert E. Bauman (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Barbara A. Mikulski (D)
4. Marjorie S. Holt (R)
5. Gladys Noon Spellman (D)
6. Beverly Byron (D)*
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D)
8. Michael D. Barnes (D)*

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Joseph D. Early (D)
4. Robert F. Drinan (D)
5. James M. Shannon (D)*
6. Nicholas Mavroules (D)*
7. Edward J. Markey (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
9. Joe Moakley (D)
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. Brian J. Donnelly (D)*
12. Gerry E. Studds (D)

MICHIGAN
1. John Conyers Jr. (D)
2. Carl D. Pursell (R)
3. Howard Wolpe (D)*
4. Dave Stockman (R)
5. Harold S. Sawyer (R)
6. Bob Carr (D)
7. Dale E. Kildee (D)
8. Bob Traxler (D)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Don Albosta (D)*
11. Robert W. Davis (R)*
12. David E. Bonior (D)
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
14. Lucien N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. William M. Brodhead (D)
18. James J. Blanchard (D)
19. William S. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA
1. Arlen Erdahl (R)*
2. Tom Hagedorn (R)
3. Bill Frenzel (R)
4. Bruce F. Vento (D)
5. Martin Olav Sabo (D)*
6. Richard Nolan (D)
7. Arlan Stangeland (R)
8. James L. Oberstar (D)

MISSISSIPPI
1. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
2. David R. Bowen (D)
3. G. V. Montgomery (D)
4. Jon C. Hinson (R)*
5. Trent Lott (R)

MISSOURI
1. William Clay (D)
2. Robert A. Young (D)
3. Richard A. Gephardt (D)
4. Ike Skelton (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. E. Thomas Coleman (R)
7. Gene Taylor (R)
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. Harold L. Volkmer (D)
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)

MONTANA
1. Pat Williams (D)*
2. Ron Marlenee (R)

NEBRASKA
1. Douglas K. Bereuter (R)*
2. John J. Cavanaugh (D)
3. Virginia Smith (R)

NEVADA
AL Jim Santini (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Norman E. D'Amours (D)
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY
1. James J. Florio (D)
2. William J. Hughes (D)
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. Millicent Fenwick (R)
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
7. Andrew Maguire (D)
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
9. Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)
13. Jim Courter (R)*
14. Frank J. Guarini (D)*
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

NEW MEXICO
1. Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
2. Harold Runnels (D)

NEW YORK
1. William Carney (R)*
2. Thomas J. Downey (D)
3. Jerome A. Ambro (D)
4. Norman F. Lent (R)
5. John W. Wydler (R)
6. Lester L. Wolff (D)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)*
10. Mario Biaggi (D)
11. James H. Scheuer (D)
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
13. Stephen J. Solarz (D)
14. Frederick Richmond (D)
15. Leo C. Zeferetti (D)
16. Elizabeth Holtzman (D)
17. John M. Murphy (D)
18. S. William Green (R)
19. Charles B. Rangel (D)
20. Ted Weiss (D)
21. Robert Garcia (D)
22. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
23. Peter A. Peyser (D)#*
24. Richard L. Ottinger (D)
25. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)
26. Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
27. Matthew F. McHugh (D)
28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
29. Gerald B. Solomon (R)*
30. Robert C. McEwen (R)
31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)
32. James M. Hanley (D)
33. Gary A. Lee (R)*
34. Frank Horton (R)
35. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)
36. John J. LaFalce (D)
37. Henry J. Nowak (D)
38. Jack F. Kemp (R)
39. Stanley N. Lundine (D)

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. Charlie Whitley (D)
4. Ike F. Andrews (D)
5. Stephen L. Neal (D)
6. Richardson Preyer (D)
7. Charlie Rose (D)
8. W. G. Hefner (D)
9. James G. Martin (R)
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. Lamar Gudger (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Mark Andrews (R)

OHIO
1. Bill Gradison (R)
2. Thomas A. Luken (D)
3. Tony P. Hall (D)*
4. Tennyson Guyer (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Thomas N. Kindness (R)
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Donald J. Pease (D)
14. John F. Seiberling (D)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Ralph S. Regula (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Douglas Applegate (D)
19. Lyle Williams (R)*
20. Mary Rose Oakar (D)
21. Louis Stokes (D)
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
23. Ronald M. Mottl (D)

OKLAHOMA
1. James R. Jones (D)
2. Mike Synar (D)*
3. Wes Watkins (D)
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. Mickey Edwards (R)
6. Glenn English (D)

OREGON
1. Les AuCoin (D)
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Robert Duncan (D)
4. James Weaver (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Michael Myers (D)
2. William H. Gray III (D)
3. Raymond F. Lederer (D)
4. Charles F. Dougherty (R)*
5. Richard T. Schulze (R)
6. Gus Yatron (D)
7. Robert W. Edgar (D)
8. Peter H. Kostmayer (D)
9. Bud Shuster (R)
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. John P. Murtha (D)
13. Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Donald L. Ritter (R)*
16. Robert S. Walker (R)
17. Allen E. Ertel (D)
18. Doug Walgren (D)
19. Bill Goodling (R)
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21. Don Bailey (D)*
22. Austin J. Murphy (D)
23. William F. Clinger Jr. (R)*
24. Marc L. Marks (R)
25. Eugene V. Atkinson (D)*

RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St Germain (D)
2. Edward P. Beard (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Mendel J. Davis (D)
2. Floyd Spence (R)
3. Butler Derrick (D)
4. Carroll Campbell (R)*
5. Ken Holland (D)
6. John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Leo K. Thorsness (R)*
2. James Abdnor (R)

TENNESSEE
1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. Marilyn Lloyd (D)
4. Albert Gore Jr. (D)
5. Bill Boner (D)*
6. Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)
7. Ed Jones (D)
8. Harold E. Ford (D)

TEXAS
1. Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)
2. Charles Wilson (D)
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Jim Mattox (D)
6. Phil Gramm (D)*
7. Bill Archer (R)
8. Bob Eckhardt (D)
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. J. Marvin Leath (D)*
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Jack Hightower (D)
14. Joe Wyatt (D)*
15. E. de la Garza (D)
16. Richard C. White (D)
17. Charles Stenholm (D)*
18. Mickey Leland (D)*
19. Kent Hance (D)*
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21. Tom Loeffler (R)*
22. Ron Paul (R)*
23. Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)
24. Martin Frost (D)*

UTAH
1. Gunn McKay (D)
2. Dan Marriott (R)

VERMONT
AL James M. Jeffords (R)

VIRGINIA
1. Paul S. Trible Jr. (R)
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
3. David E. Satterfield III (D)
4. Robert W. Daniel (R)
5. Dan Daniel (D)
6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)
7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
8. Herbert E. Harris II (D)
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joseph L. Fisher (D)

WASHINGTON
1. Joel Pritchard (R)
2. Al Swift (D)*
3. Don Bonker (D)
4. Mike McCormack (D)
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Norman D. Dicks (D)
7. Mike Lowry (D)*

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack (D)
4. Nick J. Rahall (D)

WISCONSIN
1. Les Aspin (D)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Alvin Baldus (D)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)
7. David R. Obey (D)
8. Tobias A. Roth (R)*
9. F. J. Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)*

WYOMING
AL Richard Cheney (R)*

The New Senate

In the 96th Congress, the Senate will have 59 Democrats and 41 Republicans. Of the 35 Senate seats at stake this year, Republicans had a net gain of three.

Symbols: † New Senator. * Re-elected.

ALABAMA
Howell Heflin (D)†
Donald Stewart (D)†

ALASKA
Mike Gravel (D)
Ted Stevens (R)*

ARIZONA
Dennis DeConcini (D)
Barry Goldwater (R)

ARKANSAS
Dale Bumpers (D)
David Pryor (D)†

CALIFORNIA
Alan Cranston (D)
S. I. Hayakawa (R)

COLORADO
Gary W. Hart (D)
William L. Armstrong (R)†

CONNECTICUT
Abraham Ribicoff (D)
Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)

DELAWARE
Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)*
William V. Roth Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
Lawton Chiles (D)
Richard Stone (D)

GEORGIA
Sam Nunn (D)*
Herman E. Talmadge (D)

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Spark M. Matsunaga (D)

IDAHO
Frank Church (D)
James A. McClure (R)*

ILLINOIS
Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)
Charles H. Percy (R)*

INDIANA
Birch Bayh (D)
Richard G. Lugar (R)

IOWA
Roger Jepsen (R)†
John C. Culver (D)

KANSAS
Robert Dole (R)
Nancy Kassebaum (R)†

KENTUCKY
Wendell H. Ford (D)
Walter Huddleston (D)*

LOUISIANA
J. Bennett Johnston Jr. (D)*
Russell B. Long (D)

MAINE
William Cohen (R)†
Edmund S. Muskie (D)

MARYLAND
Paul S. Sarbanes (D)
Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Paul Tsongas (D)†

MICHIGAN
Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)
Carl Levin (D)†

MINNESOTA
Rudy Boschwitz (R)†
David Durenberger (R)†

MISSISSIPPI
Thad Cochran (R)†
John C. Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)
John C. Danforth (R)

MONTANA
John Melcher (D)
Max Baucus (D)†

NEBRASKA
J. J. Exon (D)†
Edward Zorinsky (D)

NEVADA
Howard W. Cannon (D)
Paul Laxalt (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Gordon Humphrey (R)†
John A. Durkin (D)

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)
Bill Bradley (D)†

NEW MEXICO
Harrison H. Schmitt (R)
Pete V. Domenici (R)*

NEW YORK
Daniel P. Moynihan (D)
Jacob K. Javits (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
Robert B. Morgan (D)
Jesse A. Helms (R)*

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Milton R. Young (R)

OHIO
John H. Glenn (D)
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)

OKLAHOMA
David Boren (D)†
Henry Bellmon (R)

OREGON
Mark O. Hatfield (R)*
Robert W. Packwood (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
Richard S. Schweiker (R)
H. John Heinz III (R)

RHODE ISLAND
John H. Chafee (R)
Claiborne Pell (D)*

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ernest F. Hollings (D)
Strom Thurmond (R)*

SOUTH DAKOTA
Larry Pressler (R)†
George McGovern (D)

TENNESSEE
Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)*
James R. Sasser (D)

TEXAS
Lloyd Bentsen (D)
John G. Tower (R)*

UTAH
Jake Garn (R)
Orrin G. Hatch (R)

VERMONT
Patrick J. Leahy (D)
Robert T. Stafford (R)

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D)
John Warner (R)†

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Warren G. Magnuson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jennings Randolph (D)*

WISCONSIN
Gaylord Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
Malcolm Wallop (R)
Alan Simpson (R)†

LABOR'S POSITIONS on a wide range of domestic and international issues affecting American workers are related by AFL-CIO President George Meany to a group of middle level business executives working for the federal government for a year under the President's Exchange Program. A comparable group of government employees works in private industry for a year.

Republican Pickups in Legislatures May Affect Labor's Hopes in States

(Continued from Page 1)

bilities of two more gains depending on recounts.

Democrats increased legislative majorities in a few states, but were unable to take over any previously Republican houses.

In all, Republicans recovered about 285 of the 800 state legislative seats the GOP lost to Democrats since 1972.

Fueling the GOP pickup was an exceptionally large $2 million allocation from the Republican National Committee to state legislative contests.

Republican National Chairman Bill Brock termed the drive to build up the party's base in the states "the highest priority we have," and the committee sent political workers and advisers to assist candidates for the legislature in districts that were targeted as possible takeovers.

The avowed goal was to put the GOP in position for still further gains in the crucial 1980 legislative elections, when census changes will allow legislators to reapportion congressional seats and to realign legislative districts to reflect population changes.

The most dramatic state contest was in Pennsylvania, where Democrats had gone into the election with a 118-84 bulge in the House, along with a Democratic Senate and a Democratic governor.

The Senate, with half its seats up this year, stayed Democratic. The governorship was won by a Republican. And when the last vote was counted, the House makeup stood at 101 Democrats and 101 Republicans with control hinging on a Gettysburg area district in which the rival candidates were tied with 8,567 votes each.

A recount is under way, and if the tie is not broken the winner will be chosen by drawing lots or flipping a coin.

In Washington, each party had apparently won 49 seats with recounts scheduled for one Democratic and one Republican district.

These are the states where the party lineup shifted significantly:

ALASKA—Republicans gained two Senate seats to achieve a 10-10 tie. Democrats retained the House, but the GOP re-elected a governor.

ARIZONA — Republicans captured 16-14 control of the Senate with a four-seat gain. The House and governorship stay Democratic.

ILLINOIS—Democratic control of the legislature was trimmed to a thin 89-88 margin in the House as the GOP picked up five seats. The Democratic majority in the Senate is 32-27, down by two, and the Republican governor was re-elected.

INDIANA — Republicans won control of the Senate, 29-21, while retaining the House. Indiana's governor is also a Republican.

IOWA—A previously all-Democratic legislature is now all-Republican. The GOP won 27-23 control of the Senate, a 56-44 majority in the House, and re-elected a Republican governor.

KANSAS—Republicans picked up nine House seats to take a 69-56 majority and kept control of the Senate, but a Democratic governor was elected.

MINNESOTA—The Democratic majority in the House dropped from 100-34 to a 67-67 tie. The Senate was not up for election and remains 4819 Democratic. But the GOP won the governorship.

MONTANA—A party tie in the Senate was broken to give the Republicans 26-24 control. The House and governorship remain Democratic.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Also a state where a Senate tie was broken. Republicans won 13-11 control of the Senate and kept the House, but a Democrat took over the governorship.

NORTH DAKOTA — The tie here was in the House, which the Republicans smashed with a 70-30 takeover. The Senate remains Republican and the governor is a Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA—The Senate remains Democratic, the governorship switched to Republican and control of the previously Democratic House depends on a single district.

UTAH—The Senate switched to 19-10 Republican control, a seven-seat turnover. The House will be even more strongly Republican, but the holdover governor is Democratic.

VERMONT—A one-seat Democratic edge in the House was changed to an 80-68 Republican majority. The Senate and the governor are also Republican.

WASHINGTON — The House, previously with a 62-36 Democratic majority, is deadlocked at 49-49, with recounts scheduled in a district won by the Democrats and in a district taken by a Republican. The Senate stays firmly Democratic and the governor is a Democrat.

New Hampshire Labor Sets Up COPE Fund

North Conway, N.H.—The New Hampshire AFL-CIO has established a political action and education fund to help repel attempts by anti-union forces to enact "right-to-work" laws either in the state legislature or by voter referendum.

Delegates to the state federation's annual convention voted to increase monthly per capita payments from 11 to 15 cents, with all of the additional revenue going into the special COPE fund.

State AFL-CIO President Thomas Pitarys warned that R-T-W promoters are cranking up a new drive on state labor laws. He noted that this effort became clearly evident in political advertisements in the election campaign for candidates sponsored by R-T-W groups.

In recent years, anti-union forces have attempted unsuccessfully to repeal the state's "Little Davis-Bacon Act" and to outlaw union shop agreements.

Resolutions adopted at the three-day convention also sounded the warning of the R-T-W move and the added threat to unions from the "new right." Other resolutions called for improvements in occupational safety and health programs, increased consumer and environmental protection, student aid for higher education and a comprehensive federal energy policy.

The 200 delegates stressed the need for improvements in New Hampshire's workers' compensation and unemployment benefits, listing these as top-priority measures for the next session of the state legislature.

Major convention speakers included New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Sen. John Durkin, State Labor Commissioner Robert Duvall and AFL-CIO Regional Director John F. O'Malley.

Subject to Ratification:

Clerks, Meat Cutters Back Merger Plan

The executive boards of the Retail Clerks and the Meat Cutters have unanimously reported progress toward merger of the two unions, an action that would create a union of over 1.2 million members.

The endorsement of merger was jointly announced by Retail Clerks President William H. Wynn and Meat Cutters President Harry Poole.

Wynn and Poole said the merger would increase the capacity of the two unions to organize the unorganized workers within their jurisdictions and improve their bargaining position on behalf of their members.

In addition, merger, "will provide for internal resolution of jurisdictional disputes; it will increase the political effectiveness of the unions; it will enable us to make more efficient and effective use of the combined resources of the two international unions," they said.

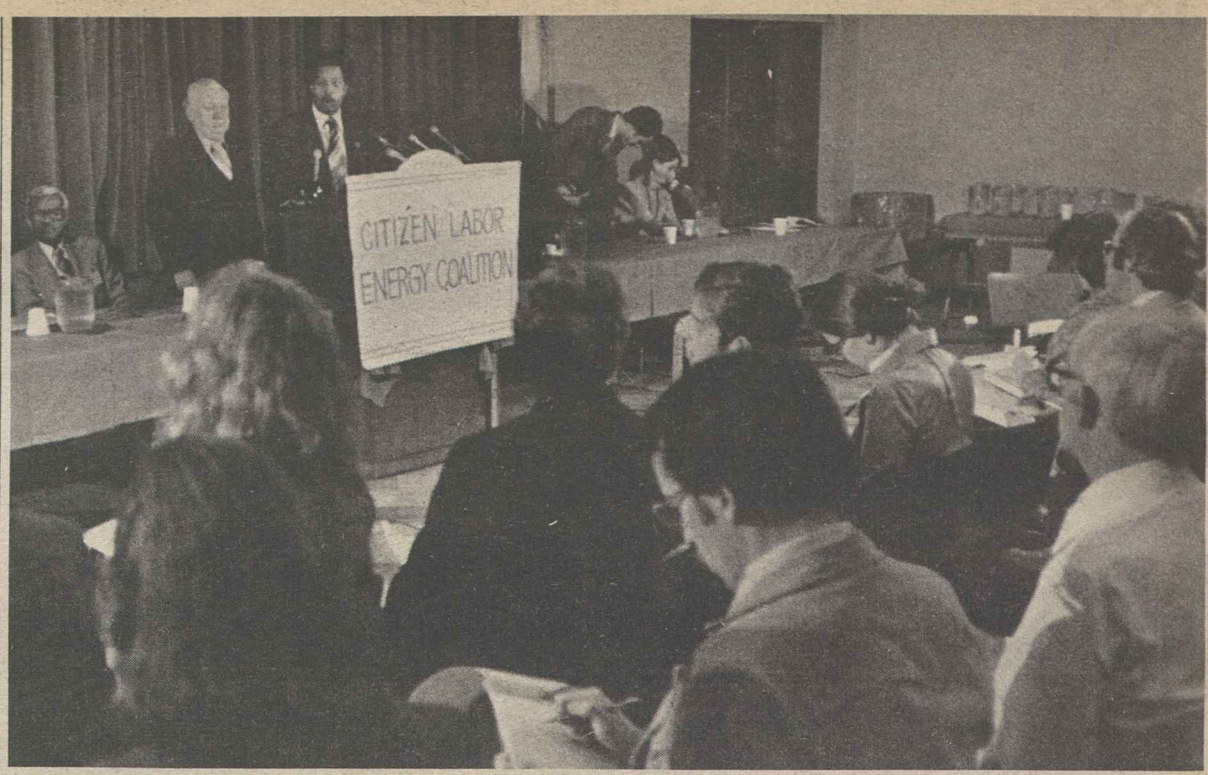
Included in the new union, as yet unnamed, would be workers from the food industry, retailing, manufacturing, health care, commerce and financial institutions. The merger committees of both unions will meet during the week of Nov. 28. Final approval must be made by delegates to special conventions of each union.

It is probable that the conventions would take place between mid-April and late June of next year, the two union presidents said. A number of locations are being studied, they added.

While the unions have discussed merger many times over a number of years, substantial progress was made in discussions last year, including agreement on all major principles and on substantially completed merger documents by the two executive boards, the unions' joint announcement noted.

Among the major issues agreed upon by the executive boards:

- The president of the Retail Clerks, the larger of the two unions, will become president of the new union, and the secretary-treasurer will be the secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters.
- The president of the Meat Cutters and the secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks will both be executive vice presidents. Other leadership positions will be spread between the two unions.
- The international officers will cast votes at executive board meetings in proportion to the memberships of their respective international unions just prior to merger.
- The merged union will have its headquarters in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area. The RCIU is now situated in Washington, while the Meat Cutters is headquartered in Chicago.
- The headquarters and field staffs of both unions will be assured employment comparable to their present positions in the merged union.
- The merged union will honor all obligations and assume all assets of the two unions.
- The constitutional autonomy of local unions and other chartered bodies will be continued and such local unions and chartered bodies will not be required to merge.



STATE ACTION to prevent gas and electric utilities from cutting off service during the winter months to customers who can't pay their bills will be pressed by the Citizen-Labor Energy Commission. At a news conference at Machinists headquarters, National Council of Senior Citizens Director William Hutton and Bernard Veney of the National Clients Council warned that failure of states to implement a new federal law could mean death or serious illness for persons without heat.

Energy Coalition Asks Ban on Utility Cutoffs

A coalition of unions, citizens' groups, churches, and public interest organizations launched a national campaign to prevent gas and electricity utilities from shutting off heat to customers who cannot pay their bills this winter.

The Citizen-Labor Energy Coalition charged that over 200 deaths were directly linked to utility shutoffs over the past three winters.

William Hutton, director of the National Council of Senior Citizens who serves as secretary-treasurer of the coalition, said that the 200-death figure is based on press reports. "This is probably just the tip of the iceberg," he told a news conference at the Machinists headquarters.

IAM President William W. Winpisinger is head of the coalition, which has demanded that the Dept. of Energy use its authority in the new Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to prevent shutoffs this winter. The 1978 law provides that each state public utility commission should adopt no-shutoff policies during severe weather, and it empowers DOE to make sure they do.

"Thousands of citizens, especially seniors and others on low, fixed incomes, have had their lives disrupted due to shutoffs," Hutton said. "In past winters, people's health has been impaired when faced with life-and-death economic choices of whether to pay the ever-increasing utility bill or whether to cut back on food, medication, and other necessities.

"Some have frozen to death. The problem promises to be even worse this winter, with the ever-escalating costs of electricity."

Hutton noted that the recently passed natural gas deregulation bill will have disastrous consquences for persons on low and fixed incomes. Coalition affiliates fought hard to defeat the bill which, Hutton said, will send gas prices rising 20 to 30 percent on the average this year.

James Flug, executive director of Energy Action, said that "as a last resort, we are pleading—we are demanding—that utilities end the practice of shutting off gas and electricity, and asking public service commissions not to permit it."

Bernard Veney, executive director of the National Clients Council, which represents low-income people, said that "there are thousands of persons in this country who live in total fear that their utilities will be cut off." So far, he said, state-level regulators have provided "more sabotage than assistance."

The coalition noted that a few state public utility commissions—notably Wisconsin and Maryland—have already put a total ban on winter utility shutoffs for residential customers, but too many others have not. Coalition affiliates plan to go to work in 23 states to put pressure on state regulators to demand that they follow suit.

Stevens Boycott Rallies Set Nov. 30

The trade union movement will join with the Clothing & Textile Workers in a Nov. 30 demonstration of support for the boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

AFL-CIO President George Meany asked affiliated unions, state federations and local central bodies to take part in the "Justice for J. P. Stevens Workers Day" which will be observed in scores of cities in the United States and Canada.

The Clothing & Textile Workers have planned rallies, parades, leafleting at retail outlets, news conferences, and film showings.

Meany said the Stevens textile chain "has hurled a challenge at the entire labor movement" through "its flagrant disregard for the law and its open contempt for the rights of its employees."

OSHA Job Health Standard Limits Workers' Exposure to Lead Dust

(Continued from Page 1)

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates had been pressing for a 40-microgram limit.

"The scientific and medical communities have long recognized the dangers of lead exposure," the OSHA director noted. "Its insidious effects show up not only in exposed workers, but even among their families. Tragically, infants can be stillborn, deformed or suffer other abnormalities due to fetal exposure."

As soon as the standard was released, the Lead Industries Association filed a challenge in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. The association, which represents about 90 percent of the U.S. lead producers and users, charged that the regulation was economically and technologically impractical.

In an effort to ease the economic impact on industry, OSHA would give principal industries up to three years to meet the first phase reduction to 100 micrograms.

Grover Wrenn, director of OSHA's health standards program, estimated that industry might run to an initial investment of $580 million and annual operating costs of $124 million to meet the 100-microgram limit. He added that further costs are indefinite, but that installation of engineering controls could approach $1 billion to meet the 50-microgram limit.

But OSHA officials and union safety experts have pointed out that these costs would be offset by the millions of dollars saved for employers through reductions in health care payments, workers' compensation and insurance premiums.

Medical studies show that exposure to high levels of lead on the job can cause anemia, kidney disease, nervous system disorders, brain damage, birth abnormalities and death.

Dr. Samuel Epstein, an expert on toxic hazards with the University of Illinois, stressed the cost-savings factor at a recent USWA conference on lead hazards.

Epstein said the costs to the nation's economy of treating workers suffering from lead poisoning would far exceed the costs of carrying out the standard.

The medical removal section, which protects workers' wages and benefits during a job transfer, is by far the most comprehensive in any OSHA regulation.

During the first year, employers will be required to transfer workers who are exposed above 100 micrograms and whose blood samplings exceed 80 micrograms lead per 100 grams blood. In subsequent years, the blood level transfer requirement will drop to 40 micrograms.

The standard forbids employers to demand that workers take special drugs—chelating agents—to reduce blood lead levels as a way to skirt the medical removal protection provision.

Wrenn said that because one-third of the nation's lead workers have blood lead levels exceeding the 80-microgram mark, the medical removal provision is being phased in gradually. He said employers would not be able to absorb the costs if the 40-microgram blood limit were instituted immediately.

Dr. Bingham said that "the lead standard strikes a sensible balance between worker protection and cost to industry."

Chemical Workers Add Safety, Health Staffers

Akron, Ohio—Two occupational health professionals have joined the staff of the Chemical Workers' new occupational safety and health program, which was recently awarded a $179,000 federal grant.

The new ICWU staffers are Nancy L. Clark, formerly a safety and health instructor with the All-Craft Center in New York, and Cate Jenkins, formerly a project information director with the Center for Occupational Hazards in New York.

3rd Quarter Profits Show Sharp Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

Five industries—steel, utilities, airlines, banks, and office equipment—accounted for 45 percent of the third-quarter gains, Business Week observed. Four giant companies—General Motors, International Business Machines, American Telephone & Telegraph, and Bethlehem Steel—alone were responsible for 25 percent of the increase.

The survey covered industrial companies with at least $65 million in quarterly sales that reported results in full by Nov. 2. It also included banks with deposits of $2 billion or more, as well as electric utilities of $95 million or better.

In the textile industry, earnings grew 82 percent while the boom in summer travel boosted airline profits 57 percent. Retailers also scored well, with the nation's large department store and drug chains posting profit gains averaging 45 percent during the third quarter. Large grocery firms reported an average 42 percent profit rise.

Profits in the paper industry fell by 11 percent, while both tire and rubber companies continued to fare poorly.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

11/18/78

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Corporation Profits Soar As Growth Rate Slackens

Job Deaths, Injuries Up For 1977

The number of job-related injuries, fatalities and lost workdays due to job accidents increased last year over 1976 levels, according to a government sampling of about 160,000 employers in private industry.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, based on employer reports submitted this year, showed that one of every 11 full-time workers in private industry experienced a job-related injury or illness in 1977.

While the number of recognized occupational illnesses dropped by 6,000 to 162,000 last year, work-related injuries increased by 300,000 over the 1976 level to 5.3 million.

And there was a 20 percent increase in the number of fatalities last year, as firms with 11 or more employers reported that 4,760 workers were killed on the job, compared with 3,940 in 1976, BLS noted.

Lost workdays resulting from occupational injuries also climbed to 35.2 million during 1977 from 32.5 million in 1976.

BLS said that although the incidence rate for total injuries decreased by 15 percent in the 1973-77 period, the lost workday injury incidence rate had increased 12 percent since 1973.

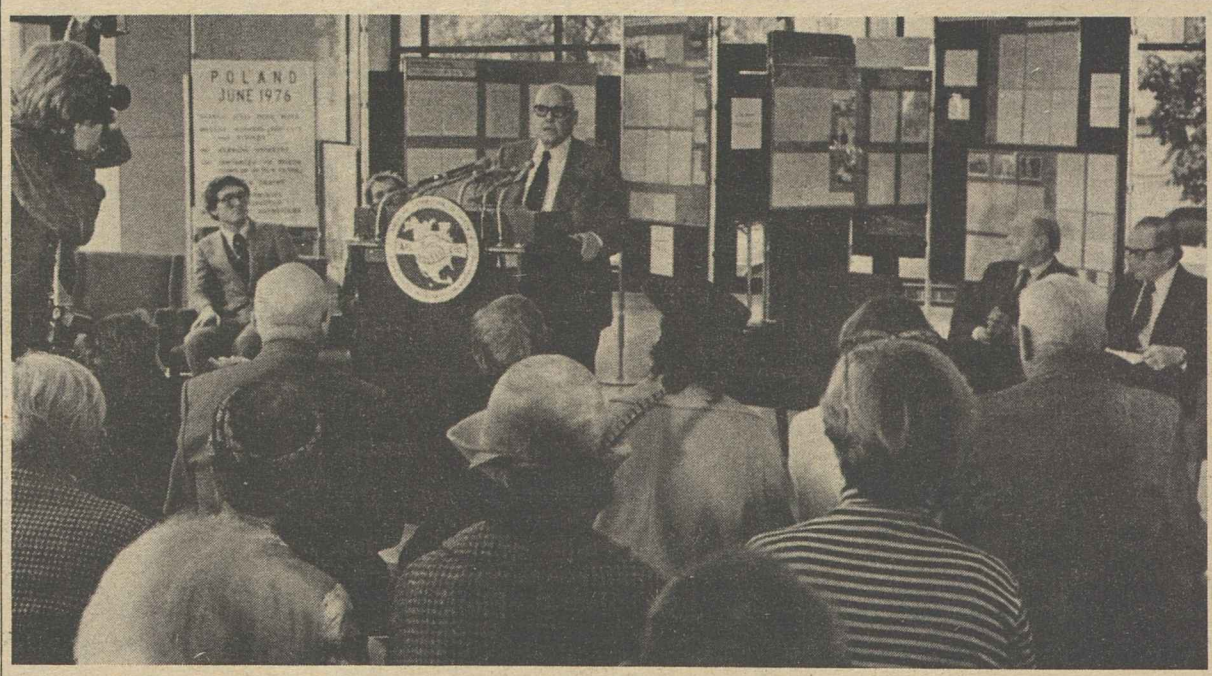
The annual BLS survey is based on reports from employers who come under the jurisdiction of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, which covers some 5 million workplaces employing about 60 million of the more than 100 million workers in private industry.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, who heads OSHA, expressed disappointment at the grim results of the survey.

While noting that the increased toll could be partly attributed to the growth in the workforce, Dr. Bingham said her real concern is that "on-the-job hazards continue to kill, maim and make ill our nation's workforce at an unacceptable rate."

She said that the statistics reaffirm the need for cooperation from employers to eliminate job hazards and for workers to be made aware of the dangers in their work environment.

She also expressed concern over the legal challenges OSHA faces in its efforts to clean up workplaces so workers "no longer must trade their lives, limbs or health for a paycheck."



POLISH WORKER EXHIBIT opened in the lobby of AFL-CIO headquarters with President George Meany saluting dissident Poles for their courage in protesting government repression. The exhibit, which remains on display through Dec. 1, was smuggled out of Poland by members of the Workers' Defense Committee, formed two years ago as a reaction to arrests of workers and their families following the 1976 strikes in Poland. **(Story, Page 8.)**

Firms Post 16.4% Gain In Quarter

Corporate America posted bonanza profits during the third quarter of 1978 as real economic growth moderated, the government reported.

In a report on third-quarter economic developments, the Commerce Dept. said that after-tax earnings of the nation's largest businesses soared between July and September by 16.4 percent over the same period last year, an increase of $1.5 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $122 billion.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald noted that the earnings increase was "much faster than other sources of income," and clearly demonstrated that "any economic controls program needs to address the profits explosion."

The profits rise marked the 12th straight quarter in which a year-to-year earnings gain has been scored by big business. The third-quarter advance followed after-tax profits increases of 17.2 percent in the April-June quarter and 5.8 percent in the first three months of the year.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Dept. said in the same report that real gross national product—total goods and services produced by the economy—increased at an annual rate of 3.4 percent in the third quarter of the year. The growth in real output during the three-month period compared with an increase of 8.7 percent in the second quarter and a decrease of one-tenth of 1 percent in the first quarter.

Oswald said that the slowdown in growth was a sign of lack of

(Continued on Page 8)

House Turnovers:

GOP Spending Cited In Democratic Loss

Big spending by Republican challengers and a low voter turnout contributed to the defeat of seven Democratic House members from the "Class of 1974," according to an election post-mortem by Congressional Quarterly.

All seven Democrats had won previously Republican seats in a 1974 election that was generally viewed as a voter backlash to the Nixon scandals. And all seven won a second-term in 1976, when the presidential year voter turnout was relatively high, although several of the contests were extremely close.

The seven Democrats defeated in their bids for third terms were Mark W. Hannaford and John Krebs in California, Michael T. Blouin in Iowa, Martha Keys in Kansas, Helen Meyner in New Jersey, Edward W. Pattison in New York and Robert J. Cornell in Wisconsin. All but Krebs had COPE endorsement.

An assortment of factors influenced the outcome but one clear difference between the 1976 and 1978 election campaigns was the disparity in spending.

Two years ago, the spending totals for the seven incumbents and their Republican challengers were approximately equal. The seven Democrats spent a combined total of $778,000 to win re-election and the comparable Republican total was $776,000.

But the spending tallies were markedly different in this year's campaign.

As of the cutoff date, the campaigns of the seven Democrats cost $790,000, a modest increase over the previous election. But the GOP spending total for the same period had soared to $1,325,000, with a big part of the increase representing contributions from business political action committees.

The political consensus that Democrats are most often helped by a large voter turnout and hurt by a small turnout was borne out in the seven contests. In all cases, the vote was substantially under 1976 in terms of percentage of the voting

(Continued on Page 8)

R-T-W Suit Narrowed By Court Panel

A U.S. Court of Appeals panel kept alive—but just barely—a suit that a group of unions had brought against the legal arm of the National Right to Work Committee more than five years ago.

The appellate court rejected a constitutional challenge that had led a lower court to dismiss the charge that the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Foundation had violated a section of the Landrum-Griffin Act that prohibits "interested employers or employer associations" from financing suits by workers against unions.

But in sending the case back for further hearings, it imposed restric-

(Continued on Page 2)

Union-Busting Publisher Runs into Hornets' Nest

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A union-busting conglomerate that bought out this city's only daily newspaper has run into a hornets' nest in its attempt to oust union workers with a band of strikebreakers and the strong-arm tactics of hired guards.

Capital Cities Communications, Inc., took over the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader-News Record last May and immediately began preparing for a confrontation with four local unions that represent its 240 employees.

As the Sept. 30 expiration dates on union contracts approached, the new publisher began stockpiling newsprint, and installed a heavy-duty fence and surveillance cameras at the plant. The company also rejected all efforts by the unions at the bargaining table to have the publisher withdraw retrogressive contract demands.

The hard line taken by the company forced the four unions—the Typographical Union, Newspaper Guild and the pressmen and stereotypers of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union—to walk out Oct. 6.

The unions charged that Capital Cities is following the same strategies that a number of publishers have used in recent years to oust

(Continued on Page 3)

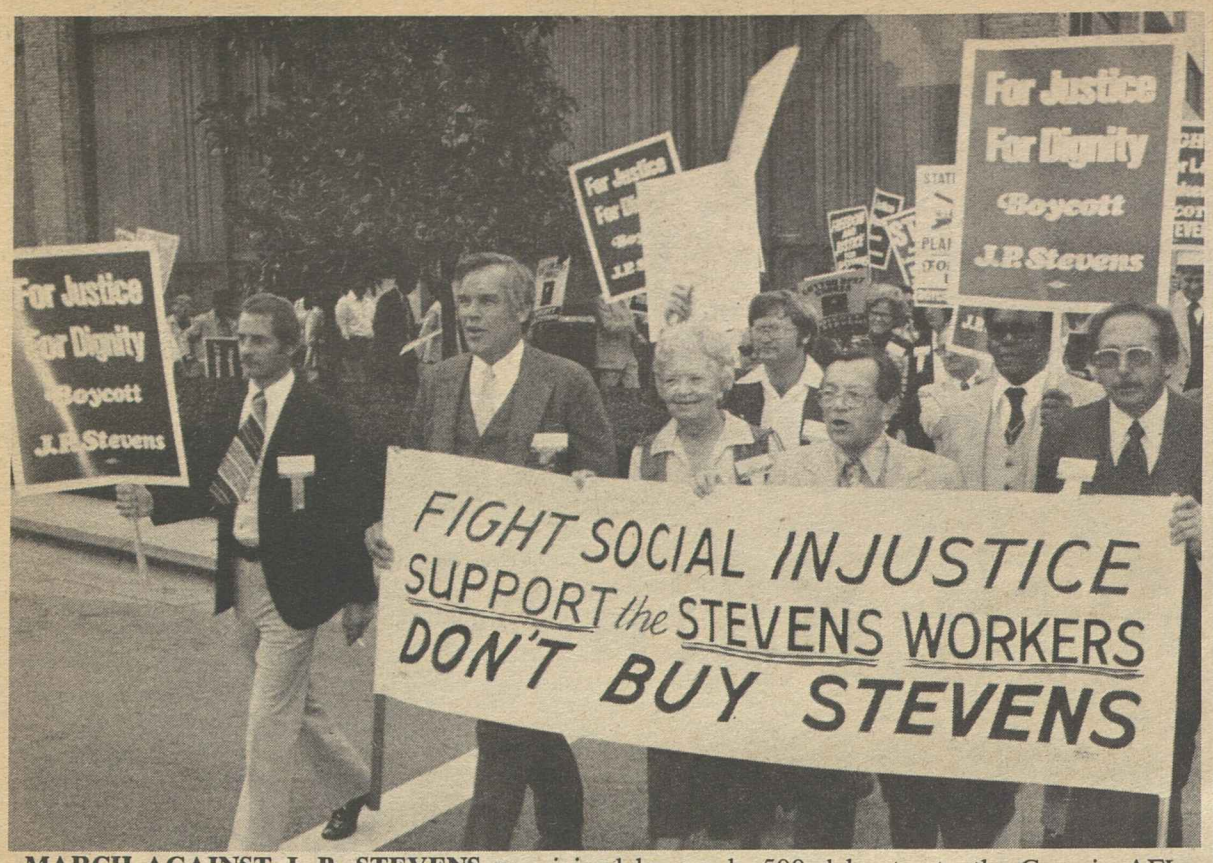
Don't 'Cave In' to Strikes, Pay Council Tells Industry

Dallas—The Administration wants employers to enforce its "voluntary" wage guidelines even at the price of more strikes and longer strikes.

The deputy director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, Robert Russell, said at a briefing session here that the anti-inflation program would be a "sham" if companies were allowed to settle contract disputes by exceeding the wage guidelines "because of the mere threat of a strike."

Russell said exceptions to the guidelines could be made to avoid "undue hardship" to a company. Thus, if a union struck for a raise that exceeded 7 percent, the Administration might at some time have to judge whether it would be "an undue hardship for the company to withstand the strike."

But he said such an exception wouldn't be granted if a company in the early stage of a strike were to "cave in right away for what we consider not real good reasons."



MARCH AGAINST J. P. STEVENS was joined by nearly 500 delegates to the Georgia AFL-CIO convention in Savannah. Carrying the banner are, from left, State AFL-CIO President Herbert H. Mabry; Editha Morris, assistant manager of the Clothing & Textile Workers' Georgia Joint Board; Sol Stetin, ACTWU executive vice president, and James Sala, AFL-CIO regional director.

Donahue Hits Inequities In Wage-Price Criteria

Savannah, Ga.—President Carter's anti-inflation program is unfair to workers, whose wage gains will be held to 7 percent even though they have no real guarantee against inflationary price hikes, Thomas R. Donahue told delegates to the Georgia AFL-CIO convention here.

Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, said that the Administration's program has both "voluntary" and "mandatory" aspects — voluntary for companies that raise prices, but mandatory on workers' wages.

The only penalty proposed for companies that don't adhere to Carter's price guidelines is the possible loss of federal contracts, he observed. Since many companies don't rely on government contracts for their profits, there is little incentive for them to cut prices or profits.

Meanwhile, Donahue said, workers earning more than $4 an hour will receive no income tax rebates if they accept raises over 7 percent even if the inflation rate is higher.

"Labor will suffer the most from the attempts to fight inflation," he stressed. "The one thing that is clear is that inflation is the evil to be fought," he said, adding that the real cause of inflation is profits, not wages.

Donahue also touched on a number of failings of the 95th Congress reflected in its poor showing on legislation beneficial to workers, such as consumer protection, labor law reform and a strong full-employment bill.

A key resolution adopted at the three-day convention called for a nationwide boycott of CBS recordings and tapes in response to the corporation's open shop policy in the construction of a $50 million plant at Carrollton, Ga.

The resolution notes that union contractors have been locked out in favor of non-union firms that are offering construction workers substandard wages. Delegates also urged unions to divest their pension portfolios of any CBS stock.

Other major resolutions called for full funding of Georgia's kindergarten program, salary increases for school teachers in Georgia to bring their pay levels up to the national average, negotiation by the cities of Rome and Marietta with the Fire Fighters union, and support of labor's boycotts against J. P. Stevens, Winn-Dixie and Pet products.

The convention re-elected the state federation's top officers to new terms, including President Herbert H. Mabry, Sec. Martha True, Treas. Ronna Jones and Executive Vice President Mike Counihan.

Import Surge Sends Up U.S. Trade Deficit

The United States posted a trade deficit of nearly $25 billion during the first nine months of 1978—about 25 percent higher than the nearly $20 billion deficit in the first nine months of last year.

At the current rate, the deficit for all of 1978 should be substantially higher than last year's $27 billion deficit.

In its quarterly report on U.S. export and import merchandise trade, the Commerce Dept. said that manufacturing imports now total $74 billion, or 58 percent of all imports into the country.

During the first nine months of 1977, manufactured exports exceeded imports by $4 billion, but the situation has changed dramatically this year. Imports of manufactured goods in the first nine months of 1978 were $6 billion higher than exports, making for a $10 billion turnaround in a year.

Exports increased by nearly $13 billion but not as fast as the $18 billion increase in imports, the government said. U.S. exports of food rose by nearly 30 percent to $14 billion.

Manufactured products, at $68 billion, remained the largest part of U.S. exports with big increases in aircraft, both military and civilian, the Commerce Dept. said. Raw materials exports also increased, to $11 billion.

R-T-W Suit Narrowed By Court Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

tions and interpretations that will make it more difficult for the union position to prevail. In effect, it voided the district court's conclusion that the "right-to-work" group had violated the law.

All 10 unions in the case—the Auto Workers; Machinists; State, County & Municipal Employees; Teachers; Farm Workers; Laborers; Television & Radio Artists; Sheet Metal Workers; Communications Workers, and Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers—have been the target of harassment suits funded by the "right to work" foundation.

But District Judge Charles R. Richey ruled last June that the law couldn't be enforced because it infringed on the First Amendment constitutional rights of employers.

The unions appealed and the appellate court panel set aside the constitutional issue, declaring that it wouldn't apply to the Landrum-Griffin provision as interpreted by the appellate court panel.

As the appellate court saw it, any contributions made by an "interested employer" would in effect be laundered if the money were administered by an "independent legal aid organization" that does not allow its employer contributors to dictate the initiation or conduct of suits by workers against unions.

But in sending the case back to Judge Richey for further consideration of the independent status of the "right to work" foundation, the appellate court imposed new obstacles to the union case.

The "right to work" legal foundation earlier had defied the judge's order for a partial listing of its contributors to determine the extent of employer interest in the outcome of the lawsuits against unions.

The appellate court said Richey acted prematurely without evidence that the unions bringing the case had exhausted other means of determining the sources of funding.

Attorneys for the unions are considering seeking review by the full membership of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in an attempt to get a less restrictive judicial guidepost.

5-Year Survey Shows:

Workers Took Cut In 'Real' Earnings

Living costs climbed faster than paychecks from 1972 to 1977 and the gap continues to widen, according to an updated AFL-CIO Dept. of Research survey.

The five-year economic analysis, which appeared in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, covers a period that has been marked by high unemployment as well as high inflation. But even those workers who were fortunate enough to be employed full time and year-round took a beating in the pay envelope, the article notes.

Here's how it points up the drop in the buying power of take-home pay:

"In 1977, the average worker's pay, after deduction of federal income and social security taxes and after adjustment for increased prices, was 2.9 percent lower than in 1972."

The loss in "real" pay accelerated this year, the article notes, and in August 1978 had slipped a full 3.6 percent below the 1972 annual average.

The Federationist article points up an often-neglected facet of the wage-price relationship. While the Consumer Price Index measures changes in the buying power of the dollar, it doesn't take into account the effect of income taxes and payroll taxes on buying power.

Thus, the article notes, "if prices rise 8 percent, a worker needs 1 to 2 percent more in earnings to pay the taxes on the higher earnings and still have 8 percent left to maintain the purchasing power of the dollar."

In terms of constant 1967 dollars, after inflation has been squeezed out, the average non-supervisory worker in private, nonfarm employment who had three dependents received in after-tax take-home pay $96.64 in 1972, $93.85 in 1977 and $93.12 last August.

Factory workers under the same conditions started with $108.19 in 1972, edged up to $109.39 by 1977, but dropped to $107.84 in August.

Construction workers, whose higher pay partly reflects lack of steady employment even in good times, earned $152.62 in "real" wages in 1972, dropping sharply to $138.32 in 1977 and to $137.61 last August.

In wholesale and retail trade, the modest $77.34 for 1972 dropped to $73.93 in 1977 and to $73.17 in August. For this group, take-home pay in constant dollars is actually less than it was in 1967.

The Federationist article concludes:

"Workers have seen their standard of living sacrificed to inflation and unemployment. During the last five years workers have also been denied their fair share of the nation's rising productivity.

"The result is that total profits and total interest payments have risen faster than total wage and fringe benefits in the economy."

Board Upholds Right to Data On Sex, Race

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that an employer must comply with a union's request for job and pay statistics on minorities and women in the bargaining unit.

In two cases before the board, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) had been denied the detailed information it had requested on the job status of women, black and Spanish-surnamed workers. The data had been refused by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. in one case and by a Dayton, Ohio, tool company in the other.

A 3-1 NLRB majority upheld the findings of administrative law judges in both cases that a union is entitled to such information.

The board majority said that since a union has a right to protect employees it represents from discriminatory treatment by an employer, it therefore has a right to "information related to race and sex in order to make proposals and then to take other action to correct such discrimination."

A dissenting opinion by Betty Southard Murphy argued that the board decision confers a new obligation on the part of unions to act on data obtained from employers and would require the NLRB "to become a mini-EEOC" without the "expertise or practical knowledge" of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Job Fatalities Highest Among Fire Fighters

Professional fire fighters have the highest rate of on-the-job deaths in the nation, less than an even chance of getting through a year without a work injury and sharply climbing rates of disability from job-related ailments, a union survey found.

Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan said the union's 1977 death and injury survey showed an on-the-job death rate of 79 fire fighters per 100,000, an 11 percent increase over the previous year. The figures are based on reports from governmental units employing fire fighters.

McClennan said that at least part of the "totally unacceptable" death rate can be blamed on government budget cuts. "In many areas, fewer fire fighters are being forced to do the same or a greater volume of work because of manpower cutbacks."

Such cutbacks, he charged, amount to "an invitation to death." The only "truly economic budget," McClennan said, is one that provides the funds, manpower and equipment to fight fires "with maximum possible safety."

The survey also found that:

- Fire-fighter on-the-job injuries rose from 44.2 per hundred in 1976 to 55.6 per hundred last year. This was a record 25 percent increase.
- A total of 828 fire fighters were forced to retire or seek other work last year because of occupational ailments, up from 673 the year before. Heart ailments were most common, with lung damage the second most frequent cause.
- Fire fighter deaths from occupational ailments rose from 79 in 1976 to 84 last year.

Solid Labor Stand:

Union-Buster Finds Wilkes-Barre Tough

(Continued from Page 1)

unions. The same approach was used with some success by the Washington Post two years ago, but failed to work for publishers in the recent New York newspaper strike.

On the second day of the Wilkes-Barre strike, four pickets were run down by company vans. They were taken to the hospital for treatment of injuries, and the company guards driving the trucks were arrested.

The following day, company guards attacked pickets with fire extinguishers and fire hoses. Passersby and a police officer were hit with foam from the extinguishers and muddy water from the hoses. One picket required hospital treatment for an eye injury.

Within the first week of the strike, about 12 pickets were hurt by company vehicles. Two pickets were struck by a car driven by Bruce McIntyre, publisher of the Oakland Press, a Capital Cities newspaper in Pontiac, Mich. McIntyre was subsequently arrested.

Members of the Guild and pressmen have been on strike at the Oakland Press for almost a year.

Meanwhile, the Council of Newspaper Unions—a coalition of the four striking locals—launched its own daily tabloid, the Citizens' Voice.

The union-backed newspaper is picking up momentum with steady gains in circulation and advertising. By the beginning of November, the paid circulation of the 32-page daily was at 51,000, with more than 600 carriers making deliveries. Its advertising ratio was running near 60 percent.

Although the Times-Leader continues to publish with the help of its imported strikebreakers, its circulation has plunged. The union coalition reported that sales are down to about 15,000 from the pre-strike level of 70,000. Many businesses have switched the bulk of their advertising to the union publication.

AFL-CIO organizations and a number of other unions in northeast Pennsylvania as well as citizen and church groups have rallied to support the striking unions. Hundreds of union members have joined the strikers on the picket lines, and unions have placed ads in the Voice to help swell its advertising revenue.

When the striking unions held a public rally in early November, President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. of the Newspaper Guild called on the Capital Cities management to recognize the futility of the company's attempt to break the unions—just as newspaper publishers in New York did.

The New York publishers, Perlik observed, gave up in their attempt to take away the gains that had been won in earlier negotiations and agreed to contracts that preserve those gains.

The contract demands that Capital Cities wants to impose on its employees would eliminate job security, provide for unilateral company work rules and cripple the stability of work and vacation schedules.

Under one contract proposal, the company would have the right to work an employee for three hours, send him home for a period, and then have him return to finish his shift. Another proposal would give management the authority to cancel vacations at the last minute.

Capital Cities operates five other general circulation newspapers across the country, where it has succeeded in either ousting or severely weakening unions. It also owns six television stations and 13 radio stations.

UNDELIVERED COPIES of the struck Times-Leader-News Record pile up on the newspaper plant's loading dock in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Members of four newspaper unions walked out Oct. 6 after they were unable to negotiate new contracts with the publisher. While sales were plunging for the Times-Leader, a strike newspaper launched by the city's Council of Newspaper Unions was picking up circulation with paid subscriptions climbing to 51,000.

Sharp Cost Increases Projected In Absence of National Health Plan

Chicago—The nation's health care problems cannot be corrected by pouring more money into a faulty system, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Addressing a Blue Cross-Blue Shield symposium here, Seidman warned that health costs could double by 1983—rising from the $162 billion that Americans paid out last year to $320 billion—unless a comprehensive national insurance program is enacted.

"AFL-CIO members now work more than one month a year just to pay doctors, hospitals and other providers without having any say at all as to how this money is spent," he said.

Seidman said that negotiators for unions and companies have long been appalled at the excessive bite that health insurance takes out of an economic settlement. Union leaders are tired of coming back to the bargaining table asking for more money to maintain the same level of health benefits, he stressed.

Seidman pointed out that for a number of years, the cost of health care has been the fastest rising component in the cost of living, and that hospital costs have been the most inflationary of all health costs.

Even so, wages of hospital workers lag behind those in other industrial sectors, he said, adding that the American Hospital Association has acknowledged that payroll expenses have declined from nearly two-thirds of total hospital expenses in 1962 to slightly less than one-half today.

This point is reinforced by a Council on Wage & Price Stability study showing that hospital wages account for only about one percentage point of the annual rate of increases in daily hospital costs, Seidman said.

"It is labor's conviction that the fee-for-service system of reimbursing physicians is the driving force of health care inflation because the doctor is rewarded by prescribing more services and more expensive services."

Conversely, Seidman observed, doctors under prepaid group health plans have a deep interest in keeping their members well—"because if they don't, they may have to work themselves to death treating patients for no extra money."

Labor is also deeply concerned with the prevention of illness by reducing health hazards in workplaces, particularly the millions of workers who are needlessly exposed to cancer-causing chemicals, he said.

Seidman assailed presidential economic advisers who contend that eliminating industrial health hazards would be inflationary.

Seidman said the answer to America's health care problem is the quickest possible implementation of a universal health insurance program that would gear health costs to the nation's economy.

He stressed that an effective program to meet those goals is Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's proposed Health Care for All Americans Act which has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The new Kennedy proposal, a successor to the National Health Security bill, provides for important fiscal and administrative functions to be performed by the private insurance industry, including Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, and health maintenance organizations, he said.

He pointed out that the Kennedy bill calls for phasing in the program on a fixed timetable laid out in a single piece of legislation, rather than using a piecemeal approach as proposed by the Carter Administration.

Anti-Union 'Consultant' Offers Hard or Soft Line

One of the newer entries in the management consultant field is offering employers a choice of seminars. They can learn how to keep unions out. Or they can take in an alternate program of how to achieve "workplace harmony" even if their workers are represented by a union.

Each seminar runs for two days, costs $425 a person, is sponsored by the Center for Applied Management and features the center's director, Scott Myers.

Myers, who spent 12 years with the vociferously hostile-to-unions Texas Instruments Co., takes the position that a union organizing campaign will be successful only if a company has "inappropriate management."

His hard-line seminar promises to teach participants such skills as how to "communicate your company's preference to remain nonunion," how to "be alert to early symptoms of union activity" and, presumably if all else fails, how to "avoid unnecessary certification" of a union as bargaining agent for the workers.

In the "harmony" seminar, Myers teams up with Donald N. Scobel, an employee relations executive of the Eaton Corp. who has been a leading "improve-the-climate-of-work" advocate.

In that seminar, the descriptive brochure indicates, the emphasis is on increasing worker loyalty to the company through such means as helping supervisors "make every employee a manager of his job."

Both seminars, however, promise to teach employers how to "avoid jelly bean management."

The "jelly bean theory" is credited to the most prominent of the anti-union consultants, Dr. Charles L. Hughes, with whom Myers was once associated.

It likens giving concessions to unions to giving jelly beans to a bear in Yellowstone Park. Eventually you will run out of jelly beans and the bear, who has been led to expect a continuing supply of jelly beans, is likely to start gnawing away on your arm or leg.

CORRECTION

The report on state legislature results in the Nov. 18 issue of the AFL-CIO News contained two errors.

The state senates of both New York and Arizona were Republican-controlled both before and after the election. Therefore, the New York legislature should have been shown as having divided political control while the Arizona legislature now has Republican majorities in both houses.

3 Unionists Slain In Guyana Ambush

AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed shock and grief at the deaths of three trade unionists who were among those ambushed and slain with Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) while investigating the Peoples Temple cult in Guyana.

The three were Bob Brown and Don Harris of NBC News, members of the Television & Radio Artists, and Gregory Robinson of the San Francisco Examiner, a member of the Newspaper Guild. In telegrams to their unions, Meany extended the AFL-CIO's condolences and deepest sympathy.

Fair Labor Standards Sought for All Nations

Detroit—Establishment of an international code of fair labor standards could help resolve America's worsening import problems that have cut deeply into U.S. industry and jobs, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers said.

Sheinkman told the annual conference of the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolutions that such standards are needed by workers in all countries, particularly in the low-wage economies that have attracted multinational conglomerates.

He noted that cooperative efforts by U.S. labor and industry to resolve domestic problems caused by multinational corporations have thus far been unsuccessful and that the federal government has been reluctant to take meaningful protective action.

"Over the past decade, we have sought through labor's international collective bargaining processes to stem the export of technology and jobs, and the almost unrestrained import of foreign products," Sheinkman said.

Additional attempts have been made to help develop a U.S. trade policy that would not continue to lead to the destruction of American industries, he said.

While these efforts have not had the impact hoped for, Sheinkman said, there is indication they will succeed in the future.

He noted that international trade union secretariats representing 50 million workers around the world are also striving to improve the interests of workers, particularly in the campaign to have multinationals recognize their responsibilities to their workers.

"The labor movement has long sought international codes of fair labor standards dealing with rights to organize and other areas relating to the workplace," Sheingman said.

Unions also have pressed for fair working conditions for employees of multinational companies in hopes of bringing justice to workers in low-wage countries and to equalize conditions of international trade.

Sheinkman noted that although U.S. government trade negotiators have managed to get some limitations on damaging imports through bilateral agreements, the nation suffered a record trade deficit last year.

But he said there is hope that positive developments can be made in the current round of talks now under way in Geneva, including an agreement for an international code of conduct.

The Cutback Fever

THE PROPOSITION 13 FEVER that moved through the body politic from California earlier this year has been lowered and brought under control for the moment, but in one form or another it is still a threat to the nation's health.

In the November elections proposals to cut taxes and limit government expenditures were on the ballot in 16 states and were approved in 12. But most of the measures approved were modest rather than the radical proposals that would have crippled public services and local government. The voters were discriminating; one commentator said they wanted to slow down taxes and spending but "they don't want to go through the windshield."

The elections have provided a necessary time to pause and reconsider. The cut-taxes, stop-spending fever reflects to some degree the inflationary infection that has affected the country's economic health. But it also is a symptom of a turning away from the problems of the poor, the aged, the ill and infirm, those who need the help and assistance of a caring and concerned society.

The new conventional wisdom that the overwhelming concern of the American people is to cut taxes and limit spending is showing up in the stories floating out of Washington on severe cutbacks planned for welfare and training programs, for limitations on food stamps, Medicaid and Medicare and a whole range of programs designed to aid the exploited and the helpless.

By the time the President presents his new budget to Congress in early 1979 the atmosphere will be heavy with some new versions of the Proposition 13 fever.

THE NATURE OF PROPOSITION 13 was described in an editorial in Business Week called "A Pointless Revolt." It said in part:

"Voting for some version of Proposition 13 is not an answer to the problem of painfully high state and local taxes. And shutting off the revenue sources of local government is not going to lower the total tax load. It will simply transfer more of the costs to the state, at the same time weakening local government.

"Limits on particular taxes and overall limits on spending totals are relatively easy to enact, because they do not require any decisions by the voters as to which program shall be cut. But these are the crucial decisions in budget-making. Taking them away from the local voters pushes them up the line—to state governments and increasingly to Washington. The cost, then, of imposing limits on taxes and spending without specifying the programs is the loss of local control over both spending and policy.

"To lower the real tax load, homeowners must make some hard choices close to their own doorsteps. They must decide what they want—and are prepared to pay for—in local services."

The same holds true for the congressional approach to across-the-board cuts in appropriation bills and the Administration's pulling a budget deficit figure out of the air and chopping programs to fit.

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'Don't Leave Home Without It!'

Making Ends Meet:

Families Use Various Means To Survive Inflation's Stresses

By Gus Tyler

HOW DO PEOPLE make ends meet in these days of rising prices? That's the question that a prestigious research outfit—the Conference Board—put to itself. In surveys that were run this past spring and summer, the CB came up with some distressing findings.

About two out of every three consumers in this country cope with inflation by buying less. They may be spending as much as, or more than, ever; but they are purchasing fewer things with the same money.

Not all classes, however, reduce their standard of living in the same way. Among families making less than $15,000 a year, one out of every four had to do with less. But as you go up the income scale, fewer families have to make the sacrifice. Such higher earners may save less, invest less, or gamble less; but they do not really have to live at a lesser level.

Not all families live worse under inflation. In the spring survey, three families out of 10 said that they were living better. These were the beneficiaries of increased income—whether wage or salary or otherwise. But when inflation fever began to rise in the second quarter of the year, the number of families with a better income fell to under two out of 10.

Living with less or earning more, however, are only two ways in which American families cope with inflation. Another method is to decrease savings: 30 percent of the families actually dug into those rainy-day funds to keep going.

Cutting into savings is bad not only for families that count on this little cushion but also for the whole economy. Such savings form part of the capital reservoir of the country needed to finance business expansion. Higher prices (inflation) hurt our prospects for the future as well as our standard for the present.

This fact—reduced savings—is a blunt refutation of the claim of some monopolies that their high prices will enable them to accumulate capital for business expansion. More money may turn up as corporate profit but less money will remain in the savings accounts of the nation.

Still another way in which families cope with inflation is to get another member of the family to become a breadwinner. About 14 percent of the families in the country report that this was one of the main ways in which they learned to cope.

Finally, there are the families that borrow to stay afloat. About 10 percent report this as their lifebuoy.

Many families fall into more than one of these categories, using more than one way to survive. Most interesting is the behavior of those who report that they are earning more this year than last. Despite this, they are living scared. Half of these better earners were buying less and one out of every five of these had to dig into savings.

The way in which families are trying to "make it" under inflation suggests strongly that, unless we move swiftly to hold the price line, we may soon be facing rapidly rising unemployment. When families buy less, there will be fewer jobs; if they draw savings today, they will have fewer savings from which to draw tomorrow; if they borrow now, they will have to pay back later. All of which means that inflation is eroding the American market, the foundation of the economy.

A Civilizing Force Within Society

Unions are an essential balance wheel in the national economy, not only giving workers status in a society dominated by huge corporations, but also forcing management to be more humane and efficient. As one who has had to deal directly with unions, I can attest to changes in management structure growing out of our labor-management relationship that have resulted in significantly greater overall efficiency of operations.

Without arguing about present productivity trends, I insist that unions are a spur to efficiency. Demands for higher real wages and other improvements in turn lead to management efforts to offset costs. Without unions, it is highly unlikely that America would enjoy its present living standards.

It's time to do more thinking about unions and their ability to survive as viable institutions. They are not only essential to a free society; they are a civilizing force within it.

—Bernard Rapoport, American Income Life Insurance Co., in letter to Wall Street Journal.

An Age of Limits:

New Politics of Scarcity Poses Need for Fundamental Reforms

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

THE RECENT ELECTIONS provide an opportunity to reflect on the political and economic factors that now constitute a challenge to the society we have become used to. Let me simply suggest that, like it or not, we are entering an age of limits in which the nature of social progress will change dramatically. And a new kind of strength and vision will be necessary if we are to prevent those changes from resulting in severe social stress and intensified injustice.

A few random examples from recent days. President Carter has reluctantly signed a tax bill which gives 79 percent of the benefits to the 50 percent of the taxpayers who make $15,000 or more. The lower half of the income brackets will receive only 21 percent of the total tax cut. Furthermore, the buying power of the average worker's weekly pay has declined since 1972. In August 1978 the average worker's pay, after deduction of federal income and social security taxes, was 3.6 percent below the 1972 average.

Recent headlines describing President Carter's plans for the 1980 budget are another case in point. They read, "Carter Wants a 'No-Growth' Budget, Sparing Pentagon." In short, the Administration plans to send Congress a budget that would cut $4 billion to $5 billion from social and construction spending. Defense spending, on the other hand would rise that same amount, thus producing no "real" growth in spending.

In short, we are living in a new world, increasingly characterized by limits instead of perpetual growth. This appears to be not a temporary crisis, but a more or less permanent characteristic of the years ahead.

Perhaps we can use the present changing realities as an occasion to raise some fundamental questions about the assumptions that have governed our economic and social life for the past 25 years. Why is it that the distribution of wealth has remained essentially unchanged since World War II?

Why is it that inflation and unemployment coexist at high levels?

Serious citizens must reflect and act creatively amidst the politics of scarcity to insure that the present changing realities may be converted into fundamental reforms that produce greater equality and a more just society.

HISTORICALLY—and especially in recent generations—the church in the United States has, for the most part, enjoyed a friendly relationship with organized labor. In talking about this relationship, however, one almost inevitably runs the risk of appearing to say that the church has taken sides uncritically in favor of organized labor and against management.

I became conscious of this risk several years ago when I reviewed some six or eight principal textbooks published during the previous decade in the field of labor relations. For the most part, those books adequately covered their subject matter, and one or two were exceptionally well done. I was surprised to find, however, that all but one completely ignored the subject of religion and labor.

Out of some 3,000 or 4,000 pages there was only one brief reference to the role of the church in the field of labor-management relations, a single paragraph which reads in part: "In its contest for public support, organized labor can usually count upon the churches. A feature of the Depression and post-Second World War years was the shift of religious influence to the side of organized workmen and the criticisms of managerial labor relations which have been aired in church conferences and pulpits. The Catholic Church is a leader in this respect, its representatives having demonstrated great sympathy with union labor on many occasions."

This capsule-like summary of the church's attitude with regard to organized labor illustrates the risk I am referring to—the risk of distorting Catholic social teaching by leaving the impression that the church is blindly supportive of organized labor and hypercritical of management.

The statement I have just quoted is more or less accurate, as far as it goes. That is to say, organized labor can usually count upon church support if by that you mean that Catholic spokesmen: (1) defend the right of labor to organize and encourage the labor movement to organize the unorganized; (2) support the labor movement in its demand for adequate labor legislation and for the repeal or the amendment of discriminatory laws; (3) approve of labor's request for adequate representation at every level of the economy; (4) are critical of those employers who refuse to bargain collectively in good faith and critical of the philosophy of unregulated economic freedom in the name of which this refusal to bargain is so often rationalized.

This statement is more or less correct if this is what it means or is intended to imply. As far as it goes, it is reasonably correct, but it doesn't go far enough. It doesn't say, for example, that unions cannot count upon the support of the church when they discriminate against blacks, Hispanics or other minority groups, when they engage in unjustified strikes, when they resort to violence, racketeering, or other lawless practices, etc.

In my opinion, the majority of American unions are not guilty of such offenses. Most are honestly trying to do the right thing. They have their faults and their weaknesses, of course, but in general they are on the side of the angels in their principal objectives and methods. And they are deserving of the support they are receiving from organized religion in general and from the Catholic Church in particular.

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By Press Associates, Inc.

A CORNERSTONE OF THE Carter anti-inflation plan is a voluntary 7 percent limit on workers' wage and benefit increases. If workers agree to hold their increases to that level, the President said, they would be protected with a tax rebate making up their lost buying power should inflation rise beyond 7 percent. But Congress would have to approve the plan and there is some doubt it will go along or in the way the Administration hopes.

The problems with this wage cap, according to the Exploratory Project for Economic Alternatives, are twofold:

- Wage increases have less to do with causing inflation than they do with trying to catch up with it.
- Inflation in the areas that most affect working people—the basic necessities of food, shelter, medical care and energy—is rising at a much faster rate than the overall Consumer Price Index, the figure Carter would use to trigger his wage insurance tax rebate. While non-necessity prices increased at an annual rate of only 5.2 percent over the first nine months of 1978, the necessities soared at a combined annual rate of 11.6 percent.

The necessities account for nearly 70 percent of the consumption expenditures of 80 percent of American families, according to the President's calculations.

ECONOMISTS FOR THE project, along with many others, see the underpinning of current inflation as rising interest rates, commodity prices, land prices, energy costs and health care. Nothing the average worker can do will have an effect on these factors. These are—or should be—the major targets of the anti-inflation effort, but they are not included in Carter's main battle plan.

Organized labor's reaction to Carter's plan has been generally negative. While a handful of unions have taken a "wait and see" attitude, declaring that their bargaining posture in the months to come will depend on the initial success, or lack of it, of Carter's plan to try to hold down price increases, others have been more forceful in their rejection.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, speaking for some 13.5 million members of more than 100 unions, declared unanimously that the Carter program is unfair and ineffective. If the President really wants to combat inflation, the AFL-CIO said, the effective and fair approach would be mandatory, legislated economic controls that would cover not only wages and prices, but every source of income as well—profits, dividends, rents, interest rates, executive compensation and professional fees.

The Exploratory Project for Economic Alternatives insists the President must make what it calls the "necessities approach" a major part of the anti-inflation program. The project has a list of 100 different measures it says would help combat inflation in the necessities, ranging from control of interest rates to limits on costly product marketing practices.

Inflation is hurtful to everyone and, therefore, a consensus undoubtedly exists that would support an effective program. But some people are hurt more than others—the poor, the working poor, the elderly and the low and middle-income families who have been falling behind in the struggle to buy the everyday necessities of life.

Thus it is unfortunate that the Carter Administration has chosen these groups to be the first-wave assault troops—the troops that always suffer the heaviest casualties.

Management Criticized:

Postal Union President Warns Of Moves to Reduce Service

POSTAL MANAGEMENT'S attempts to cut costs at the expense of postal workers and their jobs were the root cause of the bitterness that nearly triggered a nationwide shutdown of the Postal Service last summer, AFL-CIO Vice President Emmet Andrews declared in a network radio interview.

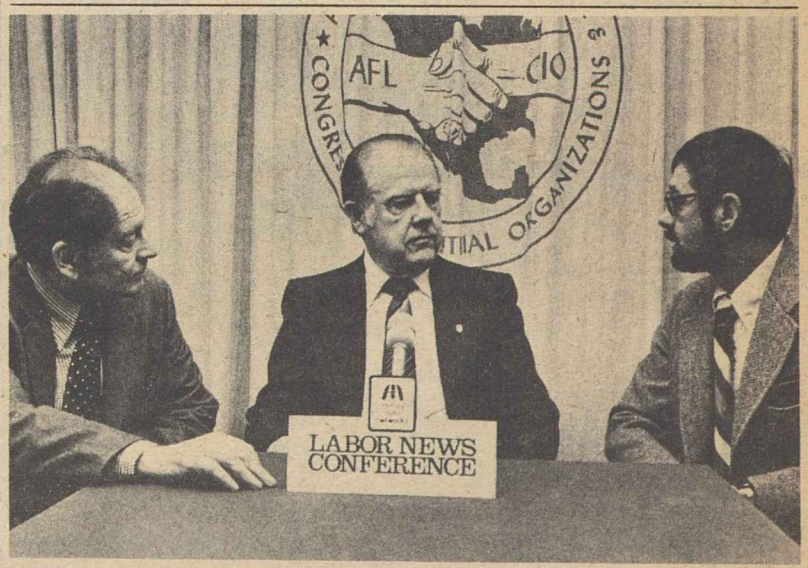
Andrews said that without the job security that the unions won in the new three-year contract postal management "would be laying off left and right" and this would trigger further serious deterioration of the Postal Service.

Andrews, who heads the American Postal Workers Union, stressed that the job security clause doesn't give workers immunity from firing "if they are not doing their job," but it does block postal management from "laying off people indiscriminately."

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, Andrews stressed that the union he heads will continue to fight to head off any move by Congress to take away the first class mail monopoly now held by the U.S. Postal Service, a possibility raised by Postmaster General Bolger during last summer's contract bargaining. He said that permitting a private company to "set up . . . a private mail system of their own, to take the cream of the business," cannot succeed.

Service would get "progressively worse" and the postal system would "run into a bigger hole" than it is already in, he declared.

Turning to the union's legislative goals in the new Congress convening in January, Andrews said that amendment of the Hatch Act to permit effective political action by postal employees and legislation to give postal workers the right to strike are at the top of the list.



THE BITTERNESS that nearly triggered a nationwide postal shutdown last summer stemmed from a management drive to cut costs at the expense of workers and their jobs, AFL-CIO Vice President Emmet Andrews, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning Andrews, who is president of the Postal Workers, were Arthur Brandel, left, of PostAge newsletter and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Sharp Increase in Drug Prices Underscores Value of Generics

By Sidney Margolius

MANUFACTURERS HAVE RAISED prices of many drugs and vital medicines from 5 to 20 percent, retail pharmacists have informed us. The widespread hikes affect both prescription drugs and household medicines sold over the counter.

One pharmacist said the increases are the sharpest he's seen in a long time. The timing and widespread nature of the raises indicates the manufacturers may have been trying to beat the voluntary price restraints President Carter announced late in October.

One of the few recourses you have in the face of the price increases is to buy drugs under their generic or common names rather than brand names. This is easy enough to do on over-the-counter drugs, since you can buy house brands and other low-price brands of aspirin, cold remedies, decongestants, antacids, antihistamines, vitamins and other household medicines easily enough as long as they are sold by reputable stores.

Another safeguard is the letters "U.S.P." on the label. This indicates the product meets the official standards of the U.S. Pharmacopeia.

But it's sometimes harder to get prescription medicines under their generic names. Most states now allow pharmacists to make some amount of substitution of generics for the patented-name products. Still, only about one out of eight prescriptions is filled generically.

The problem is that many doctors and pharmacists feel safer or at least know more about the brand-name products.

Another block to greater use of generics is that an individual pharmacist may not stock a generic equivalent for a specific prescribed medicine.

Pharmacists also usually get a higher markup on the brand-name products. However, they can and often do compensate for the otherwise often too-low markup on generics by charging a minimum professional fee.

The government is trying in several ways to overcome the reluctance to prescribe and dispense drugs generically as many hospitals and clinics themselves do.

EARLY IN 1979 the government will publish a "Guide to Prescription Drug Prices." It is intended primarily for doctors and pharmacists to help make them aware of the variation in prices of drugs of the same chemical entity and of different chemical entities usable for the same purposes.

On the issue of dependability, all recent Food & Drug commissioners have said that the generics are reliable. Most recently, Commissioner Donald Kennedy reported that government tests provide no evidence of widespread differences in quality between brand-name and generic drugs, or between the products of large versus small firms.

"Only a small percentage of drugs do not comply with standards of quality, purity and potency, and when a drug deviates from the standard, it is just as likely to be a brand name as a generic drug," Kennedy says.

Several months ago, a leading manufacturer, Eli Lilly & Co., announced that its own evaluation of FDA recall records showed a difference between products made by so-called "research intensive" firms and those made by the remainder of the companies.

But this brand-name manufacturer was quite selective in who was included on its side. Kennedy says it left off some firms that clearly spent significant amounts of money on research, but whose recall history may have altered the conclusions.

Ironically enough, as we and others have pointed out, sometimes brand-name companies buy drugs from generic manufacturers, put their labels on them and charge more than original manufacturers under the common names.

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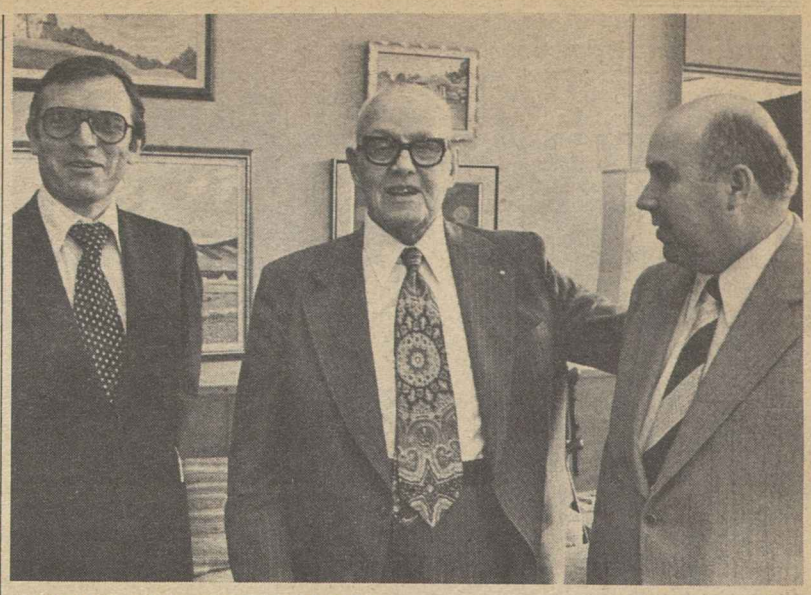

VIEWS ARE EXCHANGED on common trade union issues by AFL-CIO President George Meany and officials of the French Confederation of Labor (FO), Treasurer Jean Doriac, right, and Claude Payement, secretary of the FO's Paris regional office. Doriac and Payement are on a tour of the United States sponsored by the International Communication Agency.

To Identify Problems:

Fraud Teams Probe For CETA Abuses

THE LABOR DEPT. has launched a new program aimed at preventing fraud and abuse in Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) and other departmental programs.

"Any bureaucratic system has its weak points," Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said in announcing the department's Fraud & Abuse Prevention Survey (FAPS) plan.

"The goal of FAPS is to identify and correct these weaknesses before they lead to problems," he said.

The new plan is at least in part a response to reports of criminal abuse of CETA funds. The department set up an office of special investigations at the beginning of the year to look into widespread allegations of wrongdoing in the CETA program.

About 150 of the allegations have warranted investigation, according to Labor Dept. investigator R. C. DeMarco, resulting so far in 25 indictments and 14 convictions, virtually all involving the $11 billion CETA program.

The CETA projects, funded through monies distributed by the Labor Dept., are run by local governments and private groups operating under contract with the department.

Marshall said that while charges of abuse have been "grossly exaggerated," he was concerned that there are "enough legitimate examples to damage the program" through budget cuts by Congress.

In the attempt to head off further problems, Marshall said, FAPS teams consisting of an investigator, an auditor and a program analyst will spend about a month "monitoring management systems and looking for administrative weaknesses" in randomly selected CETA programs.

Marshall said program abuse—"government shorthand for a range of non-criminal activities such as failure to abide by regulations, inadequate record-keeping, hiring of ineligible participants or other examples of slipshod management—often is a more serious problem" than outright criminal fraud.

Marshall said the FAPS teams "will be searching for the conditions that make fraud possible." He said the results of the FAP surveys will be made public.

Marshall stressed that the FAPS teams would be assigned at random, and the appearance of a team at a program's door should not be taken as suspicion of wrongdoing.

The first two monitoring efforts will be in Mobile, Ala., and at the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma.

Marshall said the department's goal is to have four FAPS teams trained and operating this year. Eventually, he said, the department expects to carry out between 20 and 40 FAPS assessments each year. **(PAI)**

From Soup to Nonsense:

Deciphering Alphabet CODE Puzzling to OUR Columnist

By Jane Goodsell

MY ABILITY TO READ has become unhinged by NATO, NASA, CIA, CAB, NOW, SALT, FDA, FBI, LSD, IBM, IRS, PLO and WASP. Having got it into my head that CAB stands for Civil Aeronautics Board, SALT for Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and PLO for Palestine Liberation Organization, I am no longer able to read "car" for CAR or "taxi" for TAXI. Capitalized three and four letter words don't make sense to me anymore. I'm back where I was at the age of five when I knew my ABC's but couldn't put them together to form words. It is as though my native tongue has turned into a foreign language and I have only a tenuous grasp.

I stare blankly at the letters BODY TALC on my can of bath powder and, before I know it, I'm off on a free-associative flight of fancy, trying to guess what those letters might stand for. The "B" could be for Business or Bureau, Board or Building; the "O" might stand for Office or Organization or (as in MOMA for Museum Of Modern Art) simply Of.

My reading disability does not apply to complex, poly-syllabic words like ACRONYM which, incidentally, is what a word composed of the initial letters of a name is called. NATO, SALT, NASA and WASP are acronyms. A group of letters pronounced individually, as is the case with CIA, IBM and SEC, is an "initialism." Get it?

I, myself, have no problem with grown-up, esoteric words like that. What I stumble over are first-grade words like RUN, PUSH, STOP, NOT and PEAS. Not only have they, for me, lost their power to communicate but, worse still, I can't even read them. I find myself spelling them out, muttering each letter aloud, like a backward child. Not long ago I was driving in the country with my good friend, Jean, when we passed a house with a sign in front that said WILLOW CREEK PET CENTER. "I wonder," I mused aloud, "what the letters PET mean."

Jean looked at me, puzzled. "What do you mean, what do they mean? They spell "pet," don't they?"

"Yeah, sure," I said, "but I wonder what they stand for, what kind of a center it is. It might be some sort of psychological institute, like maybe Perceptive Enlightment Training, something like that."

"It didn't occur to you," Jean asked gently, "that PET might mean exactly what it says. You know, a kennel for dogs and cats."

MY FRIEND, TOM, had a lot less trouble comprehending my problem. In fact, he confessed to being in a similar dilemma himself. Being a CPA (Certified Public Accountant) he can't look at a row of figures—in the telephone book, on a medical prescription, inside his shoes or anywhere—without feeling compelled to add them up. In general he considers his preoccupation with numbers a harmless hobby, but license plates are something else. He becomes so engrossed in totaling the numbers on the plates of passing cars that he sometimes fails to notice stop signs, and he wonders if maybe he ought to give up driving. Maybe I should be wondering the same thing myself because license plates snag my attention, too. Just the other day I was driving down the street and mulling over the letters on the license plate of a car I'd noticed a few blocks back. I was trying to imagine what the letters JBS might stand for (Junior Board of Science? John Birch Society? Jerusalem Broadcasting Service?) when I was stopped by an irate policeman.

"What do you think you're doing," he asked, pointing to a sign I'd been too lost in thought to observe. "Can't you read?"

It was a hard question to answer. The sign said ONE WAY.

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Public Calloused:

Corruption Spreads In Top Corporations

The current crisis in corporate conduct that is undeniably a part of American society today is met with an apathetic response by large segments of the country.

An informal survey of the Wall Street Journal revealed that during the first half of 1978 not one day passed in which some aspect of corporate corruption and misconduct was not reported. The violators include large multinational corporations whose sales are among the highest in the nation.

Phillis Payne, an attorney for the Laborers, asks in a recent article in the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, why, if corporate corruption is so widespread, do the daily revelations of illegality for the most part fall on deaf ears.

"One reason is the very enormity of the problem itself," she explains in her article. "The amounts of money are beyond the grasp of the ordinary citizen, and the continuing nature of the disclosures tend to leave the public calloused and unable to be moved by further evidence of such corporate misconduct."

The corporations argue that out-and-out bribery, such as the Northrop Corp.'s $30 million in payoffs to foreign governments to obtain contracts over the past decade, is the routine and normal way of doing business. Many executives have argued, with respect to the bribery of foreign officials, that it is necessary to enable them to compete successfully with other firms.

"The question should not be whether such practices are normal, but whether the public is willing to accept the economic, political, and social consequences of such business methods," Payne observes.

Besides violating the basic concept of democratic and ethical government, bribery impairs the efficiency of the competitive market economy, she points out. Markets work most efficiently and the economy of a country develops best when the price and quality of products and services are the criteria that determine buying and selling—not secret payments to politicians and government officials or their agents.

In addition, the cost of corporate corruption is borne directly by the public in the form of higher prices. And, Payne notes, this is happening in an age of inflation when the government is asking the average wage earner to accept lower wage increases to keep down prices.

Another impact of bribery is lost taxes to the U.S. Treasury, the author observes. Almost all the illegal payments are "off-book" and most often disguised as business expenses for which the companies take deductions.

Examples of corrupt corporate activities are widespread. Of the 28 major industrial categories within which the Fortune 500 corporations are classified, at least 13 were plagued by serious, and sometimes industrywide, scandals in the first months of 1978. Some of the practices are new and some grew out of the foreign and domestic bribery scandals of the post-Watergate era.

In the paper industry, a Justice Dept. official observed in May that no fewer than 36 paper companies have been found guilty of artificially fixing higher prices for products ranging from stationery to cardboard boxes.

In the brewery industry, one company has been indicted for making $3 million in bribes to large retailers of beer to lure business from competitors. And in the shipping industry, at least six federal grand juries are investigating industrywide rebating practices.

Besides the breadth and scope of the corruption, the most surprising aspect is how little punishment has been meted out, Payne notes. The Securities & Exchange Commission, which has done most of the unearthing of the foreign bribery scandals, has the authority to bring only civil lawsuits against violators, and because of its caseload it generally seeks a so-called consent order in settlement of civil litigation.

The SEC settles 90 percent of its civil lawsuits annually by the "consent-order" system. The gist of a consent order is "I didn't do it, but I won't do it again." While the agency cannot bring criminal charges, it can refer cases for prosecution to the Justice Dept. But here again, the government runs into roadblocks.

In most of the foreign bribery schemes, the corporations used foreign banks as conduits for the payoffs and frequently the laws of those countries protect the accounts from disclosure.

To add to the enforcement problems, many firms—ITT, Lockheed, Boeing, Occidental Petroleum, and Textron, to name some—have gone on the offensive to keep the SEC from giving corporate documents relating to foreign bribes to the Justice Dept. Textron, for example, argued in federal court that disclosure of the information could damage the company's competitive position overseas.

Faced with the overwhelming evidence of corporate corruption, the SEC and other governmental agencies have proposed programs for reform, as have some private groups and citizens. Congress has begun to legislate in specific problem areas.

One of the primary thrusts of the current reformist efforts is the so-called corporate governance trend, Payne notes. The idea is to produce some accountability to a corporation's own stockholders or others within the structure who might feel a tinge of conscience over multi-million-dollar slush funds.

"The new cry for 'corporate governance' is premised on the belief that directors or shareholders would have halted these schemes if they had been in a position to know about them," Payne observes.

"But directors are often handpicked by management and rubber-stamped during shareholder elections in which the proxies of most shareholders are held by top management."

The sad fact of the matter is that big corporations can and do "get away with just about anything," as a recent survey pointed out. But increased public awareness of the situation could be the first step in a new ethics for Corporate America, Payne declares.

METZENBAUM VOTE

The AFL-CIO voting record for the second session of the 95th Congress incorrectly recorded Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) as voting to cut funds from a housing appropriations bill. He voted with labor on the issue giving him a session record of 17 right and 2 wrong and a cumulative record of 44 right and 5 wrong.

LUNCHEON MARKING the 55th anniversary of the Israel Histadrut Campaign in America featured an address by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall to union editors. The event was sponsored by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

Meany Backs Annual Drive For Histadrut

AFL-CIO President George Meany has joined a group of distinguished Americans in an endorsement of the annual Israel Histadrut Campaign, which got under way this month.

The drive to assist the health, education and welfare programs of Israel's trade union federation is being conducted for the 55th year by the National Committee for Labor Israel.

The campaign also marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the nation of Israel, whose early leadership came largely from Histadrut ranks. Thus, David Ben Gurion was the first secretary-general of Histadrut and went on to become the first prime minister of Israel.

The National Committee for Labor Israel also encompasses the Israel Histadrut Foundation, the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut and the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute.

The endorsement statement termed the services provided by Histadrut "vital to the welfare and progress of Israeli society."

ILPA Judges Choose Top Labor Publications

Judges in the 1978 journalism awards competition of the International Labor Press Association found that the entries reflected "steady improvement" in all aspects of trade union journalism based on their experience with trade union publications over the years.

The judges said they were particularly impressed with the feature writing demonstrated by the contest entries.

Dean Ruth, retired editor of the Machinist, was chairman of the judging panel, which also included Don Smyth of the Labor Dept., William Gillen of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, and Walter Mossberg of the Wall Street Journal. Ruth took no part in judging entries from the Machinist.

Top winners of the competition in terms of general editorial excellence were:

International publications—Circulation of 100,000 or more, newspaper format, The Machinist; magazine format, UA Journal (Plumbers & Pipe Fitters); less than 100,000 circulation, newspaper format, Seafarers Log; magazine format, Air Line Pilot.

State and local central body publications—20,000 or more circulation, Focus, Ohio AFL-CIO; less than 20,000 circulation, California AFL-CIO News.

Local union publications—15,000 or more circulation: Union Leader, Retail Clerks Local 400, Clinton, Md.; 7,500 to 15,000 circulation, Forefront, Meat Cutters Local 342, Jamaica, N.Y.; 2,500 to 7,500 circulation, Desert Edge, RCIU Local 1167, Colton, Calif.; less than 2,500 circulation, Guild Forum, Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild.

Machine duplicated publications—The Guardian, State County & Municipal Employees Local 2830, Washington, D.C.

Regional publications—less than 20,000 circulation, Canadian Interchange, Railway & Airline Clerks; 20,000 or more circulation, 1199 News, National Hospital & Health Care Employees, RWDSU.

Special performance categories—Best original cartoon, Public Employee Press, AFSCME Council 37; best original photograph, Kenosha (Wis.) Labor; best editorial or column: 1199 News; best feature story, Service Employee; unique performance, Public Employee Press; best front page, newspaper, The Machinist; best cover, magazine, Bricklayers Journal; headline writing, Steel Labor; best headline, 1199 News; best use of graphics, Ohio AFL-CIO Focus.

Max Steinbock Award: Tom Herriman of the Clothing & Textile Workers for his article, "Phyllis Conner's Nightmare at J. P. Stevens," in the September 1977 issue of Labor Unity.

Alaska Unions Adopt $1 Special Assessment

Sitka, Alaska—The Alaska State Federation of Labor's 1978 convention adopted a number of internal changes to streamline its operations and approved a set of resolutions setting policy over the next two years.

The delegates approved a proposal to permit President Dwayne Carlson to move his office from Anchorage to Juneau, the state capital, to cut back on legislative expenses and help him establish closer working relationships with the various state agencies and commissioners.

The convention also adopted a finance committee recommendation to improve the organization's financial status through a one-time-only $1 per member assessment, payable within 60 days.

To obtain better name identification and in line with most other state federations, the delegates unanimously approved changing the organization's name simply to the Alaska AFL-CIO.

The convention gave top legislative priority to raising unemployment benefits. Delegates agreed that a substantial increase in benefits is long overdue in this high-cost state. A measure to raise benefits lost in the closing minutes of the legislature's last session.

Other legislative goals include state programs to develop hydroelectric power, exemption of the first $10,000 of retirement income from state and federal income taxation, and allowing full social security retirement benefits at age 60.

In other action, the delegates voted to establish a speakers' bureau to spread the word on the benefits of union membership. They also agreed to conduct seminars on collective bargaining and organizing with the first such meeting scheduled early next year in Juneau.

The convention also expressed continued support of the Air Line Pilots strike against the Wien Air Alaska Co., urging union members not to patronize the carrier.

Carlson was re-elected to a four-year term of office. Andy Piekarski of Laborers Local 341 was appointed acting secretary-treasurer by the executive board, replacing Henry Hedberg, who has retired.

Delegates commended Hedberg for his 26 years of service to the labor movement, 24 of them with the state federation. He spent the last 12 years as its secretary-treasurer.

Speakers included President Victor Bussie of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO and President Joe Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO.

Val Wertheimer Of ACTWU Dies

New York—Val Wertheimer, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, died Nov. 18 following a heart attack in Lakeville, Conn.

Wertheimer, who was 53, joined the Clothing Workers in 1946 as an international representative in Pennsylvania. He later served as an organizer and representative in the New York-Connecticut cleaning and dyeing industry. He was named associate general counsel in 1950 and elected a vice president of the union in 1966.

He continued to serve as a vice president and executive board member after the 1976 merger of the Clothing Workers and Textile Workers. Wertheimer also served on a special Labor Dept. committee from 1959 to 1972 that set minimum wage standards in Puerto Rico.

Economic Growth Slackens:

Profits Soar 16.4% In Third Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

real strength in the economy. He added:

"Now, with the new squeeze from record-high Federal Reserve Board-mandated interest rates, the danger of a recession is substantially increased."

In a revised report on price changes, the Commerce Dept. said that inflation, as measured by its so-called GNP implicit price deflator, increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.1 percent during the third quarter, a notch higher than the 7-percent climb originally reported last month.

The implicit price deflator measures inflation on an economy-wide basis while the Labor Dept.'s monthly consumer price index tracks only prices paid by consumers at retail outlets. The Commerce Dept.'s measure of inflation, which ran at a 7.2 percent annual rate in the first three months of the year, jumped to 11 percent in the second quarter.

The 3.4 percent growth rate in the third quarter may seem high, in retrospect, as the economy negotiates possibly dangerous currents ahead. Chairman G. William Miller of the Federal Reserve Board told a group of news reporters that real GNP next year probably will rise by more than 2.5 to 3 percent. This, he acknowledged, carries "some risk of a modest increase in unemployment," perhaps up to 6.25 percent. The nation's current jobless rate is 5.8 percent.

Economists generally agree that real GNP must increase at least 4 percent over a quarter to have any impact on employment.

Miller's claim that there is no evidence that a recession will occur in 1979, "unless we talk ourselves" into one, is disputed by many private economists, including the Brookings Institution's Arthur Okun.

A former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson, Okun predicted that a recession will occur next year as the Federal Reserve Board hews to its current tight-money, high-interest-rate policy.

"It's a tragedy of the political situation that the only way to stop inflation is to put people out of work, stop building houses, and stop production," he told reporters.

The official third-quarter profits rise of 16.4 percent came close to forecasts of 20 and 21 percent by Business Week magazine and the Wall Street Journal, respectively. Both indicated that the gains were widespread. The Journal said that the only industries registering losses were aerospace, farm equipment, and pulp and paper products.

Democrats Keep Pennsylvania House

Harrisburg — Democrats will continue to control the Pennsylvania legislature, a recount of a House seat from the Gettysburg area determined.

The election night tally had shown each party with 101 House seats and identical votes for the Democratic and Republican candidates in the remaining district. Each had 8,551 votes.

On the recount, incumbent Democrat Kenneth Cole was declared the winner by a 14-vote margin.

Costs for Basic Needs Climbing at 11.6% Rate

Prices of the basic necessities of life—food, fuel, shelter, and medical care—rose twice as fast as inflation in other goods and services during the first nine months of 1978, a Washington-based research group reported.

A "basic necessities" price index prepared by the Exploratory Project for Economic Alternatives shows that prices of the Big Four budget items rose at a combined annual rate of 11.6 percent in the first three quarters of the year.

Prices of non-necessities rose over the same period at an annual rate of only 5.2 percent. The necessities account for nearly 70 percent of the consumption expenditures of four-fifths of all American families.

The research group's co-directors, Gar Alperovitz and Jeff Faux, pointed out that most of the increase in the necessities' prices derives from factors not affected by the Administration's voluntary wage-price anti-inflation effort — items such as interest rates, commodity prices, land prices, and energy costs.

"You don't even need wage-price guidelines to get well below the Administration's inflation goal," Alperowitz said. "What you do need is a carefully targeted—or sectoral — strategy aimed at the areas where inflationary pressures are strongest." The Administration's overall price goal next year is 6 to 6.5 percent.

The price index of basic necessities produced by the Exploratory Project was issued in conjunction with a new consumer-labor anti-inflation campaign called Consumers Opposed to Inflation in the Necessities, or COIN. Supporters of the campaign include the AFL-CIO, the UAW, Consumer Federation of America, and other organizations.

For the nine months ended in September, the price index showed, food prices rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 12.8 percent; shelter prices, 12.5 percent; household energy prices, 8.7 percent, and medical care costs, 8.3 percent.

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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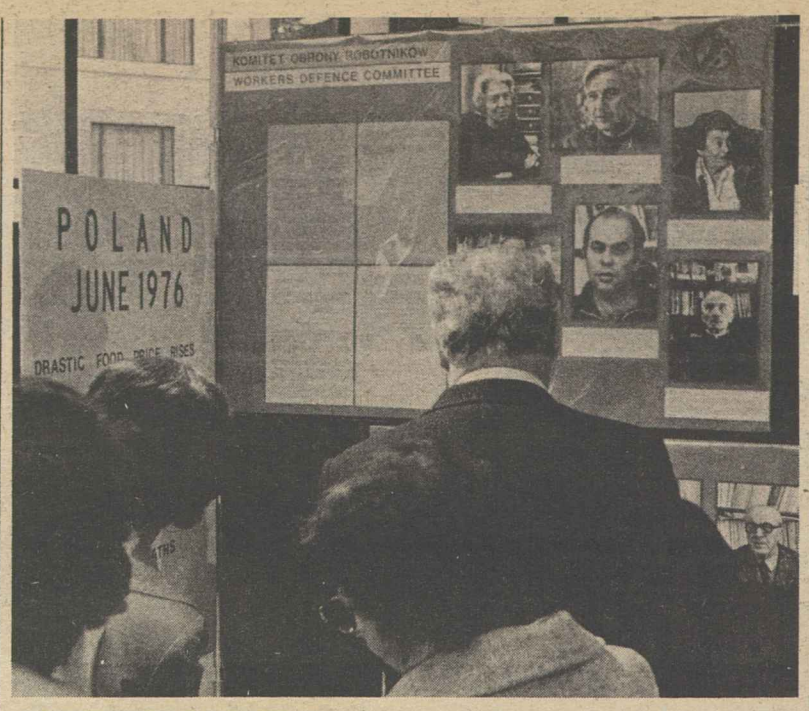

DISSIDENT POLISH literature and photographs, which make up the exhibit, "Behind the Facade," now on display at the AFL-CIO headquarters lobby, are studied closely by visitors. The exhibit includes original documents and underground literature circulated—often at risk of arrest—within the growing Polish democratic movement.

Polish Worker Exhibit Spurs Freedom Cause

An exhibit tracing the growth of the democratic movement in Poland over the last several years opened in the lobby of the AFL-CIO headquarters building with President George Meany paying tribute to Polish workers in the vanguard of the struggle for human rights behind the Iron Curtain.

The exhibit of contemporary dissident literature and photographs was prepared in Poland and smuggled to the West in pieces by the Self-Defense Committee. The group, formerly known as the Workers' Defense Committee, was formed in July 1976 as a reaction to the arrests and repression of workers and their families following strikes that took place that year.

Meany described the exhibit "as a symbol of the solidarity and support of American workers for the working men and women of Poland, the Soviet Union, and other countries of the Soviet bloc." To Polish workers who might hear his words over Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, he added:

"By your courage, will, and determination, you will bring nearer the dawn of your freedom and the day when you will join the great family of the free labor movement."

Meany's remarks were followed by an address by Prof. Jan Gross of Yale University, who held a seat in sociology at the University of Warsaw until 1969 when Poland's Communist government asked him to leave because of his involvement in a student-faculty protest movement.

Gross termed the Workers' Defense Committee, formed in September 1976, a "pillar" of the country's democratic movement, rallying Poles to demand their constitutional rights. He said he is convinced that "the only hope for world peace lies in the democratization of the totalitarian countries," such as Poland and the USSR.

Besides photographs of activities of the growing Polish dissident movement, the exhibit contains original copies of Polish "samizdat" literature dealing with political, literary, and social problems in the country. Samizdat publications are circulated under the noses of the authorities, and are estimated to total nearly 75,000 copies a month.

The exhibit also focuses on the role of the Catholic Church in Poland as defender of human rights and values against totalitarian Communist rule.

Joining the AFL-CIO in sponsoring the exhibition are the Polish Veterans Association, Post 37; the Polish-American Art Association of Washington, D.C.; the Polish Heritage Association of Maryland, and the North American Study Center for Polish Affairs.

"Here in the United States, where we openly and loudly express our displeasure with government whenever we want to," Meany said, "we are all apt to forget the great courage it takes for ordinary people to defy censorship and the political police who enforce the monopoly of Communist information and propaganda.

"It takes great courage to raise openly the voices of protest, and to write, print, and disseminate the truth in these (samizdat) publications. Therefore, this exhibit is a salute to very brave people —a dissident group called the Committee for Defense of the Workers."

Meany noted that in fighting against worker repression, members of the committee "are following the example set by heroic dissidents in the Soviet Union—people like Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, Grigorenko, Orlov, Scharansky, Ginzburg and many others."

Open to the public, the exhibit is on display from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays until Dec. 1.

Price Formula Candy Coated, Hershey Finds

The Council on Wage & Price Stability bit the anti-inflation bullet and said it was okay for the Hershey Co. to raise the price of its chocolate bar from 20 cents to 25 cents.

It acknowledged that this seems suspiciously like a 25 percent increase at a time when the Administration wants wage increases held to 7 percent and has set price guidelines that are supposed to be even lower.

But COWPS economists got out their slide rules and concluded that the Hershey Co. didn't really break the price barrier.

The size of the chocolate bar will be increased nearly two-tenths of an ounce, from 1.05 ounces to 1.2 ounces. The government agency says the extra bite drops the real price increase to 9.4 percent.

That would seem to be above the price guidelines, but COWPS says that Hershey is actually entitled to raise its prices the maximum 9.5 percent because over the past two years it had increased prices a total of 13.75 percent. Under the COWPS formula, the more a company has increased its prices in the past, the bigger the price increase it is entitled to over the coming year.

Not only that, the government's inflation fighters point out, the price increase only comes to 8.9 percent when computed as part of the average price of all Hershey chocolate products.

So Hershey passes the anti-inflation test as long as it keeps its workers' wages under the 7 percent ceiling.

GOP Spending Cited in House Seat Switches

(Continued from Page 1)

age population that went to the polls. And in four cases, the ratio was also less than in 1974.

One of the contests points up the disparities:

In Iowa, Blouin and his Republican opponent spent almost exactly the same amount in 1976. But this year, Blouin's opponent outspent him by more than two-to-one and set a state record for spending in a congressional campaign.

The voter turnout was 41.8 percent this year, compared with 63.7 percent two years ago and 45.7 percent in the 1974 off-year election.

TV Commentator Slices 'Right-to-Work Baloney'

Two commentators on the CBS television program "60 Minutes" were about 180 degrees apart in their reaction to Missouri's rejection of a "right-to-work" measure that would outlaw union shop agreements.

James J. Kilpatrick, the conservative columnist, was unhappy with the outcome. "In a shop employing 100 persons, should 51 of them have the power, with the connivance of management, to dragoon the other 49 into compulsory membership?" he asked.

"Baloney," Shana Alexander retorted. "The real purpose" of R-T-W laws "is to weaken unions."

Under federal law, "if a majority of employees wants a union, the union represents everybody. That ain't dragooning, that's democracy," she said.

"If the majority votes for Jimmy Carter, he represents everyone, too. And the Army and Navy protects everybody, and everybody's got to pay taxes—even the 49 percent who voted for Gerald Ford."

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Wage-Price Rules Assailed As Compounding Inequity

Full Controls Pressed:

Price Rise Widens Real Earnings Gap

By James M. Shevis

A further rise in the cost of living, coupled with another drop in workers' purchasing power, makes the need for a statutory, across-the-board economic controls program daily more apparent, the AFL-CIO declared.

"It is obvious that speeches and threats not based on legislative authority will not cure inflation," Federation President George Meany said as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that new retail price increases lifted its consumer price index by eight-tenths of 1 percent in October.

The October price surge was just slightly higher than September's seven-tenths of 1 percent advance, and about the monthly average throughout 1978. If prices continued at the October rate for a 12-month period, it would mean an annual inflation rate of 9.6 percent.

Consumer prices in October were 8.8 percent higher than in October 1977, BLS said. The Carter Administration's goal is to lower the rate of inflation to between 6 and 6.5 percent by the end of 1979.

Meany noted that the heftiest increases in October prices were for the basic necessities of life and that these essentials were largely excluded from the Administration's anti-inflation program. Food prices rose by eight-tenths of 1 percent, housing by 1 percent, fuels 1.1 percent, and medical care 1.1 percent.

Meanwhile, BLS reported separately that individual purchasing power in October slipped for the third month in a row. Real spendable earnings for production and non-supervisory workers declined one-tenth of 1 percent over the

(Continued on Page 3)

Wage-Hour Chiseling at New High

Employer violations of the 40-year-old Fair Labor Standards Act cheated more than 600,000 workers of almost $129 million during the 1978 fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall announced.

The chiseling represents more back wages due more workers than in any previous year in the law's history, Marshall said. Violations of the statute's minimum wage and overtime provisions accounted for the bulk of the underpayments.

The Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division, which administers and enforces the FLSA, said that the $128.9 million found due employees was 7 percent more than the 1977 total of $120.9 million.

The 1978 figures also show a 15 percent rise over last year in the amount of pay the wage-hour enforcement division was able to recover for workers, the government

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ORGANIZED LABOR'S views on the proposed rules governing the Administration's anti-inflation program are outlined by AFL-CIO President George Meany at a briefing of union representatives. Rudy Oswald, the federation's research director, is seated next to him with AFL-CIO Special Counsel Laurence Gold.

Federal Contract Dispute:

U.S. Agencies Split On Pay Safeguards

A smoldering dispute between two federal agencies over wage safeguards in government contracts has been submitted to Atty. Gen. Griffin B. Bell for a legal opinion.

The controversy pits the Labor Dept. against the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, and its outcome could affect the paychecks and jobs of tens of thousands of workers.

The procurement agency, established by a 1974 law as part of the Office of Management & Budget, claims Congress intended to give it the final say in any disputes among government departments that involve federal contracts. Specifically, it asserts the right to overrule the Labor Dept. in determining whether a government contractor must comply with one of the prevailing wage laws, such as the Service Contract Act or the Davis-Bacon Act for construction projects.

At congressional hearings last summer, the AFL-CIO accused the procurement agency of an attempted "power grab" that threatened to dismantle labor standards set by law.

That was the view also of Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Labor-Management subcommittee, and Senate Human Resources Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.). "OFPP has no authority to overrule the Secretary of Labor," they said in a joint statement.

The episode that touched off the controversy was a Labor Dept. decision that an Air Force contract

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Hits Regulations As Unfair

The Carter Administration's anti-inflation program amounts to a complex set of unfair rules and regulations that deny equity to workers while allowing companies and employers carte blanche to further profits, the AFL-CIO charged.

In a formal comment on the proposed wage and price standards to govern the program, the federation said that the implementing rules "only compound the inequities of the basic program."

The program's main inequity, the federation said, is that "it is based on the false assumption that wages alone are the cause of inflation when the fact is that wages trail—not cause—inflation."

On the wage side, the rules "are inflexible, are not voluntary, since they are universal, and will be eagerly enforced by every public and private employer in the land, by the Internal Revenue Service and by the threats of blacklisting and official denunciation," the AFL-CIO said in a written response to the Administration's request for comments.

The price guideline, on the other hand, "is so flexible as to be non-existent and is without effective enforcement," the federation declared. "It allows those who raised prices the most in the past two years to profit further from that conduct."

Comment on the anti-inflation program was invited with publication of the proposed rules and regulations in the Nov. 7 Federal Regis-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rail Clerks Win Ruling On Picketing

A federal court's refusal to ban picketing of railroads taking part in a strikebreaking mutual aid pact became final as the Supreme Court declined to hear an appeal.

Both a federal district judge and an appellate court panel had rejected a management request for a temporary injunction to stop the Railway & Airline Clerks from extending picket lines to railroads that were subsidizing the struck Norfolk & Western Railway. It was the spread of picketing that brought pressure for settlement of the dispute and led to appointment of a presidential fact-finding panel.

The lower court took the posi-

(Continued on Page 8)

Hemisphere Unions Back Boycott Against Chile, Nicaragua, Cuba

Lima, Peru—Trade unions in North, South and Central America and in the Caribbean area declared a boycott against the governments of Chile, Nicaragua, and Cuba to protest the denial of workers' rights in those countries.

"Human and trade-union rights of the workers in Chile, Nicaragua, and Cuba have been systematically and brutally suppressed by dictatorial governments," the executive council of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) said in a resolution. The organization represents some 30 million workers and includes both the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress among its affiliates.

The resolution authorized each affiliate to implement the boycott against all shipments to and from the three countries by air, land, and sea.

ORIT's executive council, whose members include AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Thomas W. Gleason and Sol C. Chaikin, also announced that it will coordinate the boycott with the International Transport Workers Federation in London. The trade secretariat represents transport unions around the world.

The ORIT resolution noted that the governments of all three boycotted nations were not legitimately elected but rather were imposed and sustained by military authorities.

"The conscience of all freedom-loving people throughout the free world has been violated by the

(Continued on Page 7)

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER

KENNETH YOUNG

Andy Biemiller to Retire As Legislative Director

Andrew J. Biemiller, the American labor movement's chief lobbyist, will retire as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation at the end of December.

Federation President George Meany said he received Biemiller's decision to step down before the start of a new Congress with "deepest personal regrets."

Biemiller's "one goal" in his long career has been "to make this a better world for all of us and for our children and grandchildren," Meany said.

"Every piece of social welfare legislation enacted in the last two decades carries a union label and Andy Biemiller deserves a major share of the credit for each victory," he said.

Biemiller, 72, has been associated with labor and liberal causes all his adult life and has been the AFL-CIO's legislative director since 1956.

His home base is Wisconsin, even though he was born in Sandusky, Ohio, and graduated from Cornell University before going on to teach at Syracuse University and the University of Pennsylvania.

But it was in Milwaukee in the 1930s that Biemiller cut his political teeth, as a union organizer, as editor of a Milwaukee labor paper, as an early Socialist who turned to Wisconsin's strong Progressive Party and became its floor leader in the state legislature.

Biemiller served two terms in Congress, as a Democrat in a swing district that for many years alternated between Democratic and Republican victories. And with House Speaker Sam Rayburn as a tutor, he developed an expertise on parliamentary rules that in later years became an important asset to the labor-liberal coalition.

At the 1948 Democratic convention, Biemiller and Hubert Humphrey made political history by bringing about the adoption of a strong minority report supporting civil rights that led to the Dixiecrat walkout but shaped enduring political alliances and helped Harry Truman win the election. That year, Biemiller was elected to the House for the second time and Humphrey, who had been mayor of Minneapolis, entered the Senate.

Biemiller joined the legislative staff of the former AFL in 1953. In 1956, he was named AFL-CIO legislative director, becoming in effect the chief strategist for labor's legislative goals.

He has told interviewers that he has operated under the instructions he got from Meany when he took the legislative job: "Don't beg, don't threaten, and don't ever assume you are 100 percent right."

Young Named As New Head Of Department

AFL-CIO President George Meany has appointed Kenneth Young as the successor to Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Young, 51, has been associate director of the Dept. of Legislation since 1971 and a member of its legislative staff since 1967.

He is a graduate of Antioch College, a World War II veteran, a former reporter and a long-time member of the Newspaper Guild.

Young become a part of the trade union movement soon after college because, as he once told a newspaper interviewer, "that's where you could get something done."

In 1951, he become an organizer and editor for the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee of the former CIO and after it was chartered as the Insurance Workers of America he served as director of research, education and publicity.

From 1957 to 1963, Young was with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., first as assistant publications and public relations director and then as assistant to the IUD organizing director. He left to become publicity director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and editor of the IUE newspaper, before coming to the AFL-CIO legislative staff.

He has had a key role over the years in working with the civil rights coalition on Capitol Hill and with the other legislative alliances that the labor movement participates in for common goals.

Labor Dept. Issues Union Election Guide

The Labor Dept. has issued a revised version of its booklet, Election of Officers of Labor Organizations. The 36-page publication covers provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act, including amendments adopted since the previous edition was published in 1974.

Copies are available from offices of the department's Labor-Management Services Administration or may be purchased at $1.60 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Labor Calls Regulations Unfair:

Wage-Price Rules Scored As 'Compounding Inequities'

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ter. The Council on Wage & Price Stability said it plans to issue the final wage-price standards by Dec. 15.

Federation President George Meany, in a briefing of representatives of affiliated unions, urged them to enlarge on the AFL-CIO views and submit separate comments to the COWPS office in Washington.

"This will be a tough fight," Meany said. "But it is one we must win, for our members and their families cannot afford to have their wages squeezed and squeezed while the prices of everything they have to buy and the rents they have to pay go up and up and up."

The AFL-CIO comment on the proposed standards—drafted by the Dept. of Research and discussed at the briefing—expands and elaborates on an Oct. 31 statement adopted unanimously by the Executive Council a week after President Carter unveiled his campaign to reduce inflation.

The detailed analysis points to the striking contrast between the wage and price guidelines. "The program limits only one source of income—wages. It ignores profits, dividends, rents, interest, executive compensation, and professional fees," the AFL-CIO observed.

For wages, there is a single number, 7 percent, which every employer in the country can be counted on to apply in granting raises, the federation noted. "There is no flexibility as far as wages are concerned."

The 7 percent maximum increase is applicable to every employee unit. "Not every unit will receive as much as 7 percent, but none may get more," the AFL-CIO pointed out.

The price guidelines are a different matter. There is no single number limiting maximum price hikes, coverage is not universal as is the case with wages, and enforcement is "partial at best, and largely dependent on government's ability and willingness to dispense or withhold favors through regulatory and procurement contract mechanisms."

In addition, the price standard allows companies wide latitude for increasing prices on particular product lines and products. The standard is written in such arcane language, replete with statistical formulas, and is so incomplete and flexible that it will accommodate "practically any price increase a company might wish to put into effect," the AFL-CIO charged.

"By its very nature, the price program cannot be monitored by the public at large," the federation commented. "With each company having its own private rate of allowable price increase, calculated to its own confidential records, and with enormous leeway to vary its price increases to its own advantage, the public is helpless and in the dark." COWPS, with its limited staff, is obviously not set up to monitor or enforce compliance, the AFL-CIO said.

The price guidelines are further flawed through exemption from price declaration requirements of raw materials, materials on commodity exchanges, interest rates, imports and exports, the federation observed.

"Basically, the success of price abatement may hinge crucially on the very elements which are excluded from these requirements," the AFL-CIO said. "These are supposed to be dealt with through government policy actions. But the record so far has been anything but encouraging."

It noted that agricultural prices have been accelerating at rapid levels. Prices for energy, an important component of raw materials, are scheduled to rise higher after next month's anticipated oil price hikes by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Import prices may or may not de-escalate, depending on the balance of trade. Interest rates, which have risen sharply in recent weeks because of actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board, have failed to make any dent in inflation.

"In sum, the price deceleration program is a sham," the AFL-CIO statement declared.

Meanwhile, workers are expected to bear the brunt of the sacrifice, accepting an arbitrary limit of 7 percent on combined wage increases and fringe-benefit improvements, the federation noted.

"Previous programs treated fringe benefits separately. This proposal does not," it observed.

While workers fall further behind in purchasing power, prices for many of the essentials of life—food, shelter, energy, medical care—go largely uncontrolled.

"The proposed 7 percent wage-control figure does not even maintain real income in light of a current inflation rate of 9.6 percent and the additional taxes levied on higher earnings," the federation observed.

The wage-standard's exemption for low-wage earners, furthermore, does not even match that provided under the Nixon mandatory controls program, the AFL-CIO pointed out.

"That exemption of $3.50 an hour was based on the Lower Level City Worker's Family Budget," the federation noted in its comments. "If the same concept was used today, the result would be $5.50 per hour, rather than the proposed $4 per hour."

Finally, the Administration program does not spell out an independent appeal procedure to provide due process to those adversely affected or threatened to be adversely affected by the plan, the AFL-CIO said. All previous control programs provided a mechanism for the adjudication of such issues.

Federal Agencies Clash Over Wage Safeguards

(Continued from Page 1)

for overhaul of aircraft engines came under the prevailing wage safeguards of the Service Contract Act. The procurement office told the Defense Dept. to ignore the ruling and contended that the only wage law involved was the Walsh-Healey Act which in effect is almost indistinguishable from the basic wage-hour law.

In a memorandum to the Attorney General, the procurement agency claims that Congress gave it "broad and sweeping authority" to prescribe policies to be followed by Executive Branch agencies in procurement of goods and services.

OFPP Administrator Lester Fettig goes on to argue that everything involving the Davis-Bacon Act, the Service Contract Act and the Walsh-Healey Act is "procurement related" and therefore comes under the final authority of OFPP whenever federal agencies differ.

The memorandum from Solicitor of Labor Carin Ann Clauss sharply challenges that claim.

The wage standard laws are intended to accomplish social and economic goals set by Congress, the Labor Dept. says, and cannot be subordinated to the procurement agency's goal of purchasing goods and services "from a responsible bidder at the lowest price."

The Labor Dept. maintains that the procurement agency, by giving primary attention to cost factors, ignores the remedial purpose of labor standards law.

"Certainly Congress could not have intended that OFPP have the authority to interpret social and economic legislation," the memorandum asserts. The procurement law was designed to promote efficiency and achieve uniformity in procedures for bidding on government contracts, it stresses. The memorandum concludes:

"It was not concerned with wage standards or occupational standards or equal employment opportunity obligations, and nothing in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act can be read as diminishing the protections established by these other laws."

Meany Deplores Lack Of Hearings on Controls

The rejection of the AFL-CIO's request for public hearings on proposed rules for wage and price standards is deeply regretted, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Meany wrote Alfred E. Kahn, President Carter's adviser on inflation, that the hearings would have made possible open discussion of the standards, "far preferable to unilateral decisions made on the basis of written comment."

Meany had written Kahn on Nov. 9, noting the publication in the Federal Register of Nov. 7 of the proposed rules specifying details of the wage and price standards and asking for public hearings to present information and alternatives.

Kahn replied on Nov. 21 that public hearings would not be desirable and would be "dreadfully wasteful and delay the essential early promulgation of our revised standards." He added that public hearings are not the most efficient way of obtaining and analyzing comments on the technical details of the standards.

Meany expressed his regrets at the decision in a letter dated Nov. 27, commenting that the critical nature of the regulations indicated a need for the widest possible public understanding, support and attention, an opportunity made possible by public hearings.

Full Controls Pressed:

Price Surge Widens Real Earnings Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

month, and were 3.6 percent below the year-earlier level because of higher prices and taxes.

Real spendable earnings, or take-home pay expressed in constant 1977 dollars, averaged $91.92 a week in October, down 6 cents from September and $3.65 less than the weekly average a year earlier. Real spendable earnings in 1972 averaged $96.16 a week.

"The average worker's wages, reflected in the continuing drop in real spendable earnings, just cannot keep up with the price tag on essentials, thus causing suffering and hardship for many families and signaling a broad slowdown in the economy in the near future," Meany warned.

The October round of price increases raised the CPI to 200.7 percent of its 1967 base. That meant that goods and services that cost Americans $100 in 1967—the base year for such calculations—cost $200.70 in October, or double what they paid 11 years ago.

The increase in grocery-store prices—nine-tenths of 1 percent—was three times the September gain. The biggest increases were for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. They rose by 1.9 percent over the month after falling in the two previous months.

Prices increased contraseasonally for fruits and vegetables, indicating that future increases for these items may be expected. Other prices were up for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, and soft drinks. Prices for sugar and sweets declined 1 percent, however, and coffee prices continued their downward trend begun in mid-1977.

In the housing category, home prices rose 1.4 percent over the month and mortgage interest rates and home repair costs maintained their steady rise.

Transportation costs were up five-tenths of 1 percent in October, about the same as in September and August, despite a 1.3 percent decline in new car prices. Used car prices rose by eight-tenths of 1 percent and gasoline prices were up 1.5 percent, the same as in September.

In the medical-care area, most services rose substantially. The 1.1 percent overall increase compared with a rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent in September. Doctors, dentists, and hospitals raised their fees and charges at near double-digit annual levels.

IUE Locals Ratify New Election Rule

Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers approved a change in the IUE constitution that provides for the election of top officers at the union's regular conventions.

The amendment, which goes into effect next Jan. 1, replaces the process of electing the IUE president and secretary-treasurer through a membership mail referendum.

William White, chairman of the IUE board of trustees, announced that the amendment was ratified by locals by a vote of 1,577 to 906. Locals are credited with one vote for each 100 members.

A record 497 locals reported their votes, White said. While 98 locals did not vote, the union's constitution provides that their 140 weighted votes be counted in favor of the measure.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice, who along with Sec.-Treas. George Hutchens campaigned for passage of the amendment, hailed the outcome of the vote.

Fitzmaurice and Hutchens were elected to four-year terms in a 1976 referendum. The next election will be held at the union's convention in 1980.

AFGE Vows to Fight Federal Pay Cutback

The American Federation of Government Employees served notice that it will vigorously fight any Carter Administration proposals to change federal pay-setting systems as a device to hold down wages and salaries of government workers.

Salaried federal employees have their pay pegged annually to comparable jobs in private industry, and hourly-paid blue-collar workers are paid on the basis of wage surveys in the localities where they are employed.

White House and Civil Service Commission officials are now saying that both these systems result in overpaying federal workers, especially rank-and-file employees at the lower end of the pay scale.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock strongly dissents. "We reject out-of-hand any and all proposals to further dilute federal pay systems," he said. The Carter Administration assumption that the federal pay system is overly generous is a "false premise."

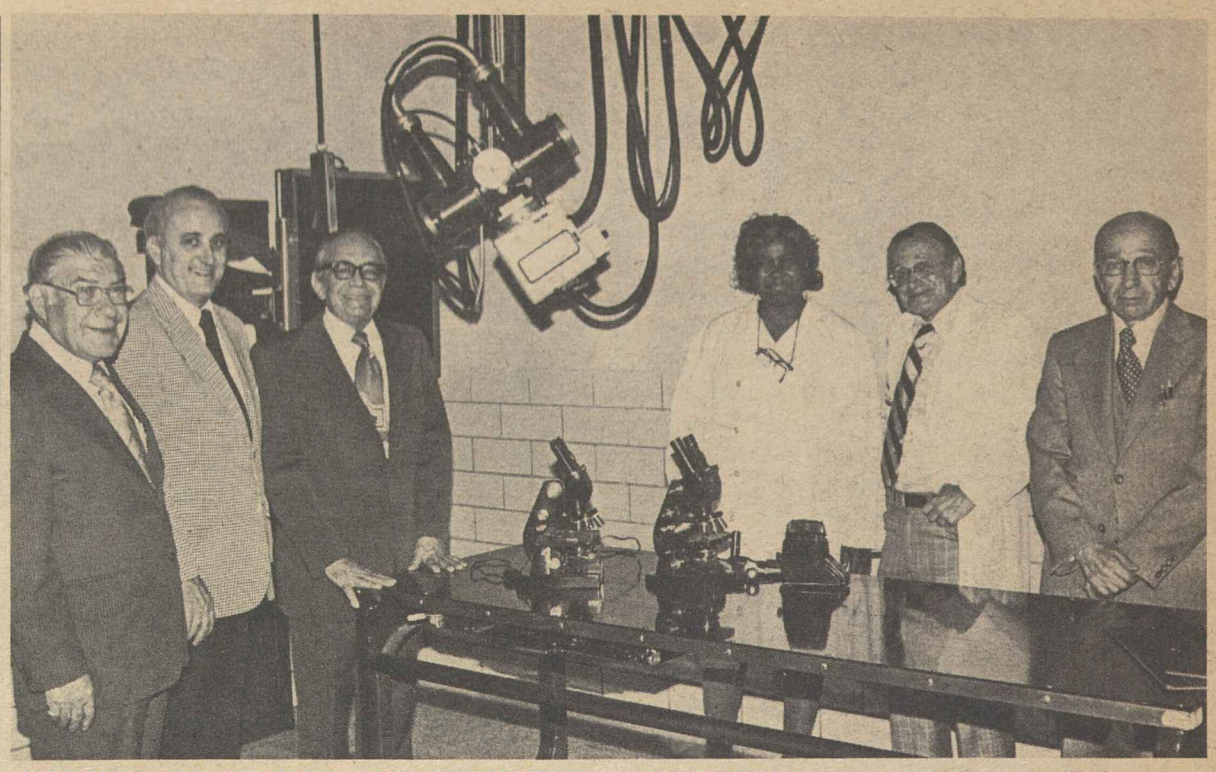
Blaylock expressed confidence that the union will be able to defend before Congress the salary comparability concept and the blue-collar wage structure. What is indefensible, he suggested, is the artificial hold-down on federal pay this year when a 5.5 percent pay ceiling was set for both salaried and hourly-paid employees.

White House officials have told reporters that legislative proposals for "pay reform" are being drafted at the President's request.

While the details have not been officially announced, the thrust of the proposals was evident in a comment by Civil Service Commission Chairman Alan Campbell that "more federal employees are overpaid than underpaid."

Administration officials also have indicated that proposals being developed would have the effect of holding down future pay raises for clerical employees and blue-collar workers, while allowing bigger increases for lawyers and some other professionals.

Blaylock said any such "insensitivity towards fair and decent treatment" would inevitably have a damaging effect on civil service morale and worker productivity.



MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES from the Ladies' Garment Workers medical center in Chicago are being shipped to trade union groups in drought-stricken western Africa countries. The ILGWU's Midwest Dept. decided to close the health care center after nearly 25 years of operation. Shown with some of the Africa-bound equipment are officials of the ILGWU's regional and health center staffs. The African-American Labor Center helped arrange the transfer of materials.

Wage-Hour Chiseling at New High

(Continued from Page 1)

said. More than $78.1 million was restored to 538,000 workers, compared to $68.2 million to 482,000 workers in the 1977 fiscal year.

The major reason for the difference between the amount found due employees and that actually recovered is the employer's refusal to pay back wages in cases judged unsuitable for litigation by the Labor Dept. In such cases, any employee has the right to institute a private suit for the recovery of back wages due.

"This year's record is evidence of the department's continuing commitment to protect workers' rights," Marshall said. "Vigorous enforcement of all federal wage and hour laws has been, and will continue to be, a top priority."

Minimum wage underpayments under the FLSA amounted to over $40 million owed 378,000 workers in 1978. The figures compare with $37.2 million owed to 371,000 persons last year. Overtime violations of the law totaled $57.1 million owed 264,000 workers.

Minimum wage underpayments by firms holding government contracts totaled nearly $7 million owed to 22,000 workers. Overtime violations by such companies totaled $1.2 million due 8,000 workers.

Enforcement efforts revealed a 47 percent increase in the amount of underpayment resulting from violations of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act this year, the government reported. Damages totaled over $13 million, compared to $8.9 million in 1977.

Compliance investigations under the Equal Pay Act, which requires equal pay for men and women doing substantially the same work in the same establishment, revealed almost $16 million owed to 18,000 workers, about the same as last year when $15.5 million was found due 19,000 workers.

Social Goals Pressed In Use of Pension Funds

Pension funds held in trust for union members should be invested in ways that help America's workers or improve their communities, two union officials urged at Senate hearings.

Machinists President William Winpisinger and Clothing & Textile Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman criticized what they saw as the corporate investment bias of banks and other professional administrators of pension plan investments.

Corporation stocks and bonds aren't the only "prudent" investments available to a pension fund, Winpisinger emphasized. He said government-guaranteed mortgage funds, for example, are completely safe and yield returns as high or higher than corporation securities.

Sheinkman told the Senate panel, headed by Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), that the highest rate of return shouldn't be the only consideration in pension investments.

Too often, he said, professional money managers have steered pension fund resources into anti-union firms and multinational corporations.

There are times, Sheinkman said, when the investment power of union pension funds can be used to further the cause of workers. That's what ACTWU has sought to do in bringing stockholder pressure against the network of interlocking directorates that linked many big companies to the union-busting policies of J. P. Stevens & Co.

Where possible, he urged, pension funds should serve socially useful purposes. "Preservation of jobs for union members, economic stability and growth in the community they live in, and even the recognition of workers' rights in other parts of our nation may well create significant economic benefits for beneficiaries of pension funds."

Winpisinger told the panel that some employers have used "legal scare tactics" to discourage unions from claiming a greater say over the investment of members' pension funds.

But the "prudent" investment policy that has put most pension fund assets into the stock market is hardly without risk, he suggested, in light of "the sorry state of the stock market today" and its past "roller coaster history."

Winpisinger found "nothing in the law" that requires pension funds "to be turned over to a few giant banks and insurance companies to be loaned to 50 or 100 giant multinational corporations."

There is no obligation, he insisted, for a worker "to finance his own job loss."

Studies Center Slates Multi-Media Production

A multi-media production tracing the history of the American labor movement will be presented at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies Dec. 6 at 8 p.m.

The program, Pluck 'n Prose, is a creation of West Virginia University's Labor Studies Center. It has been staged at a number of union conventions and other labor gatherings.

The mixed-media production, which includes motion pictures, slides, live musicians and quotations from famous Americans, will be presented as a part of the Meany Center's "Wednesday Night Live" performing arts program. The weekly productions are funded partly by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and are free to the public.

Health Aides In Connecticut Vote for 1199

Hartford, Conn. — Paraprofessionals employed at 25 state-operated health care institutions have voted to affiliate with District 1199 National Hospital Union.

District 1199, a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, was chosen to represent the 4,600 health care workers after contracts with two unaffiliated unions expire next June 30. The union described the election victory as the largest in its history.

In the representation election, District 1199 collected 1,433 votes, compared with 725 for the Connecticut Employees Union Independent, 648 for the Connecticut State Employees Association and 24 for no union.

Included in the bargaining unit are licensed practical nurses, nurses aides, mental retardation aides, psychiatric aides, and occupational and physical therapy aides. The state-run institutions include facilities for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, treatment of cancer patients and the University of Connecticut Health Center.

In a subsequent election for 1,750 professional employees in state hospitals, no union gained a majority vote. A runoff election between District 1199 and CSEA is scheduled for Dec. 5-6.

The 'Voluntary' Controls Sham

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL reviewed the Administration's anti-inflation program and found it inequitable and unfair. The program limits only one source of income—wages. It ignores profits, dividends, rents, interest, executive compensation and professional fees.

The council concluded that the price guideline is so flexible as to be nonexistent and is without effective enforcement. The price guidelines are not all inclusive and do not even purport to control the major causes of inflation. They allow those who raised prices the most in the past two years to profit further from that conduct.

The wage controls are inflexible, are not voluntary, and since they are universal will be eagerly enforced by every public and private employer in the land and by the IRS and by the threats of black-listing and official denunciation.

The program for "price standards" is complex, written in arcane statistical formulas, incomplete in coverage, and so flexible as to accommodate practically any price increase a company might wish to put into effect.

By its very nature, the price programs cannot be monitored by the public at large. With each company having its own private rate of allowable price increase, calculated according to its own confidential records, and with enormous leeway to vary its price increases to its own advantage, the public is helpless and in the dark.

The public will have to rely solely on COWPS to catch up with those who might offend its slippery standards, a job which COWPS is obviously not equipped to perform.

BASICALLY, the success of price abatement may hinge crucially on the very elements which are excluded from price deceleration requirements—raw materials, commodity exchange items, interest rates, imports and exports. These are supposed to be dealt with through government policy actions. But the record so far has been anything but encouraging.

Agricultural prices have been at record levels of acceleration. Energy prices (an important component of raw materials) are scheduled to increase with or without further OPEC price hikes, and, in fact, the Administration has actively pursued energy price escalations as part of its "conservation program."

Import prices may or may not de-escalate depending on the balance of trade. No specific restraints are proposed on imports. Exports are thought to be an unadulterated "plus," regardless of their price raising effects on the domestic economy.

Interest rates are passively left to the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, which historically has considered interest rate increases and monetary restraints as its necessary contribution to "fighting inflation."

The possibility of allocations of materials with extremely high rates of price increase does not appear in the program. Nor is there reference to allocation of credit.

In sum, the price deceleration program is a sham.

—From AFL-CIO comments on the Administration's proposed rules for its anti-inflation program.

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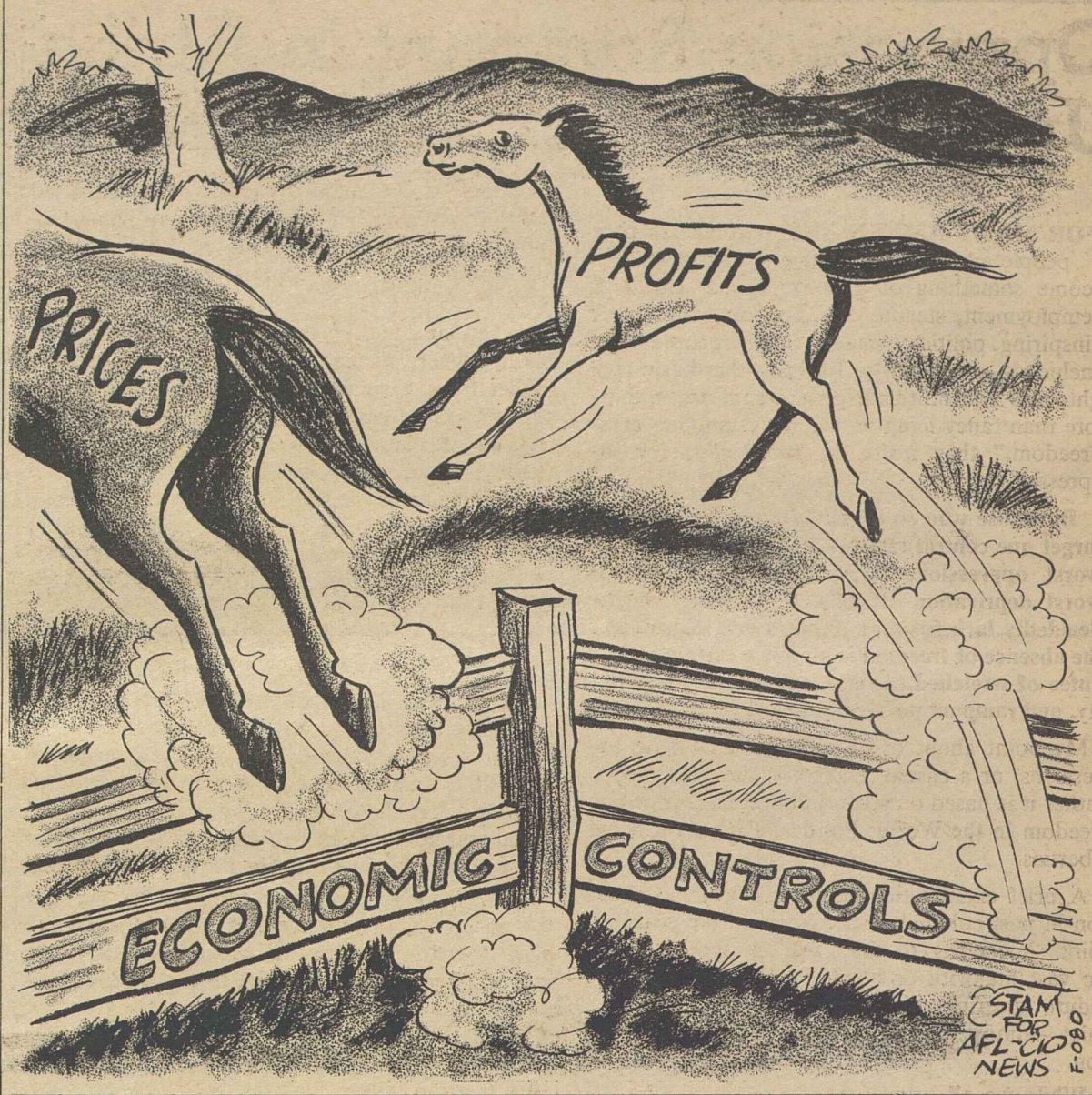
The Wild Ones



Despite Big Crops:

Agribusiness's Manipulations Keep Food Prices Climbing

By Gus Tyler

IN A ROADSHOW that the Administration has been running to sell its "voluntary" controls program to the nation, President Carter has made his appearance in absentia—by answering questions over the phone.

Quite naturally, he gets queries on food prices, since the grocery bill is the average housewife's daily indicator on the state of inflation in the nation.

In reply, Carter makes two points: First, there will be no guidelines to control agricultural products; second, "food prices will not increase in 1979 nearly so much as they did in 1978" because of a bumper crop.

Carter is gambling against all odds by taking this stand. Economists at the Dept. of Agriculture have announced their expectation that "food prices would rise by 7 to 10 percent" next year.

The New York Times trumpeted the story with the headline: "Harvests at Peak But Cost of Food Will Still Go Up." Food prices do not abide by the law of supply and demand. They are manipulated by agribusiness—directly and through government. If that were not so, America could eat well and inexpensively next year.

Our granaries are bursting with half the world's grain reserve. Our corn and soybean crops this year have broken all records. Our wheat crop is at a high 1.8 billion bushels despite the fact that big farmers have withheld vast acreage to collect a government reward for their non-production.

We are also the nation with the highest agricultural productivity in the world. We get more per person and more per acre than any other country. And, if high productivity means lower prices—a standard theorem of the classical economists—then we all ought to be able to eat dirt cheap in this country right now.

Yet, farm prices rose this year and will continue to rise at the same dizzying rate next year.

Beef will be expensive because cattlemen are reducing the size of their herds. Pork will be expensive because hog raisers are holding back on their product despite the availability of grain. Even a Hershey chocolate bar will be expensive because the company has just announced a more than 9 percent increase.

A "set-aside" program by the federal government will offer further rewards to growers who do not grow. Tons of grain will be added to our reserves just to keep prices high.

But even if all—or a goodly part—of these raw materials were turned loose on the market, the consumer would still have no assurance that prices in the store would settle down. The farmer only gets 3 cents out of every dollar spent on food at a time when after-tax profits in food marketing rose by 150 percent in seven years—an average of about 20 percent a year.

These are the reasons food prices will go up. And these are the reasons Carter's appeal to limit wage increases to 7 percent will appear as utterly unrealistic to the nation's wage earners.

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Workers' Rights Vs. Quick Profits

All too often, we in government who are dedicated to providing protection and opportunity for U.S. working men and women find ourselves fighting against a small number of employers and special interest groups which have the money to spend to make their influence felt.

These interests, within the United States, say that as a country we cannot afford the minimum wage, that there ought to be exceptions to the child labor laws, that protection of pension funds is inflationary, that safe working conditions are too costly, and that the right of democratic labor unions to organize and bargain collectively comes at too high a price.

These are the arguments which are heard not only in the Labor Dept. in the United States, but in labor ministries throughout Latin America and, indeed, throughout the world. Because wherever we exist, to fight for the rights, protection and opportunities of laboring men and women, there are always the few who argue that economics or patriotism or some self-serving so-called law of nature requires that we relax our standards so that a quick (but in the long-run expensive) profit can be made.

Under Sec. of Labor Robert J. Brown at the Inter-American Conference of Labor Ministers, Lima, Peru, Nov. 28, 1978.

Freedom the Central Issue:

Oppression Rampant in Africa Under Both Black, White Rule

By Bayard Rustin

FOR MANY AMERICANS, particularly poor people and blacks, the idea of "freedom" has become something of a hoax. Faced with high unemployment, steadily rising prices, and rather uninspiring political leaders, many people have concluded—erroneously, I think—that basic civil rights and constitutional government are nothing more than fancy icing on a stale, crumbling cake. "Freedom," they insist, is meaningless for the oppressed.

But those who so readily despair of freedom forget one central reality—in today's world the worst oppression, worst discrimination, and worst deprivation all exist in societies which decidedly lack freedom as we know it. Indeed, the absence of freedom is almost a certain guarantee of wretched poverty, scandalous inequality, and rampant political repression.

My point about freedom is not based on impressions, or a casual reading of the newspapers. Rather it is based on a carefully researched study, Freedom in the World: Political Rights and Civil Liberties.

A brief examination of the unfortunate situation in post-colonial Africa helps to illustrate my point. According to the Freedom House study, the vast majority of black Africans continue to endure discrimination, brutal exploitation, and quiet—almost unnoticeable—political subjugation.

While we all know and abhor white minority rule and the apartheid systems of South Africa and Rhodesia, we sometimes ignore the self-serving and occasionally gruesome dictatorships which seem to cover the African continent from shore to shore.

Because of Idi Amin and his well-publicized excesses, much media attention has been diverted from the less colorful and slightly more humane African dictators, such as the rulers of the Central African Empire, Angola, Burundi, and the Congo. All these countries, according to the Freedom House report, are roughly on par with Uganda, South Africa, and Rhodesia in consistently violating basic civil liberties and human rights.

Consider for a moment the situation in Burundi. This small, inland country of 4 million people is ruled exclusively by members of the Tutsi tribe, a group which represents only 15 percent of the overall population. Meanwhile members of the majority Hutus tribe have no rights whatsoever. In a sense, Burundi has established a governmental system as cruel and as discriminating as the oppressive white minority in South Africa.

A similar situation exists in the Congo (Brazzaville) where virtually the entire ruling elite is drawn from a single tribe representing only 15 percent of the population. Similarly, small military or civilian cliques rule in countries like Benin, Togo, Somalia, Rwanda, Niger, and Malawi. In most instances, these relatively young African nations have only one political party; elections usually involve only one political slate; and debate is closely monitored, if not forbidden altogether. Additionally, independent trade unions face severe restrictions, and all types of citizen organizations are carefully controlled.

THIS DISTRESSING MOVEMENT toward one-party dictatorship has been resisted by some sturdy — and commendable — anti-authoritarian states like Gambia, Senegal, Kenya and a handful of others. Yet the prospects for freedom and constitutional government in Africa, as well as other parts of the third world, are far from promising.

Some people, of course, keep telling me that my concern about the state of human rights and civil liberties in Africa is misplaced, and even unwarranted. African people, they assert, cannot handle the complexities of democracy. Nor can Africans hope to achieve a modicum of economic prosperity unless they willingly accept iron-clad authoritarian rule.

These arguments—or clichés—hearken back to the days when southern blacks had little or no political power. White segregationists constantly argued that blacks could not be trusted with the vote. Black people, they said, did not understand democracy. And some whites even tried to prove that blacks fared considerably better before the destruction of the degrading slave system. Now, many African leaders have unfortunately adopted the irrational arguments of our own segregationists.

As I see it, black Africans must be freed from the oppression of black minorities, as well as white minorities. Without some degree of liberty and democratic rule, the great mass of Africans will never break the terrible chains of slavery. Black Americans have a special responsibility to help foster and defend human rights in Africa.

Oswald Hits Wage-Price Conflict:

Real Wage Protection Lacking In Carter's Inflation Controls

PRESIDENT CARTER'S inflation control plan is so rigid on wages and so vague on prices that there is little reason to believe it will curb the nation's number-one economic problem, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned.

Even those who designed the Carter controls say that the 7 percent wage figure was "picked out of the air," Oswald said. He noted that unlike all other controls programs, the Carter plan fails to assure that "workers maintain real income, have increases that account for changes in the cost of living, as well as the tax impact," and also share productivity increases.

Oswald stressed that the so-called "real wage insurance" feature that the President outlined doesn't guarantee that "workers won't suffer any actual loss of real earnings to inflation."

He said that the Administration hasn't yet "put together precisely what this wage insurance will be," and that the Council on Wage & Price Stability, which is charged with operating the program, cautions: "Don't bet on it—it has to go to Congress; Congress may change it; we don't know what Congress will do."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Oswald said that "there are so many uncontrollable factors in the economy that they are not addressing that there is no way to ascertain what is an appropriate price change." He said that although the announced range is between 5.5 percent and 9.5 percent there are all sorts of exemptions that will allow even greater increases. He pointed out that, using the Administration's "very complicated formula, a company can raise prices substantially on one product, not raise prices on another, and have an 'average price increase' that allows it to increase profits, increase profit margins."

Oswald declared that the Carter controls program is clearly "inequitable, unbalanced and unfair," and renewed the AFL-CIO's call for effective enforced mandatory controls on all sources of income and prices.

He warned that forces at work in the economy—particularly the tight-money, high-interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board—point toward an economic recession in 1979. The result will be that unemployment will increase at a time of high rates of inflation, he said.

Oswald noted that the Administration's move Nov. 1 to protect the dollar overseas by raising the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate from 8.5 to 9.5 percent "will have only a short-term impact on the dollar slide, which is affected so heavily by our trade imbalance." Meanwhile, the higher interest rates will produce greater inflationary pressures throughout the economy.

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Labor News Conference is aired weekly on Mutual.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MILLIONS OF CHILDREN watching TV hear an animated cuckoo bird named Sonny announcing: "I'm not gonna go cuckoo for Cocoa Puffs. I'm gona pack myself in a piano." Then a child goes on to say that Cocoa Puffs are "part of a complete breakfast" and describes the product as "munchy, crunchy, chocolately."

But, according to the Federal Trade Commission, Cocoa Puffs are 46.5 percent sugar.

Recently, the FTC Staff Report on Television Advertising to Children summarized a number of other commercials like Cocoa Puffs and discussed their impact on children.

It also contained recommendations for a controversial curb on such advertising. The proposed rules would:

- Ban all televised ads directed to children under 8 years old.
- Ban ads directed to children between the ages of 8 and 12 for highly sugared foods most likely to cause tooth decay.
- Provide for corrective advertising to balance ads for sugared foods.

While that pitch for Cocoa Puffs may not have much of an impact on adults, the situation is quite different for a child, particularly a young child.

The FTC staff report cites experts who contend that many children under 8 years of age are confused by such commercials. They don't really understand that cartoon characters like "Sonny" aren't real. Because the purpose of televised advertising is beyond his comprehension, "an advertisement to a child has the quality of an order, not a suggestion," according to Dr. Richard Feinbloom, formally with the Harvard Medical School Family Health Care Program.

The successful advertiser who capitalizes on childhood innocence to sell his wares uses various techniques to enhance the child's desire for the product. The techniques include magical promises that a product will build muscles or improve athletic performance, depictions of children outperforming adults, and the voices of children agreeing with the announcer about the value of the product.

Ironically, General Mills would agree with health professionals that sugar is a primary cause of tooth decay—a condition, says Action for Children's Television, that affects 98 percent of American children.

In fact, General Mills counsels parents on the dangers of tooth decay and even explains that sugar provides "only calories," not nutrients, according to the FTC report.

PARENTS WHO MIGHT FORBID their children to watch violent shows in the evening may feel safe with their youngsters' viewing habits on a Saturday morning when programming is dominated by cartoons and other child-oriented fare.

In fact, children constitute a majority of the national audience viewing Saturday morning network television. The FTC found that half or more of all the products advertising during that time are sugared cereals, candies, snacks and soft drinks (except around Christmas time, when toys are heavily advertised). A large portion of the foods advertised are ready-to-eat cereals, many between 40 and 60 percent sugar.

There are other situations where parents are not aware of what their children are watching, as in the case of working parents who leave their children under day-care arrangements in which other adults monitor or fail to monitor TV viewing.

Kathy Sheekey of the Consumer Federation of America commented that even before the proposed rules were announced opponents "were polishing their brass knuckles. And, since the day of the announcement, they have fought the FTC's effort in every available forum."

What the issue comes down to is that major companies and their advertising agencies are using very influential media to manipulate the nation's most vulnerable consumers.

A TIGHT LID on wages and vague guidelines for prices proposed by President Carter won't curb the nation's number-one economic problem—inflation, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Television Paper Towel War Moves to Supermarket Aisles

By Sidney Margolius

THE GREAT TELEVISION paper towel war is unrolling on millions of TV screens across America. The leading contenders in the lunch counter and supermarket dramas are Scott, Bounty and Viva, with Teri a close rival.

Along with the big TV battle has come higher costs. Prices of household paper products have doubled, even tripled in recent years.

Sometimes the big advertisers seem to be competing with each other. The Scott Paper Co. really doesn't care whether you buy Scott or Viva towels since they make both and probably Brand X, also. Their real battle is with Bounty.

The National Advertising Division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus already has been called in twice to investigate complaints. Actually all three brands are right in what they say on TV. It's what they omit that's revealing.

Aunt Bluebell is right about weight. We found Scott does weigh 1.25 pounds for a roll of 85 square feet compared to about 1 pound for Viva and Bounty.

But Viva's TV test, showing it more durable in use with an abrasive cleaner than Bounty, was substantiated by test data, the National Advertising Division said.

On the other hand, Rosie says over and over on TV that Bounty is the "quicker Picker-upper." Bounty is two-ply, which generally provides more absorbency in paper. Scott is one-ply.

But Viva is two-ply, and is challenging Bounty with "New Improved Viva," claimed to be 25 percent more absorbent than formerly.

The Truth in Packaging law does give you a yardstick to compare values in towels, gift wrapping paper and other paper goods. The package must show the total square feet and the number and size of towels.

For many consumers, who use a towel just once and aren't in a big rush like Rosie, Scott towels may be the best buy of the three big TV performers.

While prices vary from store to store, all three brands sell at much the same price for the same 85 square feet. Scott towels are slightly smaller but adequate enough for most uses. So you get more towels for the 85 square feet; 119 compared to 100 for Bounty and 104 for Viva. And Scott towels absorb quickly enough for any use except on TV.

But the lowest costs of all found by researcher Jane Harmon were the house brands of large supermarkets, the consumer co-ops and supermarkets and lesser-known brands like Marcal and Hi-Dri. These usually cost 20 to 40 percent less than the TV brands.

Co-op towels were the best value found. Interestingly, Hi-Dri, which was priced lowest and looked like the biggest roll, was not actually the best value, and a comparison shows why you need to shop paper goods carefully in these days of "bulking" paper. Nowadays manufacturers sometimes puff up rolls of paper towels, napkins and toilet tissue so they look like more than they are. Hi-Dri is what's known in the grocery trade as a "bulking" paper.

So if you weigh Hi-Dri you find it weighs only 13 ounces compared to 16 for Co-op, and has just 102 sheets compared to 120. So you do need to weigh paper goods or at least squeeze them to see if the rolls are firm. Now you know the real reason why Mr. Whipple doesn't want you to squeeze the Charmin.

Teri towels are popular with some women. They are three layers reinforced with nylon netting. But a roll yields only 75 towels so they're not economical except for the more abrasive jobs or for washing windows since you can wring them out.

In toilet tissue too, softness has been achieved by puffing. Those TV wives who vow they'll buy their husbands White Cloud since he found it softer, better tell him they're going to have to pay almost twice as much than for many other brands.

In any case, better check the count. Rolls these days may have 375, 400, 500, 650 or 1,000 sheets.

Nor does Procter & Gamble really care whether you buy Charmin or White Cloud. They make both.

You also can find yourself spending more for aluminum foil and plastic wrap. Both have gone up another 5 percent in the past six months. As well as saving by conservative use, and using less-costly plastic wrap where you can, you save by buying stores' own brands and larger sizes of the foil. A 25-foot roll of aluminum foil at 43 cents really costs 50 percent more than a 200-foot roll at $2.29.

Private or home brand paper and wrapping products are beginning to appear and can also save you money, especially for plastic wrap. We found one supermarket's "own brand" actually was less than half the price of Saran Wrap; 55 cents for 100 feet compared to 65 cents for 50 feet of Saran.

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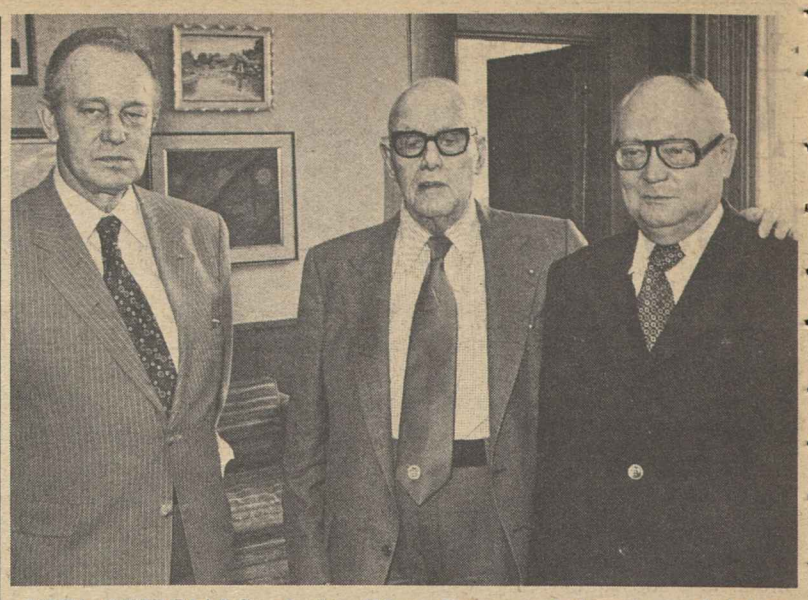

KEY OFFICIALS of the West German federation of labor (DGB) meet with AFL-CIO President George Meany to discuss domestic and international issues affecting workers of both the United States and West Germany. They are DGB President Heinz Oscar Vetter, left, and Willi Zimmerman, executive assistant to the DGB council.

Exploit Workers, Consumers:

Food Conglomerates Dominate Market

By Robert F. Harbrant

FOOD SERVICE this year turned a volume well over $100 billion. At nearly $200 billion, food marketing is the nation's largest business, while the $70 billion tourism industry is among the top three industries in most of the 50 states.

The abundance, of course, is not accidental. Long targeted for their growth potential and promise of profit, the food, retail and service industries have become part of corporate America. As a few huge supermarket chains dominate the battle of the bread basket in each regional and metropolitan area, other company giants have diversified.

Your roast turkey probably comes courtesy of the $3.7 billion Greyhound empire, the bus people. Tenneco, at $6.39 billion, probably grows, processes and packages your fruit cocktail; and the wine from Heublein comes of its $1.3 billion business. Increasingly, markets are dominated by a few firms, and their operations are thoroughly integrated from farm gate to kitchen table.

The sheer size and concentration of these companies are important, disturbing symptoms. Many have fashioned responsible market strategies, properly reviewing the impact of products, promotions and technology. But increasingly, the marketplace seems dominated by a few companies and their predatory television ads and insistent radio promotions aim to make us the addicts of our own material possessions.

The manipulation of markets has a long history. Only lately, however, has corporate power assumed the strength to effectively manipulate markets in the service and retail sectors. As the overall number of grocery stores continues to decline, just four companies have captured over 65 percent of sales. Once a nation with over 500 independent breweries, the United States now has fewer than 50.

In some of these companies, giantism has spawned arrogance and with it a determination to exploit consumers and workers alike. Corporate resources and political clout are used to resist labeling that would require safe, reliable consumer goods. With a well-financed corps of attorneys, companies like the Winn-Dixie supermarket chain trap employee rights in endless legal delays.

In response to a range of abuses, the consumer movement now challenges the corporations on their commercial claims, requiring new standards of accountability. From the labor movement, 14 international unions in related trades are united in the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. That department has mounted a nationwide consumer boycott against Winn-Dixie, and helped force the company into a wholesale retreat from one of its 15 "sun belt" states.

Harbrant is secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept.

From Soup to Nonsense:

'Work Is Fun' Books May Sell But It's a Mighty Silly Concept

By Jane Goodsell

YOU KNOW what happens when a word gets repeated over and over and over. Pretty soon it loses its meaning and turns to gibberish. That, it seems to me, is what's been happening in recent years to the word "fun."

I keep bumping into it in the oddest, most out-of-context places. It appears on book jackets in titles like Manners Can Be Fun, Safety Can Be Fun, Arithmetic Is Fun and It's Fun to Re-Decorate. There's a book called Fun in Bed which would be an okay title if the book were about what it sounds like, which it's not. Its premise is that being sick in bed can be fun.

"Brightly striped toothbrush makes dental care fun," declares an advertisement in a glossy magazine. "Clever little gadget makes cheese slicing fun," proclaims another.

It wouldn't surprise me to come across a magazine article titled It's Fun to Have a Tax Audit or Barium X-Rays Are Fun. There aren't many unclaimed activities left. Counting calories, living on a shoestring, putting up pickles, refinishing furniture and organizing a rummage sale have all been hailed as you-know-what.

For my own sake as much as anyone else's, I'd like to try to straighten out what fun is and isn't. For starters, I'll state flatly that I don't think it's especially fun to brush my teeth nor is there any reason why it should be. The same goes for slicing cheese and obeying traffic signals.

There are a lot of things in this world that aren't frolicsome but have to be done anyway for reasons that are good and sufficient. Such as: because it needs doing; because somebody'll be mad if it's not done; because it's illegal or immoral or unsafe or impolite or unhealthy or unsporting not to; because we'll hate ourselves if we don't.

If wallpapering the room or doing the math problem turns out not to be the breeze it was sold to us as, we're likely to feel cheated. Or else that it was our clumsiness and/or stupidity that made it difficult. On the other hand, should it turn out to be as easy and fun as it was cracked up to be, we won't feel we deserve much credit for doing it. Any dope could've.

To confuse work with play diminishes both. A well-adjusted person has been defined as someone who plays golf and bridge as though they were games. I think the opposite is just as true. I wouldn't want anything to do with a brain surgeon, or a hairdresser, either, who has a playful attitude toward his work. Would you?

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Widespread Benefits:

Space Program's 'Spinoffs' Aid Technology, Add Jobs

The nation's progress in space technology over the past two decades is providing Americans a wide array of benefits in the skies and on the ground, Patrick J. Ziska writes in the American Federationist.

Spinoffs from the space program have found many applications in everyday life, ranging from simple conveniences to systems that help solve critical problems.

Ziska, an associate editor of the Machinist, notes that much of the credit for the developments that led to placing U.S. astronauts on the moon and subsequent conquests in space can be attributed to the skills of many thousands of American workers.

"Their contributions had demonstrated to even the skeptical that as the future becomes the present, science and craftsmanship have found a way to catch up with what had been space fiction."

These skilled workers, who are members of nearly every U.S. union, Ziska points out, "are moving the nation closer to the final frontier with their work on space labs, space freighters and—sooner than many now believe—to space colonies."

Numerous job opportunities have been developed in the space program, Ziska writes in noting that the National Aeronautics & Space Administration spends 80 percent of its budget on labor-intensive contracts. Current NASA programs employ more than 100,000 workers.

"But the jobs impact is only one factor in the nation's ongoing space program," the author observes. "Equally important is the maintenance of U.S. technology leadership in the world community.

"Space research also has helped improve the current generations of commercial aircraft for the nation's travelers and is laying the foundation for the more advanced planes now on the drawing board to replace a generation of aircraft growing old."

The article in the current issue of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine predicts that the improved technology will help aerospace companies meet the needs of the nation's airlines for an estimated $75 billion in new airplanes over the next decade.

In addition to transportation, Ziska notes, space technology has been transferred to medicine, public safety, energy and pollution solutions, construction, communications, industrial and agricultural processes, sports, recreation and many other areas of everyday life.

Progress in space has further propelled America's interest in space fiction that exploded with the motion picture box office hit, Star Wars, which grossed $220 million in its first year of release. A spinoff of memorabilia ranging from Star Wars toys and T-shirts to bubble gum grossed many millions more, Ziska points out.

But the more serious applications of space technology have provided life-saving equipment aiding humanity from premature birth to brushes with death. Ziska particularly cites medical gains in aiding victims of heart attacks, severe burns and radiation exposure on the job.

"Perhaps the most vital potential benefit from space technology is providing an energy-deficient earth with electricity from the sun," the author declares.

"The key to making this proposal reality is the solar power satellite. While other sources of energy—nuclear, coal and other fossil fuels—are being mined, the nation is looking toward the sun as a potential energy donor."

The satellites would be stationed 22,000 miles above earth to transform the sun's rays into electricity, converted to microwaves and beamed to large antennas on the ground. Earth stations would reconvert the microwaves to useful energy.

But Ziska points out that much research must still be done to determine the practicability and ecological impact of the energy-gathering satellites.

"That is why some AFL-CIO unions pushed for legislation in the 95th Congress to appropriate and authorize $25 million for research and development of a satellite system," the article notes.

The bill passed in the House, but died in the Senate. The same legislation will be introduced in the next Congress.

Teachers Hit State Control Of U.S. Funds

A coalition of labor, education and civil rights groups is challenging the constitutionality of a Pennsylvania law that allows the state legislature to control federal aid programs.

The American Federation of Teachers is among the 32 national organizations that have joined in filing a friend of the court brief asking the U.S. Supreme Court to review the case of Shapp v. Sloan.

The suit involves a 1976 Pennsylvania law requiring that all federal funds to state agencies and institutions be reappropriated on a "line-item" basis by the state legislature before they can be released.

"This law has major implications for public education at all levels," charged AFT President Albert Shanker. "It also affects aid to minorities and the handicapped, the health field, important national research in science and aerospace, national defense and countless other programs." He noted that other states are considering similar laws and that more than $80 billion a year in federal aid could be at stake.

The Pennsylvania law was passed over the veto of Gov. Milton Shapp, who subsequently challenged it in the state Supreme Court. That court upheld the law, 4 to 2, and Shapp appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Other groups joining in support of the appeal include the National Education Association, NAACP, National School Boards Association, and the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Hemisphere Unions Ask Boycott of 3 Countries

(Continued from Page 1)

murder, imprisonment without due process, and torture of the workers and their trade union leaders in these Latin-American countries," the resolution declared.

In a luncheon address to ORIT delegates, Under Sec. of Labor Robert J. Brown said: "We in the United States labor movement stand firmly behind your efforts to achieve the right to organize collectively, and make your views known against arrogant employers and governments that deny your rights."

In another address, at the Organization of American States' 6th Inter-American Conference of Labor Ministers, Brown called upon the OAS to deepen its commitment and increase its financial support for activities in the social-labor field.

"We believe that the structure of the inter-American labor system must be strengthened," he said. "And we believe that part of that strengthening and improvement must involve the inclusion of both unions and employers.

"By including the voice of labor and employers in the process, we can ensure that the decisions of the inter-American labor system reflect the broadest possible consensus."

ORIT's decision to impose a boycott against the five-year-old Chilean military regime of President Augusto Pinochet came six months after an AFL-CIO delegation visited Chile to try to persuade authorities to restore suspended union rights.

Mounting Trade Deficit Adds to Inflation Woes

The nation's trade deficit expanded by $2.13 billion in October, the 29th consecutive month that the U.S. trade ledger has been in the red.

The Commerce Dept. reported that the United States sold $13.01 billion worth of goods to its trading partners during the month while buying a record $15.14 billion worth. The deficit was the largest since July, and considerably above the average $1.65 billion gap of the past two months.

The size of the trade deficit has caused serious problems for the nation. It was a main reason for the steep decline in the value of the dollar abroad and it contributes to inflation at home by raising the cost of imports for consumers and encouraging domestic price increases.

An earlier Commerce Dept. report estimated that the nation amassed a trade deficit of nearly $25 billion in the first nine months of 1978, a much faster pace than in the previous year when the deficit totaled $26.5 billion.

Oil imports, the main culprit behind the long series of monthly deficits, totaled $3.49 billion in October, less than in September but still high by historical standards.

Food exports dropped by $106.9 million, mostly due to declines in rice, corn, and meat sales, the Commerce Dept. said. Chemicals and related products fell by $108 million.

AFGE Wins Payments For Pollution Victims

An office building owner has agreed to compensate 18 members of the Government Employees who became ill from auto and truck exhaust fumes in a structure in downtown Washington where they work for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

AFGE Local 2667 won out-of-court settlements ranging from $150 to $5,000 for workers to cover their medical expenses and leave time. The owner also agreed to reimburse the local for legal and other expenses.

The building, owned by the Kuwait government, is leased to the General Services Administration and houses EEOC offices. The local said that toxic emissions from the building garage space have been seeping into the building for the past 12 months through elevator and ventilating shafts.

On a number of occasions, EEOC workers suffered the effects of carbon monoxide poisoning — headache, dizziness, burning eyes and lungs, nausea and difficulty breathing. On Apr. 19 all workers on the second floor of the building were evacuated because of the noxious fumes.

But EEOC ignored appeals by the union to have the situation corrected. It also rejected the local's grievance.

EEOC officials even refused to admit safety inspectors from the District of Columbia who had been called in by the local. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration could not intervene because federal agencies are not covered by the federal job safety law.

Finally, the GSA hired a private contractor at EEOC's request to conduct an air pollution study of the building. The report showed that there were "significant concentrations" of carbon monoxide in various sections of the first two floors of the structure.

Local President Laurie Slavin commended the efforts of members of Congress representing Washington suburbs in Virginia and Maryland in helping to resolve the problem.

"We're happy this unfortunate episode is over," Slavin said, "but we're not sure it won't occur again—either from noxious fumes or from some other health or safety hazard."

Since federal workers are not covered by OSHA, Slavin said, they "remain almost completely at the mercy of EEOC-type management" that can delay the federally mandated collective bargaining and grievance process without fear of sanctions.

Job Injury Rise Linked To Employer Attitude

The mounting toll of job-related injuries and deaths can be traced to increased employer resistance to reducing hazards in workplaces, AFL-CIO Occupational Safety & Health Director George H. R. Taylor charged.

Citing Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showing an increase in job deaths and injuries during 1977, Taylor warned that the toll would climb higher unless employers change their attitude on job safety.

BLS reported in November that last year work-related deaths rose 20 percent over 1976, while job injuries increased by 300,000 to 5.3 million and lost workdays due to injuries rose 2.7 million to 35.2 million.

A major cause of the problem is that employers are refusing federal safety inspectors uninhibited entry into their workplaces, Taylor said. He noted that this was an outgrowth of a Supreme Court decision that allows firms to demand that the inspectors first obtain search warrants before making their calls.

He noted that the job injury and death rate continues to rise even though OSHA has more and better trained inspectors and industrial hygienists.

Another factor is the ongoing campaign of the business lobby, with the support of the far right wing in Congress, to weaken the impact of federal regulations and enforcement, he added.

Taylor also noted that industry surveys show that businesses plan to hold down their investment in safety programs even though they are spending only slightly more than before the federal job safety law was enacted.

The decline in the incidence of job-related illness in the BLS survey doesn't clearly reflect the long-term hazards of worker exposure to toxic substances, Taylor observed. He pointed out that the BLS study focuses more on "instant trauma" conditions than on the job-related illnesses that can be detected only in later years following exposure.

Until a greater number of employers comply with the provisions of OSHA, "we don't expect a decline in the rate next year or in later years," Taylor stressed.

Camens Named Aide To USWA President

Pittsburgh — Sam Camens has been named assistant to President Lloyd McBride of the Steelworkers to succeed Ben Fischer, who is retiring.

Camens joined the USWA arbitration department in 1969 and has been an international representative for the past two years.

U.S. Jobs Threatened:

Overseas Buying By Defense Scored

The AFL-CIO and affiliates representing workers whose jobs are threatened asked Congress to turn down a Defense Dept. request for a free hand to ignore "buy American" laws governing military purchases and placement of research and development contracts.

An Administration bill being considered by a House Armed Services subcommittee would allow the Secretary of Defense to shift purchases from U.S. firms to any "friendly foreign government."

The Defense Dept. has no valid need for such an "unnecessary and excessive grant of power," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified. "It will add unnecessary costs," he warned, and "weaken the U.S. technological and competitive lead in the world."

Biemiller, joined by Research Director Rudy Oswald, stressed that existing law gives the Defense Dept. substantial flexibility to join with this country's NATO allies in joint programs of procurement and weapons standardization. But it makes no sense, the AFL-CIO contended, to encourage "exporting jobs and production and technology at taxpayers' expense."

Even though the adjournment of Congress has precluded a vote on the bill, the subcommittee's report could influence the Defense Dept. either to renew or to abandon its legislative effort when the 96th Congress convenes in January.

In other testimony and statements to the subcommittee:

- The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reminded the panel that the electrical and electronics industry has already been hard hit by loss of jobs and plants to other nations and urged that the losses not be compounded by the proposed legislation.

IBEW Research Director Robert B. Wood said much of the technology involved in the procurement dispute was developed as a result of "taxes paid by American workers."

- The Machinists, with a substantial part of the union's membership in defense-related industries, said the shift of $1 billion worth of Defense Dept. procurement overseas would add 70,000 American workers to the unemployment rolls.

Instead of contributing taxes and purchasing power to the U.S. economy, they will become a costly drain on society, the union said. The IAM testimony was presented by Dr. Helen M. Kramer, assistant to the union's international affairs director.

- A statement submitted by President David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said the bill would encourage the transfer of jobs from the United States to countries that have a lower unemployment rate.

"The IUE believes that federal purchases of U.S.-produced goods constitute an investment in the skills of American workers and in our nation's industrial capacity," he said. "These investments are lost when foreign goods are purchased with tax dollars by the government."

- The Joint Maritime Congress, a coalition of unions and employers, said the legislation sought by the Defense Dept. "simply is not in the best interests of the United States and should not be passed."

David A. Leff, the group's executive director, warned that the United States would be weakening its own security by becoming dependent on the resources of other nations.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING for disadvantaged and handicapped workers is being provided through a continuing program sponsored by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers under Labor Dept. contracts with cooperating employers. Here, IUE's OJT Project Director John Hreha, second from right, observes a machine shop program conducted at a Scott Aviation plant in Lancaster, N.Y.

Rail Clerks Win Ruling On Picketing

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that the Norris-LaGuardia Act prohibits an injunction against picketing in such a case.

The Supreme Court also refused to review and thus made final lower court decisions that:

- Found that United Airlines had violated New York State's sex discrimination law by forcing stewardesses to take unpaid maternity leave as soon as they learn they are pregnant.

The state's human rights division, backed by New York appellate courts, said a stewardess could stay on the job for the first 20 weeks of pregnancy if her personal doctor approved and could remain an additional eight weeks if the company doctor agreed.

United Air Lines unsuccessfully sought Supreme Court review with the argument that New York was usurping federal jurisdiction since the "practical effect" of the state agency's order "reaches into many states" served by the airline.

- Ruled that federal law requiring equal pay for men and women doing the same job applies to state and local governments. The Greensboro, N.C., school board had paid some women custodians and athletic coaches less than men in comparable jobs, and it challenged the constitutionality of applying the Equal Pay Act to local governments.

- Backed the National Labor Relations Board in a decision involving a clause in a construction union contract limiting pre-fabrication by requiring that certain work be done at the construction site. In the particular case, the NLRB had found that the agreement itself was valid even if unlawful attempts had been made to enforce it.

On another issue, the Supreme Court agreed to decide whether the federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act applies to all workers who handle cargo in the waterfront area, even if they don't load and unload ships.

Chemical Workers Open Washington Office

Chemical Workers President Frank Martino has announced the establishment of a Washington office to house the union's new Legislative & Political Action Dept.

It will be headed by Ernest R. Marlow, who has been president of ICWU Local 217 in Baltimore. His duties will include health and safety matters involving the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Union Community Role Seen Key to Organizing

Ithaca, N.Y.—The first and foremost task for union organizers, particularly in the "sun belt" regions of the country, is to change current community perceptions of the labor movement and the role of collective bargaining, AFL-CIO Vice President Sol C. Chaikin said in an address at Cornell University.

"As more jobs come in there, as workers begin to have more choice of jobs, as the labor surplus begins to diminish, and as the unions do a better job of participating in the community, the unions will finally make some headway," Chaikin told a conference at the university's Industrial & Labor Relations School.

Chaikin, who is president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, said that his remarks should not be construed in any way to downgrade the importance of labor law reform. On the contrary, he declared, "the imbalance and the inequity in the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act" have been a significant deterrent to union organizing.

Chaikin, who spent four years as an ILG organizer in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas in the 1950s, noted, however, that passage of the 1978 Labor Law Reform bill "would only have given us a little better opportunity to have the union message stated to the employees."

In the manufacturing sector, the main job of organizing non-union workers remains among the smaller, labor-intensive companies, he said.

"Many of them are in smaller communities where the educational system and the community's values have been anti-union for many decades," he pointed out. "In those communities, the media and other opinion leaders tend to be violently anti-union.

"On the job, the plant scuttlebutt also reflects these attitudes. The newspaper publisher, the TV station owner and the other opinion leaders tend to see the unions not as contributors to the society but as hostile competitors for political power in the community.

"These publishers . . . are the power elite, the power center, and today they call the tune."

Aiding union organizing efforts, Chaikin said, is "the fact that blacks increasingly are voting. That will help things to change—slowly, excruciatingly slowly.

"As this unofficial community blacklist of those who might favor the unions no longer has its former effects, then there will be more opportunity for this message of the unions to permeate and to take hold," he said.

Yardmasters' Pact Follows Rail Pattern

A fifth union, the Yardmasters, has reached agreement with the railroad industry on a new contract governing wages, cost-of-living adjustments and fringe-benefit improvements.

The settlement follows the pattern set earlier by the Signalmen, Locomotive Engineers, Maintenance of Way Employees, and the United Transportation Union. In addition, the Yardmasters' agreement settled separate issues relating solely to the yardmaster craft.

In general, the five unions will receive wage increases and benefit improvements averaging about 36 percent over a 39-month period, retroactive to Jan. 1.

Meanwhile, other railroad unions were in various stages of negotiations with the carriers. The four shopcraft unions of the Railway Employes' Dept. — the Carmen, Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Firemen-Oilers — sounded out their members on the latest management offer.

A vote on the companies' last offer also was being taken among the railroad membership of the Machinists and the Sheet Metal Workers. Additional talks were scheduled between the railroads and the Train Dispatchers and the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Poultry Plant Strike Wins New 3-Year Pact

Springfield, Va.—Local 593 of the Meat Cutters has won a three-year agreement for 800 workers employed by Rockingham Poultry Cooperative, Inc., to end a three-week strike at Rockingham plants in Alma and Broadway, Va., and Moorefield, W. Va.

The new agreement, ratified by a 2 to 1 margin, provides for hourly wage gains of $1.15 the first year and 30 cents in each of the two subsequent years. A new pharmaceutical plan allowing members to purchase medicines at reduced rates was also negotiated.

Local 593 President William Sellars credited the support of regional AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Councils in bringing about settlement of the bargaining dispute.

14-Vote Margin Gives Democrats S. D. Seat

Final tallies and recounts of hairsbreadth-close elections changed the congressional lineup and may have tilted control of the Pennsylvania legislature.

In Congress, there was an apparent turnabout in South Dakota in the election for the House seat that Republican Larry Pressler relinquished to make his successful run for the Senate.

First reports had shown Republican Leo Thorsness the winner by six votes. But the South Dakota Canvassing Board announced on Nov. 27 that Democrat Tom Daschle had won the seat by 14 votes—64,661 to 64,647.

A recount is still possible. But if the Democratic victory stands, the Republican net gain in House seats would drop to 11. Still vacant is the seat held by the slain Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.). Under California law, a special election to fill the vacancy can't be held before March.

In Pennsylvania, a death and a recount put the state House of Representatives into flux.

After the election, it had appeared that the lineup would be 101 Democrats and 101 Republicans with a tie in the remaining district. But a recount gave the deciding seat to the Democrat by 14 votes, apparently assuring that the Democrats would continue to control the House.

Then a Democratic member of the new legislature died, leaving the House at least temporarily back to a 101-101 split. And most recently, another recount overturned an apparent Democratic victory to give the Republicans clear control—for the moment at least.

In Virginia's close contest for U.S. senator, Republican John W. Warner was officially declared the winner—by 4,721 votes out of more than 1.2 million cast. Democrat Andrew Miller still has the option of seeking—and paying for—a recount.

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Meany Hits Carter's Shift On Key Economic Issues

Wholesale Price Jump Continues

By James M. Shevis

The steep eight-tenths of 1 percent rise in wholesale prices in November "not only shows no abatement in the rate of inflation, it means things are going to get worse," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

The latest increase in the government's producer price indexes followed sharp climbs of nine-tenths of 1 percent in both September and October. If wholesale prices rose at the November rate over the entire next year, the annual rate of increase would be 9.6 percent, near the double-digit level.

Prices for finished consumer goods rose less than in either of the two preceding months, but prices for non-food finished items increased more rapidly, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. At the intermediate level, prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent. Prices of crude goods rose 1.5 percent.

The 1.5 percent increase in the price of crude goods—food, milk, grains, poultry, crude oil, natural gas, crude rubber, and other items — particularly demonstrates the "hollowness" of the Administration's so-called anti-inflation plan, Meany charged.

"These raw material prices are not even covered by the Administration's program," he pointed out. "Moreover, firms processing such raw materials will be permitted to pass through these price increases and add on their own profit markup.

"Thus inflation will grow even worse in the months ahead, corporations will further increase their overall profits, and consumers will pay the bill."

In reporting the November wholesale price changes, BLS said that its producer-price index for finished goods moved above the 200-level for the first time. At 200.6 of its 1967 base, the index is now more than double what it was 11 years ago.

Put another way, wholesale goods costing $100 in 1967 were priced at $200.60 in November. Last week, BLS announced a doubling in retail prices over the same period.

Among finished goods, BLS said the prices of non-food items ready for sale to retailers was the main problem last month. Prices for capital equipment—large machinery, hand tools, aircraft and railroad gear and the like—climbed 1 percent, more than in any month since October 1977.

Consumer durables increased five-tenths of 1 percent after showing no change in October.

3,000 MARCHERS in front of J. P. Stevens & Co. headquarters in New York attacked the textile firm's anti-union policies as part of a nationwide day of demonstrations. Thousands of others turned out in scores of cities to demand justice for workers from the huge company, which has been described as the country's No. 1 labor law violator.

President Abandoning Liberalism

By David L. Perlman

President Carter has reneged on his campaign promises and abandoned liberal principles to embrace economic policies that breed recession and unemployment, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

Meany's strong indictment of the Carter Administration's turn to the right was made at the tenth anniversary observance of Frontlash, the labor-allied youth group that conducts nationwide get-out-the-vote campaigns in election years.

"Contrary to anything any of us may have believed and said during the last presidential campaign, we do not have a liberal president in the White House," Meany told them. A liberal Administration could combat inflation without inflicting unnecessary suffering on the American people, he said.

Meany made clear that the labor movement's differences with the President go deeper than the disagreement over the nature of economic controls.

He cited issue after issue—including health insurance, tax policies and natural gas pricing — where Carter has done a complete turnabout.

Just weeks ago, Meany noted, Carter had signed into law "with great ceremony" the Humphrey-Hawkins bill that supposedly committed the nation to full employment goals. But the ink was barely dry when the President set in motion a restrictive high-interest policy that Meany charged relies on unemployment as a weapon against inflation.

"With the threat of mass unem-

(Continued on Page 8)

By Senior Citizens Council:

'Medigap' Insurance Standards Proposed

Older Americans buy private "Medigap" insurance because of the inadequacy of Medicare benefits, and federal standards are needed to make sure they get their money's worth, the National Council of Senior Citizens testified.

Medicare covers an average of only 38 percent of the cost of an elderly person's health bills, NCSC Executive Director William R. Hutton said.

Hutton told the House Select Committee on Aging that the best way to eliminate the gouging of the elderly by insurance firms selling virtually worthless coverage at high prices is to eliminate the need for supplementary coverage.

"Inflation, rising hospital costs, skyrocketing surgical charges, escalating coinsurance payments have severely wounded the Medicare program," he testified. And "as with every open wound, parasites are the first to gather to feast."

Hutton told the committee, which is headed by Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), of the steps the National Council of Senior Citizens have taken to assure fair value in its own supplementary health insurance program. But his organization, nevertheless, strongly supports "a national standard for Medigap insurance backed by federal enforcement."

Until there is a comprehensive national health insurance program, Hutton suggested, there will be gaps in coverage that need to be filled.

Included in his proposed standards are:

- Limitation on the commission Medigap insurance agents receive on the policies they sell.
- Inclusion of the agent's name, address and phone number—plus a toll-free phone number for the

(Continued on Page 7)

Nationwide Protests Hit J. P. Stevens

Thousands of demonstrators across the United States and Canada turned out on Nov. 30 to protest the massive labor law violations of J. P. Stevens & Co.

In New York, where some 3,000 persons marched around the textile manufacturer's corporate headquarters, most of the city's major labor unions pledged their support to "vigils" at department stores that sell Stephens products.

The New York activities included a City Hall ceremony in recognition of "Justice for J. P. Stevens Workers Day." The protest was endorsed both by Gov. Hugh Carey and the City Council.

(Continued on Page 2)

Steel Union, Firms Ask Continued Import Curb

Union and company officials are seeking a three-year extension of import restraints on specialty steels to help insure a fuller recovery of the American steel industry.

The Steelworkers and 21 steel firms warned in petitioning the International Trade Commission for the extension that recent gains in employment, production and profits would be jeopardized if the import restraints are allowed to expire next June.

Current import limitations on tool steels, stainless sheet, strip, plate, bar and wire rod are the outgrowth of an orderly marketing agreement negotiated with Japan in 1976. Quotas on imports from other countries were implemented when the European Economic Community refused to negotiate an agreement.

Filing of the petition was announced jointly by USWA President Lloyd McBride and Richard P. Simmons, chairman of Specialty Steel Industry's advisory committee and president of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.

McBride and Simmons said that while the existing import restraints have partially restored the industry's health and brought improve-

(Continued on Page 7)

Human Rights Declaration Hailed on Anniversary

The AFL-CIO is "proud to join" the worldwide observance of the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on Dec. 10, President George Meany said.

The United Nations declaration establishes what Meany termed a "single standard of fundamental freedoms" that must be constantly defended against attacks, whether from the political left or the right.

A free society is indispensable to the trade union movement, Meany said. That's why the AFL-CIO has aided activists behind the Iron Curtain and "vigorously condemned" human rights violations in Chile and South Africa.

Meany praised President Carter "for having made human rights an urgent global issue" and strongly endorsed Carter's call on the Senate to ratify the Genocide Convention, which was adopted one day after the human rights declaration.

RALLIES IN WASHINGTON, left, and in Chicago were among the protest actvities that took place Nov. 30 on "Justice for J. P. Stevens Workers Day." Speeches, film showings, picketing, and other events were held in 68 cities in 31 states and in four cities in three Canadian provinces.

EEOC Scored as Timid On Equal Pay Standard

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has been overly timid in carrying out its mandate to eradicate sex discrimination in the workplace, a union attorney contended.

Winn Newman, testifying as general counsel of both the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) and the Coalition of Labor Union Women, accused the EEOC of only lip service support on a key issue of interpretation of federal law.

Both the union and the EEOC agree, Newman, said, that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act does not require that jobs held by men and women be identical in order to determine whether the pay rates are discriminatory. Thus, the law would prohibit paying women less than men for jobs in the same plant which require "an equivalent amount of skill, effort and responsibility."

But instead of actively enforcing its interpretation of the legislation, he said, the EEOC has been content to file a few supporting briefs in cases brought by the IUE and other private parties.

Newman's testimony was given at "oversight" hearings being conducted during the congressional adjournment period by a House Labor subcommittee. He told the panel that IUE has a special concern with the issue since about 40 percent of its members are women. The union won a settlement worth more than $1 million to 2,000 women employees of General Electric at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1973 and Newman noted that it has other "comparability" pay cases pending.

But EEOC has done no more than commission a study by the National Academy of Sciences of the comparable worth issue, Newman said, and is using it as an "excuse for inaction."

While jobs are no longer formally segregated by sex, he told the House panel, "traditionally women's jobs are still mostly filled by women and traditionally male jobs are still mostly filled by males. . . . Women's jobs are still undervalued, as compared to men's jobs, and the rate can be justified only because women are still available to perform these jobs at these low rates."

Newman said that in the electrical industry, the lowest paid "male job" such as janitor or sweeper commonly pays more than assembly line jobs held by women, including jobs with significant skill requirements.

In contrast to EEOC, he testified, the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance has been taking on an enforcement policy of equal pay for comparable jobs in carrying out the presidential executive order imposing non-discrimination obligations on firms doing business with the government.

"There is no need for EEOC to wait for the completion of its two-year study" before mounting "a strong law enforcement campaign," Newman urged.

He asked the subcommittee to prod the agency "to make the issue of equal pay for comparable worth a priority item.

Maritime Council Asks World Action on Rates

The National Maritime Council has urged shippers and labor unions in eight foreign countries to press their governments to follow the lead of the United States in cracking down on Soviet rate-slashing practices in ocean-going trade.

In letters to maritime labor and management leaders in England, Germany, Japan, Hong Kong, France, Sweden, Norway, and Holland, Chairman James R. Barker of the council's board of governors noted that for the past few years the USSR and the Soviet-bloc nations have operated vessels in American trade at rates so low as to make it impossible for free-nation lines to compete.

The Controlled Carrier Act of 1978, signed into law last month by President Carter empowers the Federal Maritime Commission to seek data from state-controlled fleets to show whether the rates they charge in U.S. trade are compensatory.

"While these unfair trading practices are only part of the general problem facing free-world shipping today," Barker said, "they nonetheless constitute a serious threat to the economies and security of the nations outside the Soviet sphere."

The National Maritime Council represents major American shipbuilders, ship operators, and shoreside and seafaring labor unions. Board members include President Paul Hall of the Seafarers, President Shannon Wall of the National Maritime Union, President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, President Jesse Calhoon of the Marine Engineers, President William R. Steinberg of the American Radio Association and Page Groton, assistant to Boilermakers President Harold J. Buoy.

Phony 'Union Label' Sold By Employer Association

Non-union printers can buy a "union label" from a Tennessee huckster who is selling membership in an organization he named the American Independent Lithographers Union, Inc.

It's not a union, of course, and the so-called label is as phony as a $3 bill. But print shop owners around the country have been getting letters asking if they have been losing business because they can't put a union label on their printing.

They can get a label that might fool some customers by sending in membership dues to the so-called union, which the letter describes as an organization of "small independent business owners."

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. hopes no one will be taken in by the outrageous gimmick. But the fraud nevertheless stands as a backhanded tribute to the value of a real union label, such as those issued by AFL-CIO unions and the Allied Printing Trades.

U.S. Posts Lowest Rise In Unit Labor Costs

New York—Citibank's fifth annual survey of unit labor costs reveals trends that favor the United States over other major industrialized countries, the New York bank observes in its monthly newsletter.

Unit labor costs—that is, labor costs per unit of output—are highly significant in the manufacturing sector since in most industries labor is a primary direct cost factor in production.

The Citibank survey of major trading nations—based essentially on the latest data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics—shows unit labor costs shooting up much faster in other industrialized countries than in the United States.

Over a seven-year period, from 1970-77, unit labor costs rose 44 percent in the United States. In Canada, the rise, expressed in U.S. dollars, was 65 percent during the same period. The increase for other countries: Britain, 88 percent; France, 108 percent; Germany, 133 percent; Italy, 105 percent; Japan, 178 percent, and Switzerland, 147 percent.

A country's unit labor costs are calculated by dividing its average hourly compensation by its average rate of productivity—or output per hour worked.

Looking at comparative trends among seven major trading nations in 1976 and 1977, the Citibank survey observed that the long-term improvement in the competitiveness of U.S. unit labor costs suffered a temporary setback. "But by and large this improvement seems to have resumed," it said.

"In view of the dollar's precipitous decline in currency markets since January, the chances are that the data for 1978 will show a further overall improvement in the U.S. competitive position—when gauged by dollar-based trends in unit labor costs," Citibank said.

Energy Project Set By Massachusetts Unions

The Massachusetts AFL-CIO and the Americans for Energy Independence have been awarded a joint $82,555 grant by the Dept. of Energy to develop an information and education program on energy for union members.

The 18-month pilot project is aimed at getting union members and their families involved in energy education and conservation.

Wentworth Dies; On News, PR Staff

Pocasset, Mass. — Robert J. Wentworth, who retired from the AFL-CIO staff as assistant director of public relations in 1975, died Dec. 3 at Barnstable County Hospital of head injuries resulting from a fall two months ago. He was 72.

Wentworth worked for newspapers in Boston and Washington, D.C., before joining the AFL News-Reporter in 1951 as an assistant editor. Following merger, he was a copy editor on the AFL-CIO News and became assistant director of public relations for the federation in 1957. He was a member of the Newspaper Guild.

In a message to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Colo, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Wentworth was a loyal member of the federation's staff and a good friend.

Survivors, in addition to his daughter, include a brother and sister. His wife died two years ago. Services were held Dec. 5 in Harwick, Mass., and burial was at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Dennis, Mass.

Nationwide Protests Hit J. P. Stevens

(Continued from Page 1)

The nationwide day of boycotting and demonstrations was supported by labor, religious, student, women, ethnic, and community groups in 68 cities in 31 states and four cities in three Canadian provinces. The protesters pledged to support the workers in their fight against Stevens, which has been termed the nation's No. 1 labor law violator.

Gov. Carey, in a proclamation, said that Stevens "has been a notorious corporate scofflaw—subjecting thousands of men and women to health and safety hazards, racial discrimination, low wages, minimal benefits, and cruel exploitation" at its plants in North Carolina and elsewhere in the South.

Gov. Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut and Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania and the mayors or city councils of more than 30 major cities also endorsed the protest and the Clothing & Textile Workers global boycott against the firm.

Speeches, rallies, film showings, and other events highlighted other demonstrations. In Birmingham, Ala., at least 500 persons turned out to hear ACTWU's Ray Rodgers discuss the union's corporate campaign against the company.

In Little Rock, Ark., President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Rev. Edward Fleming, a Baptist minister and former Stevens worker, addressed demonstrators. Mayor Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles addressed a noon rally in that city. Machinists President William Winpisinger and UAW Vice President Martin Gerber spoke at a rally in Indianapolis.

Massachusetts Lt. Gov. Thomas O'Neill addressed a crowd of 500 in Boston, while activities in Ohio included showings of ACTWU's film on Stevens workers, "Testimony," at rallies in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Akron and Dayton.

There were five rallies in Pennsylvania cities. President Eleanor Smeal of the National Organization of Women addressed a crowd at Mellon Square in Pittsburgh. Gov. Shapp spoke to demonstrators at a noon rally in Harrisburg, while a candlelight parade was held in Scranton.

John Herling Honored For Service to Labor

Labor writer John Herling was presented with the Norman Thomas-Eugene Debs Award here for a lifetime of service to labor, journalism and socialist ideals.

The award was made at a dinner of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee.

Vicious Cycle:

Joblessness Fuels Urban Youth Crime

Crime and unemployment feed each other in a vicious cycle that is most apparent in the nation's major urban areas, particularly among young blacks.

Barbara Becnel, an economist in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Urban Affairs, declares in the American Federationist that these young people often are victims of an economy that is failing to provide the most basic of needs—jobs at decent wages for all those who are able and willing to work.

Long periods of joblessness all too frequently provide idle youths experiencing economic hardship with opportunities for resorting to crime, particularly property crimes —robbery, larceny, burglary or auto theft, the author notes in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

"In addition, across the country, inner city youths are between 10 and 20 times more likely than other young people to be arrested for violent criminal offenses," she points out.

"Sustained unemployment breeds frustration, anger, and despair. It promotes an explosive environment. And a youth caught committing an offense is often stigmatized and further estranged from the labor market. Employability drops another notch."

Thus the link between crime and unemployment is critical. Joblessness contributes to crime; crime contributes to unemployment. The cycle is vicious.

Employment is particularly critical to the 16-24 year old, for it is during this period that career patterns are established—legitimate or illegitimate, Becnel notes. Yet it is precisely this age range that is experiencing the highest rate of unemployment and engaging in a disproportionate number of criminal acts, she adds.

"When people are denied the chance to grow and prosper because of inadequate economic opportunities, they can be expected to suffer and to therefore react to the stress in a way that is abnormal and unacceptable in the general social framework," Becnel observes.

That age is a factor in both crime and unemployment is seen clearly in statistics. During the first seven months of 1978, the jobless rate for youths between the ages of 16 and 19 averaged 16.4 percent. For young people in the 20-24 age category, the unemployment rate was 9.9 percent. The national average for all age groups, however, was 6.1 percent.

Meanwhile, the most recent data from the Justice Dept. show that arrests among the 16-19 age group account for approximately 50 percent of all property crimes—offenses such as burglary, larceny-theft and automobile theft—even though they made up only 43 percent of those charged with criminal offenses. Further, this age group represents only 17 percent of the total population.

"The unemployed, low-income, unskilled urban dweller who is a potential, if not already accused offender, must be provided meaningful economic alternatives to crime," Becnel observes. "On the whole, however, existing policy and programs have yet to provide those alternatives."

One exception to the rule is the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, which offers a wide range of employment assistance programs for ex-offenders and others, she notes. One HRDI program places more than 1,000 ex-offenders in jobs each year.

"Moreover, the jobs are primarily with companies that have union collective bargaining agreements, and studies have shown that union jobs pay higher wages than comparable non-union jobs," Becnel points out. "Moreover, union jobs offer stability and potential."

What is needed fundamentally, however, is a comprehensive jobs policy that attacks the root cause of socially deviant behavior, Becnel declares.

"The key ingredient needed to reduce the level of crime, to rebuild the nation's urban economic base, and to restore the nation's confidence is jobs," the author concludes. "Jobs that reduce unemployment and increase purchasing power are essential to a national environment in which crime rates are low, and in which people and communities thrive and prosper."

DEEP CONCERN for the "unfairness and ineffectiveness" of President Carter's anti-inflation program is expressed in a demonstration outside the White House by 200 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice, foreground, said the program attacks the victims of inflation rather than the causes.

Carter Studying Wage Floor Delay

The Carter Administration is "very actively" considering an effort to delay the next scheduled increase in the minimum wage — a 25-cent hourly rise due on Jan. 1, 1979, from $2.65 to $2.90.

Alfred E. Kahn, chairman of the President's Council on Wage & Price Stability, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that the Administration has undertaken a study of the impact that deferral of the minimum wage step-up would have on the anti-inflation program.

He said "there is no question" that a rise in the minimum wage has "a significant impact" on living costs. That was the argument conservative business groups made unsuccessfully when Congress approved the minimum wage step-ups.

Solar Potential Cited By Sheet Metal Union

Solar power is the solution to the nation's energy crisis, according to a research study commissioned by the Sheet Metal Workers.

Union President Edward J. Carlough has made public the report which estimates that solar power will supply one-fourth of U.S. energy needs by the year 2020 and asserts that the percentage could be even greater if the government gave solar technology a higher priority.

"The U.S. solar efforts is suffering from both insufficient funds and a lack of direction," the report concludes. "If solar energy is to begin to reduce our dependence on oil and gas, the federal government will have to provide the money to develop and demonstrate one or more systems which combine low fabrication and maintenance costs with high efficiency and reliability."

The report, prepared by the economic consulting firm of Ruttenberg, Friedman, Kilgallon, Gutchess & Associates, is critical of the fact that most government research funds have gone into liquid rather than air systems. It explains the difference as follows:

"In all solar systems, collectors are used to trap heat from the sun's rays. In the case of solar liquid systems, water or another liquid is used to transfer that heat from the collector to the building through a series of tubes and pipes. In the case of solar air systems, air is used to circulate the heat through ducts."

The study backs up the Sheet Metal Workers' contention that forced air systems, which are now used for most home heating, have significant practical advantages for solar heating.

Because auxiliary conventional systems are needed as a back-up "for those protracted periods when the sun does not shine," the report stresses, "it makes sense that the two systems should be as compatible as possible."

Because solar heating was initially seen as a means of providing hot water, the report suggests, solar equipment manufacturers and federal research and development funding was committed to water systems.

"Unless these policies are reversed," the report contends, "the American public will not be exposed to the greater efficiency and lower cost of air systems, and solar power as an alternative source of energy to provide space and hot water heating will suffer."

Massachusetts Delegates Vote Fund Raise

Boston—Delegates to the 21st annual convention of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO voted to raise per capita payments to the organization from 13 to 16 cents a month, effective Jan. 1, and to 17 cents on Jan. 1, 1980.

Two cents of the first-year increase is earmarked for the council's participation in the national AFL-CIO COPE computer mailing operations. The remainder will go into the organization's general fund.

The 900 delegates at the three-day meeting acted on 47 resolutions touching upon a wide range of subjects, including national health insurance, imports, voter registration by mail, full employment, support of union food stores, and the multinational threat.

Speakers included John F. O'Malley, AFL-CIO regional director; Assistant Labor Sec. Francis Burkhardt; Mike Schippani, New England Coordinator for the boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co.; Timothy F. Cleary, chairman of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission; Roy Kirkley, national education director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Robert X. Chandler, executive vice president of the United Way of Massachusetts.

The convention was presided over by William J. P. Cleary, state AFL-CIO president. It marked his first convention in that post. Election of officers, held every two years, is scheduled at the 1979 meeting.

Flight Attendants Ratify Piedmont Airlines Pact

The Flight Attendants ratified a new contract with Piedmont Airlines but rejected a tentative settlement with Braniff International Airlines.

The Piedmont agreement, which was reached after nearly a year of bargaining, was approved by 77 percent of those voting. About 400 Piedmont flight attendants are covered by the pact, which became effective on Dec. 1.

AFA President Patricia D. Robertson said that the three-year agreement calls for major wage improvements that will bring Piedmont workers in line with the rest of the industry. The contract also calls for a cost-of-living allowance, improved vacations, and training pay.

Informal talks between the union and Braniff were held after a majority of workers voted down a company offer to raise wages and benefits. Robertson said that AFA would seek a contract more acceptable to its Braniff members.

She added that the union was prepared to have the National Mediation Board conclude the negotiations if Braniff fails to agree to a satisfactory settlement. Under the Railway Labor Act, which governs airline bargaining, such an action must occur before a strike can be called.

Braniff flight attendants are working under the terms of a contract that expired on Aug. 1, 1977. Union negotiators have met with the company for over 16 months in attempts to reach an adequate settlement.

Robertson noted that Braniff currently pays a starting salary of $515 a month, while the industry average for beginning attendants is near $800 a month.

AFA is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, and represents 18,000 attendants on 16 airlines.

Consumer Energy Unit Takes Watchdog Role

A new consumer watchdog organization has been formed to further the consumer's interest in national energy policy issues.

The Consumer Energy Council of America "will stand up for the consumer against the demands of the energy industry and its sympathizers in the government," said its president, Lee C. White.

White is former chairman of the Federal Power Commission under President Johnson and chairman of the Energy Policy Task Force of the Consumer Federation of America for the past five years.

White said that the "increasing complexity of energy issues, their continued critical importance to the nation, and their impact on consumers" prompted the Task Force's directors to expand and reorganize the CFA affiliate into an independent, national organization.

The founding members of the new organization include representatives of more than 50 consumer, labor, farm, public power, rural electric cooperative and urban organizations, including several AFL-CIO affiliates. Howard Paster, legislative director of the UAW, is secretary-treasurer.

Directors include President Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO Special Assistant Frank Pollara, Machinists President William W. Winpisinger, Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan, and President A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Richard Wilson Joins Organization Dept. Staff

Richard C. Wilson has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services as a staff representative assigned to training and research for cooperative organizing campaigns.

Wilson has served on the staffs of the Industrial Union Department, as associate director of field services for the State, County & Municipal Employees and with the former Pulp & Sulphite Workers and the UAW.

The False Assumption

IN A FEW DAYS, the Administration will announce a revision of (the anti-inflation program) rules but that will not change the basic situation. Mere tinkering with the rules and regulations will not make the program equitable, for it is the program itself that constitutes the inequity.

It is based on the false assumption that wages alone are the cause of inflation when the fact is that wage increases are an attempt to catch up with living costs that have clearly eroded the workers' buying power.

Every economist—left, right and center—agrees that this inflation was not caused by wage increases. The White House conceded that fact in the briefing paper it provided the day the President announced his program. But wages—and wages alone—were targeted for controls.

By failing to control all forms of income other than wages and by failing to control prices on the four basic necessities of family life, the Administration has concocted an anti-inflation program that is inherently inequitable.

By attempting to curtail wages—and wages alone—the Administration is cutting off the lifeblood of this economy, the mass purchasing power which keeps this system working. And that, coupled with unlimited increases in interest rates, could bring us, once again, face to face with recession and mass unemployment.

ALL OF US FACE rough days ahead. A liberal President and a liberal Administration could insure that the great mass of the American people would not suffer unduly. But, contrary to anything any of us may have believed and said during the last presidential campaign, we do not have a liberal President in the White House.

With the threat of mass unemployment facing America, a liberal President would not be drafting a budget which slashes the machinery painstakingly devised to counter unemployment. But that's what this Administration is now doing—slashing CETA funds, cutting the youth employment program, doing away with the very tools that cut the unemployment the President inherited.

But I guess we shouldn't be surprised. After all, this is the President who campaigned up and down the country in favor of national health insurance and then waited a year and a half before even announcing his "principles." And when he did make this great revelation it amounted to national health insurance someday in the dim, distant future if health care costs were first controlled. During the campaign, the President had said national health insurance was the way to control health costs. But that has all been forgotten.

Not surprising, I suppose, when you recall all the things the President had said about the need for a tax program that brought relief to the little people and an energy program that continued controls on the price of natural gas. Of course, the President signed bills that gave tax relief to the wealthy and the corporations and which deregulated the price of natural gas—both actions any liberal President would have been too ashamed to take.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany at the 10th anniversary dinner of Frontlash, Dec. 5, 1978.

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Hit and Run

Echoes of National Policy:

UNESCO Resolution Mocked By State of World's Press

By Gus Tyler

WHAT THE MEDIA are supposed to do—according to the unanimous declaration of 146 nations in UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization)—sounds sublime. In a recent resolution, the media are committed to "strengthening peace and international understanding, the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war."

Underneath the insouciant surface of these lines, however, are disturbing forces that would like to—and still can—make a maddening mockery of the resolve. These are the powers in the Second (Communist) and Third (non-aligned) World who believe it is the responsibility, the legal duty of governments, to turn the media into empty echoes of national policies.

In earlier drafts, both the Communists and the non-aligned nations proposed a design that in the name of freedom of information would have suppressed freedom of the press.

Thus, in a draft submitted by Tunisia (with help from Vietnam, Cuba and East Germany) entitled "The New World Information Order," one point called for "the regulation of the right to information by preventing abusive uses of the right to access of information." Who would determine what is "abusive?" Governments.

Another section proposed a "definition of appropriate criteria to govern truly objective news selection."

Who would determine the criteria? Governments.

Still another point called for "regulation of the collection, processing, and transmission of news and data across national frontiers." Who would do the regulating?

Governments.

In essence, this view of the media would commit them to certain high social ideas—noted above—but would empower each government to interpret those principles in its own lights and to compel the press (and the electronic media) to conform.

Fortunately, this version was not passed. But the rejection of this altogether too transparent attempt to make puppets of the press will not "ipso facto" liberate the journalists of the world.

No Communist country allows freedom to the press, radio, or TV. When other countries beam in information over the airwaves, the Communists do their best to foul up the channels.

The Soviet Union brought two American journalists to trial because a story they filed was pronounced "libelous" by the Communist regime.

In some Third World countries, American correspondents are barred. In the Central African Empire, the head of state used his staff of office to split open the head of an American newsman and to toss him for a month into a rat-infested jail. In Argentina, newsmen are swatted out of being like so many pesky mosquitoes.

So, despite the American "victory" at UNESCO, most of the nations of the world disallow freedom of the press. And in October 1979, when the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) takes place in Geneva, we may once more expect these dictators to propose ways to suppress information in the name of freedom of information.

A Single Standard Of Freedom . . .

Dec. 10 marks the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We know that human rights cannot be secured by documents alone, but we also know that a single standard of fundamental freedoms must be raised if those freedoms are not to be drowned out.

The AFL-CIO is proud to join with millions throughout the world in commemorating this occasion. . . .

We recognize that trade union rights depend, in the final analysis, on the observance of human rights generally.

That is why we have worked to amplify the heroic voices of human rights activists behind the Iron Curtain. That is why we have vigorously condemned human rights violations in Chile and South Africa.

That is why we recoil from those who would apply a double standard to human rights; behind a double standard on human rights is invariably a hidden political agenda.

—From statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

How to Buy:

Doctors' Handling of Medicare Creates Problems for Elderly

By Sidney Margolius

UNDER THE REGULATIONS for Medicare Part B, which is the voluntary part of Medicare paying for doctors' and related services for older and disabled people, doctors can accept an "assignment" of the medical bill or not as they choose.

If the doctor does accept an assignment of the bill, he agrees to accept as payment in full the amount that the disbursing agent or "intermediary" says is a "reasonable" charge. The intermediary usually is Blue Cross-Blue Shield or a private insurance company appointed by the Social Security Administration to handle claims in a specific area.

But if the doctor refuses to accept the assignment he can charge what he wants, and the patient himself must apply for reimbursement. The fact is that only about half the Medicare claims now are accepted as assignments by doctors, and patients often receive only half or less the amount the doctor charges.

The refusal of many doctors to accept assignments and the resultant higher costs to Medicare patients has become the most bitter grievance of senior citizens judging from their comments at recent conferences this writer has attended in various areas.

The problem is growing. In 1972 nationally about 55 percent of all Medicare claims were accepted. Each year since then the proportion has declined until it reached 50.5 percent in 1977.

But the regional variations are even more striking and seniors and their families in regions with low acceptance rates are becoming increasingly resentful.

The difference in the assignment rate among the different intermediaries also is so noticeable it cries out for public investigation.

The truth is that Medicare doctor-bill insurance cannot be considered a uniform system. Whether you or an elderly or disabled relative get full reimbursement depends to a large extent on which doctor you use and where you live.

Everybody pays the same $8.20 a month for this voluntary part of Medicare. But not everybody gets the same benefit.

New England has the highest regional acceptance rate of 68 percent. Also high, with 61 percent is the mid-Atlantic, Upper South region including Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Arizona, California and Nevada have a 53 percent acceptance rate.

The Southwest, New York-New Jersey, and the Southeast ranging from Florida to Tennessee all are at about 50 to 51 percent.

But in the West the doctors get more stubborn. Those in the upper Midwest accept about 47 percent; but in the Plains states, the Colorado-Utah region, and the Northwest, only 32 to 34 percent.

What causes these unreasonable differences? One theory is that doctors in the West always were more resentful of the Medicare concept and the required paperwork.

Another theory is that where Blue Shield handles the claims, it tends to have better relations with doctors, who really run it, than where private insurance companies serve as intermediaries. This is often true but not always.

Whatever the reason, you and your family need to know how to use Medicare as fully as possible until more uniformity and doctor cooperation are available or Congress or the Administration acts to remedy this problem.

At a particularly useful conference sponsored recently by the Connecticut Dept. of Consumer Protection, it was emphasized that:

1—It's important that the doctor's bill itemizes in detail the services and charges so the intermediary knows the full extent of the care provided. Every bill must include a diagnosis.

2—When doctors or other providers of medical services refuse to take assignments, beware of pressure to pay the bill before you apply for reimbursement. Sometimes doctors or other providers write on their bills such statements as "After we receive payment from you, we will send you a receipted Medicare form which you may submit to the Medicare claim office."

But, advised Medicare representative Donna Pratt at the Connecticut conference, you do not have to pay the bill before you submit it to the Medicare claim office. You can get a Medicare form from your social security or Medicare office. You fill it in as directed, attach the itemized bill and mail it to the Medicare office.

3—If there's a significant disparity between the doctor's bill and what the intermediary calls a "reasonable" fee, you can ask for a review. You can get a claim form from the local social security office. The form asks for additional evidence. It may be helpful to ask the doctor for more detail on the services provided.

WHAT ABOUT FREQUENT complaints that the "reasonable fees" allowed are often much lower than doctors' actual charges?

Ms. Pratt explained that the allowable charge is based on a doctor's customary fee, what he charges 50 percent or more of his patients. But it's also compared to the customary fees of other doctors in the area.

Also, by law, the allowable fee lags one to two years behind current levels. That's the way the government a few years ago built in a kind of hidden extra charge against the Medicare patient.

One of the most useful services senior groups can do is make up lists of doctors who accept assignments. Some groups even go through the Yellow Pages calling the doctors.

The government itself could help by establishing a toll-free hotline so seniors who can't get to local social security offices can get information on how to mail out claims and appeals. Social security offices are supposed to help, but often their phones are tied up for a whole morning.

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State-City Dilemma:

Federal Bail-Out Seen Unlikely For Areas Hit by Revenue Cuts

STATE AND LOCAL governments hoping to offset tax cuts or limitations with help from the federal treasury may get caught short by President Carter's budget-trimming drive, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor warned.

Cantor stressed that few, if any, state governments are in the unique multi-million dollar budget surplus situation that enabled California to stave off drastic slashes of public services and employment. He said that even with that cushion, California communities, attempting to recoup revenues, have turned to "a whole host of very inequitable, patchwork, Band-Aid measures," such as various new license fees and charges for the use of traditionally free public facilities like libraries and parks.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Cantor said that other states where taxing limitations have been imposed are going to be even harder-pressed for funds, but given "what President Carter is advocating in terms of his budget, there just is no longer a Big Daddy to bail them out."

The AFL-CIO's assistant director of research said that the 1978 election results showed no "tax-cutting spree" around the nation, pointing out that it was really a very mixed picture. He said that the election of candidates who urged tax cuts was not solid evidence of any kind of tax revolt.

"Campaigning on a promise to cut taxes, and coming on with a Proposition 13-type, across-the-board slash that ignores needed levels of services are two different matters," he said.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WOMEN HAVE BEEN entering the workforce in great numbers, making inroads into traditionally male occupations, cracking professional barriers and taking their place in the ranks of management. Little, however, has been recorded about their participation in labor unions.

According to an article by Linda LeGrande in the Dept. of Labor's Monthly Labor Review, the number of women in unions rose by 34 percent between 1956 and 1976. The 1.1 million increase accounted for nearly half the growth in total union membership during the 21-year period.

LeGrande, an economist with the Industrial Relations Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says the increase in women union members is due in large part to the greater number of women entering the labor force. Smaller and better planned families, longer life expectancy and more women acting as heads of households are contributing factors to the increase in working women.

The article points out, however, that because the proportion of women entering the labor force has far exceeded that of women joining unions, the percentage of female union members compared to the total number of working women decreased during the period. In 1956, 14.9 percent of the female labor force were union members, compared to 11.3 percent in 1976.

The percentage drop can partially be explained by the huge concentration of women in white collar occupations, jobs traditionally less organized than the blue collar sector.

The May 1975 Current Population Survey shows that although two-thirds of all women holding full-time jobs were employed in white collar occupations, only 13 percent of these women were union members. Fewer than one-fifth of the working women had blue collar jobs and of these, 34 percent were union members.

Not only are more women joining unions, they're joining a wider variety of unions. In 1956, 27 percent of unions reported all-male membership, a figure that dropped to 14 percent in 1976.

Among unions reporting no female members in both years were the Maintenance of Way Employees, Locomotive Engineers, Roofers, and the Flight Engineers. These unions represent occupations which women traditionally have not entered. However, since the survey was completed, pioneering women have moved into some of these non-traditional jobs.

MOST OF THE ADVANCES in the dispersion of women union members occurred in unions with small percentages of female members when compared to total membership. For example, in 1956, eight unions reported a female membership of 30 percent to 40 percent, compared with 15 unions in 1976. The number of women represented by these unions rose nearly two and one-half times.

There were 446,000 more women in unions reporting 40 percent to 50 percent female membership over the period. The increase in women members in the State, County & Municipal Employees accounted for about 59 percent of this rise, while five other unions accounted for an additional one-third of the increase.

One result of the increased number of female unionists is that unions have become more active in promoting women's issues. Unions have backed their women members in the struggle for anti-discrimination clauses in contracts, pregnancy disability benefits, equal treatment in occupational health and safety and passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The growth in the number of female union members has not resulted in a proportionate growth in the number of elected female union officials on the national level. The BLS survey shows that the number of official positions held by women increased from 33 in 1956 to 57 in 1976, but the entire increase was found in appointed positions such as research, education, social insurance, legislative and public relations directors. However, the BLS survey does not include the elected office of vice president. Since a growing number of unions currently have women vice presidents, the inclusion of this office in the statistics could present a different outlook.

BUDGET-TRIMMING GOALS set by the Carter Administration may cut off any hope for a federal bail-out to offset tax cuts or limitations adopted by state and local governments, Arnold Cantor, center, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Michael Posner of Reuters news agency.

Analysis of Wage-Price Control Rules

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL reviewed the Administration's anti-inflation program and found it inequitable and unfair. The program limits only one source of income—wages. It ignores profits, dividends, rents, interest, executive compensation and professional fees.

The council concluded that the price guideline is so flexible as to be nonexistent and is without effective enforcement. The price guidelines are not all inclusive and do not even purport to control the major causes of inflation. They allow those who raised prices the most in the past two years to profit further from that conduct.

The wage controls are inflexible, are not voluntary and, since they are universal, will be eagerly enforced by every public and private employer in the land and by the IRS and by the threats of black listing and official denunciation.

The proposed rules only compound the inequities of the basic program.

We are disappointed that the AFL-CIO's request for formal hearings on proposed regulations was denied. We believe that full, open discussion is far preferable to unilateral decisions made on the basis of written comment.

But since the Administration has denied that opportunity, the AFL-CIO has no recourse but to express its views on the program as follows:

Price Guidelines

For wages there is a single number—7 percent—easily remembered, widely publicized, applicable across the board, enforced by every employer in the country, from multi-billion dollar corporations to the individual firm employing only a single worker.

The 7 percent is a maximum applicable to every employee unit. Not every unit will receive as much as 7 percent, but none may get more. The wage controls are self-enforcing—through the mechanism of employers anxious to cooperate with the government in holding down their employees' pay. There is no flexibility as far as wages are concerned.

The price guidelines are in striking contrast. There is no single number. Coverage is not universal. There is no self-enforcing mechanism of organized resistance to price rises. Enforcement mechanisms are partial at best, and largely dependent on government's ability, and willingness, to dispense or withhold favors through regulatory and procurement contract mechanisms. This machinery has no basis in law and, in fact, constitutes a control program by indirection in the face of congressional action denying the Executive the authority to institute controls.

The general public will have no way of knowing whether particular price increases—no matter how large—are in compliance or not. Because allowable rates of price increase are computed on the basis of individual company price histories, never before compiled and not on the public record, the individual citizen will have no means of making an independent check on compliance. Wide latitude is allowed for price increases on particular product lines and particular products, and there are alternative methods of testing compliance other than through price deceleration.

There are actually *two* general guidelines: (1) a "price deceleration" guideline, and (2) a "profit-margin guideline." The profit margin test essentially comes into play because of a number of important exclusions from the price deceleration guidelines. Additionally, companies are allowed considerable flexibility in the choice of their accounting methods and in whether to report as a single company or as separate units within a single company.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, there are certain situations in which *neither* restraint applies. Already excluded, for all practical purposes, are the four basic necessities of life for the average family—food, housing, energy and medical costs. Thus there will be no attempt to hold down prices on the items no family can do without.

The Price Deceleration Standard

(a) **Variety of Price Change Rates**

The general price deceleration standard calls for each company to hold its average rate of price increase in the year beginning Oct. 1, 1978, to 0.5 percentage points below its own average annual rate of price change from the last quarter of 1975 to the last quarter of 1977.

This, of course, can produce a variety of price change rates, beginning with zero (the guidelines do not deal with the possibility that any company had a price *drop* during the 1976-77 period). The maximum to be allowed for the current "program year" is 9.5 percent, for companies that had increases of 10 percent or more in the 1976-77 period.

We see no logic in the notion that the companies with the largest price increases in the base period should continue to be allowed the largest price increases in the current year. A company's highly inflationary behavior in the past two calendar years hardly seems an adequate basis for preferred treatment in the current program. To be consistent with the wage controls, an overall maximum should logically be set for all products.

(b) **No Maximum for Product Line or Product Increases**

Within the companywide overall average, there are no limits on price increases for either individual product lines or individual products. The sky is the limit so long as there are offsetting hold-downs (or possibly decreases) that will keep the company's *overall* price average at least 0.5 percentage points below the overall 1976-77 rate of price increase. This will enable a company to hold down prices on products where competition is keen and engage in price gouging on products with little competition. The more lines a company has and the greater the number of products within product lines, the more leeway it has.

(c) **Artificial Relationship Between Base Period and Program Year Rate of Price Increase**

The overall price increase for the 1975-1977 period is computed as the average of price increases for each product line, weighted by its share of sales volume in the last quarter of 1975. For the "program year" the weights are computed as of the third quarter of 1978 (or the last company quarter ending before Oct. 1, 1978).

This introduces an unknown element of artificiality into overall average price increase comparisons between the 1975-77 period and the program year, since product line mix may have shifted considerably between the two periods. This could be eliminated only by having the price deceleration requirements apply *separately to each product line.*

(d) **Treatment of New and Discontinued Product Lines; Custom Product Lines**

New and discontinued product lines are excluded from the computation of average annual price increases. These exclusions are calculated separately for each of the computation periods. Custom lines are also excluded.

While some special treatment may be needed for such product lines, their exclusion aggravates the artificiality of price comparisons between the base year and the program year. "New products" introduced during the program year could be set at any price, without affecting the company's computed rate of allowable increase. In order to insure that "new products" do not become a major loophole, effective policing and enforcement is essential.

Further, the COWPS guidelines do not address the possibility that "new product lines" may represent whole companies acquired through merger or purchase. Similarly, "discontinued" product lines could include divestitures or sell-offs. Thus a *shift in ownership* could eliminate such product lines from price computations, even though a complete sales and price history exists for them.

(e) **No Limit on Profits Except Wage Deceleration Pass-Through**

There is no limit on profits or profit margins for companies complying with the price deceleration standard. In particular, there is no requirement for a pass-through of cost savings a company might realize—say from a fall in raw materials prices or an increase in productivity—*except* for one item: a decrease in the rate of wage and salary increases. If the companywide "pay rate" increase decelerates by more than 0.5 percentage points below the average annual rate of pay increase in the 1976-77 period, then the excess wage deceleration must be reflected in additional price deceleration (proportional to the percentage of sales represented by wages and salaries in the third quarter of 1978).

It is doubtful that the pass-through of savings from wage deceleration *by itself* would have much noticeable impact on prices. While COWPS has constantly stressed the idea that wages, salaries and fringe benefits comprise 75 percent of company costs this is only true in the special "value added" accounting used in the National Income Accounts. In the National Income Accounts, the cost of materials used in production is subtracted out, so that there is little else to count in costs except wages and profits. In ordinary real life accounting, however, a company's cost for "materials" (a term which includes such items as energy) are very much present.

The COWPS mathematical illustration (Fed. Reg. A51948) of the wage deceleration pass-through postulates wages at an unrealistic 60 percent of sales, as if this were in some way typical. According to a Standard & Poors' study, wages, salaries and fringes as a percent of sales range down to 7 percent (for oil companies). Use of 7 percent in the deceleration pass-through example produces a total deceleration requirement of less than 1/10 of a percentage point.

A company can also increase its profits through manipulation of price increases for particular product lines and products—increasing prices for high profit items and holding them down on low profit items.

Products Exempt from Price Deceleration Standards

Section 705A-6 of the guidelines lists a number of product lines which sellers are told to exclude from their computations of average price increases. These are basic exemptions from price deceleration requirements (the aforementioned new and discontinued product lines and custom lines appear in this list but, except for custom lines, are not really basic exclusions). These exclusions cover raw materials prices (both farm and industrial), prices for materials sold on commodity exchanges, and interest rates. Import and export prices are also excluded as are "product lines exchanged in other than open arms length transactions" (Presumably intra-company sales). The complete list is as follows:

1. Prices of agricultural and industrial raw materials (including crude petroleum and natural gas).
2. Interest rates.
3. Prices of commodities whose historical price changes can be shown to have been closely tied to price movement in an organized open exchange.
4. Prices of imported goods at the time of first sale in the United States.
5. Prices charged in foreign sales or bases.
6. Prices of product lines exchanged in other than open, arms length transactions.
7. Prices of new or discontinued product lines.
8. Custom product lines.

The basic exclusions cover the most inflationary elements in the entire economy. The program speaks of dealing with them in other ways—through general government policies affecting their supply and demand. Additionally producers may be held to a "profit margin standard" in lieu of a price deceleration standard. Where possible the *buyers* of such products are to be held to the price deceleration standard, but if they cannot do so, they too will use the profit margin standard.

(a) **Treatment of Sellers**

The effect of the exclusions varies according to a company's sales mix. Apparently if more than 75 percent of sales are made up of non-excluded items, the company uses the price deceleration standard for the non-excluded items, but no standard applies on the exempt items. On the other hand, if at least 25 percent of sales volume consists of exempt items, the company is moved off the price deceleration standard altogether and uses the profit margin standard instead. Price deceleration then applies to none of the company's products. Finally, if more than 75 percent of a company's sales consist of raw materials and commodity exchange items, the company is subject to no restraints at all, either through price deceleration or profit margin standards (except when a profit margin can be computed separately for non-excluded items).

(b) **Treatment of Buyers**

The exempt items become a *cost* to other companies and distributors as they move into successive stages of production and distribution. These buyers are supposed to observe the price deceleration standards as far as their own are concerned. But if such costs are a large factor, it may develop that a company "cannot achieve" price deceleration, in which case it too will be permitted to use the profit margin standard.

The ultimate impacts of the exclusions could be considerable.

The Profit Margin Standard

Under the profit margin standard, a company is in compliance with the guidelines if its "program year" profit margin does not exceed its "profit margin base" (i.e. the average of the two highest profit margins during the three fiscal years ended before Oct. 1, 1978).

(Continued on Page 7)

3-Year Extension Asked:

Import Lid Backed For Specialty Steels

(Continued from Page 1)

ments in employment, they have not been inflationary.

Even so, McBride and Simmons stressed, the program has not been able to bring full recovery to a labor-intensive and capital-intensive industry that was severely injured by government-subsidized foreign imports.

Expiration of the import limitations could wipe out the industry's short-term gains, cost USWA members thousands of jobs and result in widespread suffering in communities where specialty steel facilities are situated.

McBride said that if the restraints are removed another surge of imports can be expected from old and new foreign sources. He noted that specialty steel facilities have been developed and expanded in Mexico, Brazil, Finland, Korea and the United Kingdom—most with assistance from their governments.

Simmons cited a recent Labor Dept. study showing that the American specialty steel industry has responded positively to the import restrictions by reducing wholesale prices of stainless steel in 1976 and by posting smaller price increases in 1977 than it did in 1974 and 1975.

The study also found that worker productivity increases in the industry during the past two years averaged 13 percent, far exceeding the 4 percent gain of the nation's entire economy.

GOLDEN HERITAGE AWARD of the NAACP is presented to the Communications Workers by William Pollard, left, AFL-CIO civil rights director and a member of the NAACP's national executive board. The award, recognizing the special membership of the CWA in the civil rights organization, is accepted by CWA Sec.-Treas. Louis B. Knecht, center, and Andrew Clark, the union's ethnic affairs director.

Elderly Seek U.S. Standard On Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

insurance company—on every policy sold.

- Assurance that benefits will total at least 60 percent of premium costs and a requirement that all policies be clearly and simply written in large type.
- A comparison of Medicare benefits with the benefits provided in the supplementary policies.
- A requirement that agents certify that, to their knowledge, the person buying the policy is not currently covered by another Medigap policy.

At the House hearings, committee staff investigators said elderly Americans spend $1 billion too much each year on insurance that either duplicates other policies or fails to give the coverage that is promised.

Program 'Will Only Compound the Inequities'

(Continued from Page 6)

The profit margin is defined as operating profit as a percent of sales.

This standard is to be used by sellers of excluded products and by companies unable to "achieve the price deceleration standard." Although the language of Section 705A-4 suggests that the profit margin standard is a freely available option for use in lieu of the price standard, news reports indicate that it is intended only for use in case of "uncontrollable cost increases." But there is nothing in the rules that proves these news reports are correct. Such uncontrollable cost items are not defined in the regulation, but presumably would at least include high costs of exempt raw materials and other items excluded from sellers' price deceleration requirements.

Under a profit margin standard, the effect is to allow a percentage pass-on of all cost increases, thereby enlarging total dollar profits and magnifying the price increase to the next buyer. Under a cost-plus-percent system, there is little incentive for a company to hold down either its costs or its prices—the higher the cost, the greater the profits. A dollar-for-dollar pass-through of "uncontrollable cost increases," rather than building additional profit on them, would be manifestly more equitable.

If there should be an economic slowdown or recession in 1979, companies would eagerly adopt the profit margin standard.

Rents and Professional Fees

Nowhere in the rules are there specific references to such prices as rents and professional fees. These are major elements in every consumer budget and are also major inflationary factors.

Conclusion

The program for "price standards" is complex, written in arcane statistical formulas, incomplete in coverage, and so flexible as to accommodate practically any price increase a company might wish to put into effect.

By its very nature, the price programs cannot be monitored by the public at large. With each company having its own private rate of allowable price increase, calculated according to its own confidential records, and with enormous leeway to vary its price increases to its own advantage, the public is helpless and in the dark.

The public will have to rely solely on COWPS to catch up with those who might offend its slippery standards, a job which COWPS is obviously not equipped to perform.

Basically, the success of price abatement may hinge crucially on the very elements which are excluded from price deceleration requirements—raw materials, commodity exchange items, interest rates, imports and exports. These are supposed to be dealt with through government policy actions. But the record so far has been anything but encouraging.

Agricultural prices have been at record levels of acceleration. Energy prices (an important component of raw materials) are scheduled to increase with or without further OPEC price hikes, and, in fact, the Administration has actively pursued energy price escalations as part of its "conservation program." Import prices may or may not de-escalate depending on the balance of trade. No specific restraints are proposed on imports. Exports are thought to be an unadulterated "plus," regardless of their price-raising effects on the domestic economy.

Interest rates are passively left to the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, which historically has considered interest rate increases and monetary restraints as its necessary contribution to "fighting inflation."

The possibility of *allocations* of materials with extremely high rates of price increase does not appear in the program. Nor is there reference to allocation of credit.

In sum, the price deceleration program is a sham.

Wage Controls

1. The 7 percent wage control figure lacks any conceptual basis and is simply arbitrary, as a White House official admitted.

Wage increases are based on several factors—increases in the cost of living, maintenance of real after-tax earnings, securing an appropriate share of productivity gains, maintenance of comparability with other workers and the employers' profitability.

In one way or another, all previous mandatory wage control programs took these elements into consideration. The present program does not.

The proposed 7 percent figure does not even maintain real income in light of a current inflation rate of 9.5 percent and the additional taxes levied on higher earnings. Previous programs treated fringe benefits separately. This proposal does not.

Only workers are being expected to sacrifice at a time when the prices that have been increasing the most are those for the necessities of life. During the first nine months of 1978, food prices are going up at a 12.7 percent rate, shelter costs at 12.6 percent, energy prices at 8.4 percent and medical costs at 8.2 percent. These items alone account for over 60 percent of the average worker's budget. A substantial share of housing costs is interest rates, which are not controlled. A major share of food costs is agricultural prices and these are basically excluded from control. Oil and natural gas prices are scheduled to increase under the Administration's program. Hospital cost containment was not enacted by the last Congress.

2. The low wage exemption does not even match that provided under the legislation and court interpretations governing the Nixon control program. That exemption of $3.50 an hour was based on the Lower Level City Worker's Family Budget. If the same concept was used today, the result would be $5.50 per hour rather than the proposed $4 per hour.

3. There is no independent appeal procedure to provide due process to anyone adversely affected or threatened to be adversely affected by the new anti-inflation program. Every previous control program provided a mechanism for the adjudication of issues.

4. Fringe benefits, such as pensions and insurance, have traditionally been treated differently than direct wage increases. The Nixon program allowed a .7 percent additional increase, over the 5.5 percent wage figure, for deferred fringe benefits. The equivalent figure today would be about 1 percent.

Under the proposed rules, increased costs associated with maintaining existing fringe benefits will be charged against the wage standards, as though the parties could control the costs. No earlier control program made such a charge. Pension benefit costs often increase as a result of a drop in the stock market or as a result of ERISA requirements. It is not fair to charge these against the wage standard while allowing employers to pass through costs over which they have no control under the price standard.

The reasons for treating deferred fringe benefits differently from wage increases is quite obvious. First, deferred benefits and insurance programs do not enter the income stream immediately. As a result, they are less inflationary. In fact, to a large extent these monies constitute savings and are available for investment, and thus reduce inflationary pressures.

5. Negotiated escalator clauses are valued as if the increases were all received at the beginning of the year rather than spreading their value over the term of the contract in accordance with actual cost. Even the Nixon program took this into account.

6. The rules for tandem settlements are unrealistic and arbitrary. Anyone familiar with collective bargaining knows that tandem bargaining relationships may span many years and do not necessarily match dollar for dollar. There is no mathematical formulation or time frame that can be applied to tandem relationships.

7. Methods and examples used for explaining the wage and benefit computations are unnecessarily complex and out of touch with the real world.

The present formulas and examples would cause most of the parties to a labor-management contract to go back to their algebra and calculus books to learn how to calculate cube roots. There is no methodology to calculate base wages and benefits. There is no provision to provide adequate cost data to workers and their representatives so that they can know their options.

8. The proposed rules ignore the need for flexibility contained in earlier control programs. They contain no provision for catch-up increases for those whose standard of living has been eroded. There is no provision for correcting inequities in wages and fringe benefits within a plant or between plants or related industries. While special treatment for the pricing of new products is provided, there is no recognition of the right of newly organized workers to bring their wages up to the industry standard.

Conclusion

The proposed wage controls are arbitrary, inflexible and inequitable. But merely tinkering with the rules and regulations will not make the program equitable.

It is the program itself that constitutes the inequity.

It is based on the false assumption that wages alone are the cause of inflation when the fact is that wages trail—not cause—inflation.

By failing to control all forms of income other than wages and by failing to control prices on the four basic necessities of family life—food, housing, energy and medical costs—the Administration has concocted an anti-inflation program that is inherently inequitable.

Liberal Principles Abandoned:

Meany Scores Shift To Right by Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment facing America," Meany observed, "a liberal President would not be drafting a budget which slashes the machinery painstakingly devised to counter unemployment. But that's what this Administration is now doing—slashing CETA funds, cutting the youth employment program, doing away with the very tools that cut the unemployment the President inherited."

Meany contrasted Carter's earlier words with his signature on bills giving tax relief to the wealthy and deregulating natural gas prices—"both actions any liberal President would have been too ashamed to take."

Speaking for the AFL-CIO, Meany said the trade union movement will be fighting in the new Congress as in the past for "a sound program to cope with inflation" and for health care, tax justice, civil rights, housing, education, programs for the unemployed.

"If the President is on the same side, we'll be happy to fight alongside him. But if he isn't so be it," Meany said. "We'll still be in there fighting."

The Frontlash anniversary dinner honored AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland for his continuing commitment to efforts to involve young people in the political life of the nation and to make them aware of the goals and accomplishments of the trade union movement.

Special awards were presented also to three longtime supporters of Frontlash — COPE Director Al Barkan, Industrial Union Dept. President Jacob Clayman and William DuChessi, the executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, who is head of a COPE subcommittee that works with Frontlash.

Kirkland's acceptance remarks noted the mutual benefits of the association between Frontlash and labor.

The union movement, he said, has been "enriched by the vigor, dedication and idealism" represented by Frontlash. And its "labor connection" has made Frontlash part of "a network of organizational strength."

Kirkland said that labor "for its own sake" must "pay heed" to America's youth and "offer it a solid role and afford it an opportunity to develop" within the trade union movement.

Both Meany and Kirkland lashed out at the one-sided bias of President Carter's wage-price standards.

Kirkland contrasted the rigid wage curb with the flexible "yo-yo" guidelines for prices.

"For all practical purposes," he charged, "this Administration has negotiated at a heavy price a social contract with big business, against the rights and interests of working people."

In effect, he said, the Administration is asking employers to violate "at the very least" the spirit of federal labor law requiring good-faith collective bargaining. And it is asking unions to violate "their first duty" by signing "sweetheart agreements" with employers limiting wages.

But America's unions, Kirkland said, won't let themselves be forced into the Soviet pattern of being used as an instrument "against the interests of the working people."

THREE GOOD FRIENDS of Frontlash received special awards at the youth group's 10th anniversary. With their certificates are AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. President Jacob Clayman; William DuChessi, executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, and COPE Director Al Barkan. With them are Frontlash Executive Director Gene Lynch, left, Chairman Daniel Curtin and Associate Director Jessica Smith.

Top Party Leaders Re-Elected In House Organizing Caucuses

Conservatives failed to purge the lone political moderate on the House Republican leadership team. But the House Republican caucus picked the most conservative candidates on the ballot for two lesser party posts.

The House Democratic caucus, meanwhile, re-elected its party leaders without opposition and unanimously designated Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) for another term as Speaker of the House. He will be formally elected when the 96th Congress convenes on Jan. 15, 1979.

Both party caucuses were attended by newly elected House members as well as incumbents who were re-elected in November.

Democrats re-elected James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas as majority leader, John Brademas of Indiana as majority whip or assistant leader, and Thomas S. Foley of Washington as chairman of the Democratic caucus.

House Republicans re-elected Minority Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona and Minority Whip Robert H. Michel of Illinois without opposition.

But the third-ranking member of the GOP leadership, John B. Anderson of Illinois, was challenged for re-election as chairman of the Republican Conference, as the party caucus is known.

By COPE's tabulation, Anderson's career total of 51 "right" and 132 "wrong" votes appears moderate only in comparison with most of his GOP colleagues. But he has been a perennial target of right-wing Republicans, who tried unsuccessfully to knock him off in the primary this year. Anderson's opponent for the Republican Conference chairmanship was Rep. Thomas Kindness of Ohio, who contended that Anderson's viewpoint was outside the GOP mainstream.

Anderson was re-elected by an 87-55 vote, however, with the open support of Rhodes and Michel. Kindness told reporters he would have won except for the "unusual" intervention of the two top leaders.

In contests for lesser posts where no incumbent was on the ballot, the GOP caucus picked E. G. Shuster of Pennsylvania to chair the House Republican Policy Committee and Trent Lott of Mississippi as chairman of the Republican Research Committee. Each defeated more moderate candidates.

Democrats jousted on rules changes, defeating a move to further curtail the power of committee chairmen but limiting members to service on no more than five regular subcommittees. The effect will be to open up choicer assignments for more junior members.

The caucus gave 50-30 approval to a motion to allow Democratic members of the House Budget Committee to serve for three Congresses —a total of six years instead of the four-year limit under the present rotation policy. A member who served as chairman in his third term could stay on for an additional two years.

The immediate effect of the extension of terms is to retain a committee that is likely to take a more friendly attitude to funding job-creating programs than might otherwise have been the case.

In another action, the committee adopted a rules change that could lead to denial of a subcommittee chairmanship on the International Affairs Committee to Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.), who has been convicted on salary kickback charges. Diggs has already given up his chairmanship of the House District of Columbia Committee.

The death of a Republican House member, William A. Steiger of Wisconsin, created another vacancy in the ranks of the new Congress. Steiger, only 40 but a House member since 1966. He helped shape the final version of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and was a member of the Ways & Means Committee.

Earlier, the death of Leo J. Ryan of California in the Guyana tragedy left a Democratic vacancy in the House.

New Program to Offer Degrees for Apprentices

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies is developing a program to enable apprentices to earn associate degrees in labor studies at cooperating community colleges. The project is funded for 18 months by a Dept. of Labor grant for $298,000.

Richard Z. Hindle, on leave from the Dept. of Labor Studies at Pennsylvania State University, is the project director. Hindle is also executive director of the Union Leadership Academy.

Under the center's new program, apprentices who enroll at community colleges will receive college credits for their apprenticeship training and related apprenticeship courses. These credits can be applied toward their associate degree.

The grant includes funding to the center for the development of a labor studies curriculum. It will be made up of seven credit courses: Introduction to Labor Relations, U.S. Labor History, Labor Law, Structure & Government of Unions, Economics of Collective Bargaining, Contract Administration, and Labor in the 20th Century.

Labor educators have been engaged to prepare the labor studies course texts and instructors guides. Community college instructors of labor studies will be trained at the George Meany Center.

The grant stipulates that the project be conducted in at least three community colleges. Hindle reports that contacts have been made with college and local apprenticeship programs at Providence, R.I.; Washington, D.C.; Boston, Mass.; Des Moines, Ia., and Texas City, Tex.

The advisory committee includes AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis; Ken Edwards, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; William Abbot, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges; Dale Brickner, Michigan State University; Helmut Golatz, Pennsylvania State University; Reese Hammond, Operating Engineers; John Stagg, Graphic Arts International Union; and John Sullivan, American Council on Education.

Three members of the center's staff also serve on the committee, Director Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., Russell Allen, and Jacqueline Brophy.

FRONTLASH, the political action youth group, honored AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at its anniversary dinner, with AFL-CIO President George Meany as principal speaker. Frontlash's Daniel Curtin presents a plaque to Kirkland.

Eleven Unions Approve Rail Agreements

Eleven unions now have ratified new national work agreements with the railroad industry, leaving only the Railway & Airline Clerks and the American Train Dispatchers Association yet to settle.

The latest to approve pacts governing wages and fringe benefits are the four shopcraft unions of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., the Sheet Metal Workers, and the Machinists.

The RED signatories are the Carmen, Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, Firemen-Oilers. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Earlier, contracts were ratified by the Yardmasters. Signalmen. Maintenance of Way Employees, United Transportation Union, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

The 39-month agreements are retroactive to Jan. 1, 1978, and provide wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, and improved health and welfare benefits for some 400,000 of the nearly 500,000 workers on large railroads.

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Meany Says Basic Inequity Still Mars Wage-Price Plan

Joblessness Remains at 5.8 Percent

A sharp expansion of the civilian labor force kept the nation's jobless rate unchanged at 5.8 percent over the past month despite a gain in total employment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS Acting Commissioner Janet Norwood told a congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing that while total employment rose by 543,000 to 95,735,000 in November, this increase was offset by a rise of 585,000 in the labor force which added 42,000 more workers to the unemployment rolls.

The number of Americans either holding jobs or looking for work during the month was 101,647,000, of whom 5,912,000 were unable to find work.

While the number of new jobs rose sharply and the employment-to-population ratio hit a record high of 59.1 percent in November, there were other disappointing figures. Black unemployment rose from 11.4 to 11.8 percent, and black teenage joblessness jumped nearly two full percentage points, from 34.3 to 36.2 percent over the month.

Unemployment for adult men remained unchanged at 4 percent, while the rate for adult women showed a slight rise from 5.6 to 5.8 percent. The rates for other major categories were 16.2 percent for teenagers, down from 16.3 percent the month before; 5 percent for whites, down from 5.1 percent, and 5.2 percent for full-time work-

(Continued on Page 7)

ISRAEL'S TOP AWARD, the Prime Minister's Medal, was presented to Retail Clerks President William H. Wynn for his humanitarian activities. At right is Gen. Haron Yariv, former head of the Israeli Institute. The presentation was made at an Israeli Bonds dinner in New York. **(Story, Page 8)**

At OSHA Hearings:

Unions Back Access To Health Records

Making company records on workplace health hazards accessible to employees and their unions is an important first step toward protecting workers from job-related illness, the AFL-CIO testified at Occupational Safety & Health Administration hearings.

Under a proposed OSHA regulation, employers would be required to retain pertinent data and medical records on worker exposure to toxic substances and to make the information available to certain interested parties — the workers themselves, their representatives, doctors and federal agencies involved in worker safety and health programs.

George H. R. Taylor, the federation's director of job safety and health, called on OSHA to extend the time period that companies would be required to retain the worker records, which under the proposal is the period of employment plus five years.

Taylor warned that the proposed retention limit for record-keeping is too short to assure the availability of data to assess occupational illnesses that have long latency periods.

"The human epidemiological evidence on the carcinogenicity of beryllium clearly points out the necessity for a longer retention period than is proposed," Taylor said.

He also cited the need for a centralized government repository for the data that could be used by researchers in the investigation of workplace hazards. He urged

(Continued on Page 2)

Presses Call For Full, Fair Controls

By James M. Shevis

Slight modifications in the Carter Administration's wage and price standards do not make the President's so-called anti-inflation plan any more palatable to organized labor, the AFL-CIO declared.

Aside from excluding the cost of maintaining already existing pension benefits from the 7 percent cap on total wage and fringe benefit increases, "the Administration has done nothing to eliminate the inequalities in its wage control program," Federation President George Meany said.

"Instead of merely revising a program rooted in inequity, the Administration should be preparing, for congressional action, a program of carefully designed, across-the-board controls of the cost of everything and the income of everybody to stop inflation and insure equality of sacrifice, with economic justice for all Americans," Meany said.

The changes in the wage-price guidelines were announced by the Council on Wage & Price Stability, which is administering the Carter inflation-fighting program. Meany noted that the AFL-CIO had urged the Administration to exclude the higher pension benefit costs from the wage standard even before the program was unveiled seven weeks ago, and that the latest action is merely consistent with previous control programs.

Other alterations in the guidelines are meaningless, misleading or mind-boggling, Meany charged. The decision to treat the costs of existing health care benefits differently from the costs of maintaining current pension benefits, for example, "is not logical and will only create confusion at the collective bargaining table," he said.

Under the previous standard, all

(Continued on Page 8)

5.1 Percent Deferred Raises Due

Major contracts reached in earlier years will provide deferred wage increases averaging 5.1 percent, or 43.4 cents an hour, for 5.2 million or more workers in 1979, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS defines major contracts as those covering 1,000 or more workers in the private nonfarm sector of the economy. The 1978 average deferred increase under such contracts also was 5.1 percent, although the 38.6-cent hourly gain was lower.

Increases in 1979 will affect some 1.8 million workers in manufacturing industries, averaging 4.3 percent or 30.3 cents an hour. About 3.4 million workers in nonmanufacturing industries will be receiving increases averaging 5.5 percent or 50.2 cents an hour.

In addition, BLS said that deferred wage and benefit "package" increases in 1979 will cover nearly 2.9 million workers, and average 4.7 percent in bargaining units with 5,000 workers or more. The av-

(Continued on Page 8)

AFGE Hits Attacks On Federal Service

The Carter Administration has fueled unjustified criticisms of the federal workforce in order to justify money-saving cutbacks of jobs, pay, pensions and job grades, the American Federation of Government Employees charged.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock told a news conference that the union's executive council has adopted plans to counterattack what he termed the Administration's "big lie" technique.

As in previous administrations, Blaylock said, policy-making officials have tried to evade responsibility for poor management "by attempting to sell the simplistic notion that government doesn't work because its employees don't."

The AFGE leadership listed these areas in which the union will concentrate its efforts:

- Federal Pay — The AFGE plans to vigorously challenge attempts to cut pay levels and will refute allegations that government grades are too high and fringe benefits too generous.

The union said it will present its own proposals for improvement of the comparability system of setting white-collar salaries and defend the blue-collar wage board system from further retrenchment. It will seek

(Continued on Page 8)

GAO Scored for Move To Scuttle Davis-Bacon

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Dept. has accused the General Accounting Office of lining up with anti-union contractors in a new attack on the Davis-Bacon Act.

A draft report that the GAO has circulated for comment calls for repeal of the prevailing wage law, terming it inflationary and "no longer needed." While the report has not been made public, its contents have been widely reported and the Associated General Contractors welcomed it with a gleeful statement. The employer group contends the law interferes with "a contractor's right to manage his own business."

The Labor Dept., which administers the law, strongly disagrees and is preparing a rebuttal to the GAO position. The GAO, which initiated its study without a request from a congressional committee, has also invited comment from the President's Office of Management & Budget.

Building & Construction Trades President Robert A. Georgine charged that the GAO is trying to make construction unions a "scape-

(Continued on Page 3)

CARD TRICKS are a specialty of Robert Kovach, 92-year-old retired Barber, who lives at the senior residence operated by Cleveland's Federation of Retired Union Workers. Kovach does his sleight-of-hand action for senior program volunteer Robbie Penman, left, and Toni Podojil, secretary of the federation.

Retired Unionists Open Home to Aid Elderly

Cleveland—An emergency senior residence program started by the Federation of Retired Union Workers and the United Labor Agency two years ago is now being viewed as a prototype for the city.

Toni Podojil, secretary of the federation, recalled that the program had its seed when she was able to talk an elderly and lonely woman out of suicide then found her some financial and medical help.

"The experience made me realize that we need a full-time place where we could help people and a place where the elderly could stay when there was no one else to take care of them," she recalled.

She marched into the office of Mel Witt, labor agency executive director and president of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, and demanded the unions get involved.

"She was right, so we turned over Hope House, where we had formerly operated a program for alcoholic women, to her and provided a modest budget," Witt said.

Mrs. Podojil, who was president of Textile Workers Local 1448 for four years before retiring, and her entire staff of 15 retired union workers donate their time in running the senior residence.

The two-story house, which accommodates 18 resident seniors, is comfortable and clean. It is in an older West Side neighborhood where many elderly persons reside. The downstairs of the large frame house is used for kitchen, living-recreation room and small offices.

"We make it as much like home as we can for them and they appreciate that," said Mrs. Podojil, who also is a senior citizens political activist.

Robbie Penman, the center's volunteer associate director, said most of them have little or no money. Often they are turned out with nowhere to go but nursing homes, hospitals or relatives.

"The biggest problem is to make the elderly feel that they are wanted and to soothe injured feelings that often accompany loneliness and rejection," she said.

Since the downstairs also is operated as a neighborhood multipurpose center for seniors, there are always willing hands to do the cooking and keep the house neat and clean.

The union seniors also make house calls to those who telephone for help and work through the United Labor Agency to get emergency food, medical equipment or other assistance.

The only problem is that the senior volunteers often come back from their assignments crying over the desperation and poverty of the elderly they are sent to aid.

"I always tell them to cry in a corner when they get back, never in front of the persons they are trying to help," said Mrs. Podojil.

Witt said the agency is attempting to get the city to expand the program since the union center has demonstrated the great need.

"The elderly have suffered in silence too long," he said. "There is so much retired union members can do to help others as at the senior residence center."

Unions Ask Retention of Health Data

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Social Security Administration be assigned to coordinate the records program because of its experience in handling and processing similar information.

Taylor disputed claims by industry representatives that the access rule would threaten trade secret confidentiality. He said the industry argument is "a last-hope effort to deny workers information about workplace hazards."

Sheldon Samuels, health and safety director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., also challenged claims by opponents of the proposal that the access rule on medical records would destroy the standard doctor-patient relationship.

That relationship does not exist when workers are required by their employers to have the tests made by company doctors, Samuels stressed.

Also presenting testimony at hearings in Washington were the Steelworkers, Clothing & Textile Workers, Paperworkers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Chemical Workers, and the unaffiliated UAW and Teamsters.

Regional hearings on the access rule were also held in Chicago and San Francisco.

Sudden, Widespread Outbreak:

Barrage of Price Increases Spurred by 'Controls' Plan

Sidney Margolius, one of the nation's top consumer writers, thinks that consumers have been taking it on the chin from a barrage of price rises.

Speaking to the annual meeting of the National Consumers League here, Margolius said that "retailers themselves have been startled by the sudden and widespread outbreak of manufacturers' increases that occurred shortly before and right after President Carter announced his voluntary price-restraint plan."

A number of retailers "have said they believe that some of the increases have been made so manufacturers are in a better price position in case the voluntary controls become mandatory," Margolius said, adding: "The extent and frequency of the recent and continuing increases have seemed almost hysterical."

Margolius noted that one New York area food wholesaler reported in the past four to six weeks it has received an average of 350 increases a week, "many without rhyme or reason." Margolius said a leading pharmacist told him that it's been years since he saw so many price hikes at once on drugs.

Other examples cited by Margolius:

- A Massachusetts supermarket chain charged that its suppliers seem so concerned about possible mandatory controls that they have "rushed in exorbitant increases to beat the freeze."
- A Minnesota retailer, quoted in "Supermarket News," said hikes were coming in at a record pace.
- The New York Consumer Affairs Dept. complained that newly-rising sugar costs were unreasonably pushing up prices of cookies and soft drinks.

"There literally have been thousands of price hikes in just the past few months on medicines, fuel oil, food products, paper goods, soaps, winter coats, women's clothing, gasoline and hundreds of other goods and services," Margolius declared.

"This is a serious new upsurge and the government itself doesn't have a very effective program for combatting it," Margolius said. "In fact, it almost seems as though industry, in general, is using the new government plan as an invitation and excuse to raise prices."

He cited evidence of high consumer concern over the price rises and said that "rather than consumerism dying out as some would believe, we need to be prepared for new interest at the local levels." He said that while Congress has seemed hesitant to act on consumerism issues, state and local authorities are becoming increasingly active.

The syndicated writer said that while the consumer movement sometimes seems leaderless, "it often responds to serious inflationary pressures with serious activity such as picket lines and pressures on Congress."

Looking at the problem from labor's viewpoint, Margolius declared that "explosive price runups hit wage-earners particularly hard and can abruptly erase hard-won gains and erode already skimpy living standards."

He noted that from 1972 to October 1978 gross average weekly earnings of non-agricultural workers underwent what seems like a handsome rise from $136 a week to $233 a week. However, he pointed out that "real buying power in terms of 1967 dollars actually fell $4 at that time—from $109 to $105."

At a reception during the annual meeting, the Consumers League honored House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill for "his vigorous and effective defense of the consumer interest. . . ."

In making the presentation, Esther Peterson, consumer adviser to President Carter, said that O'Neill "worked tirelessly in the 95th Congress for passage of important legislation such as the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Bill, the minimum wage amendments, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and mandatory home insulation safety standards."

The speaker also was praised for his "unrelenting efforts" on behalf of the Office of Consumer Representation bill, which failed to pass.

The league, which has strong trade union support, is the oldest consumer organization in the nation. It was founded in 1899 and is dedicated to protecting citizens both in the marketplace and in the workplace.

FAA Hit for Impeding Modern Airport Safety

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers charged that the Federal Aviation Agency has failed to install modern safety equipment at the nation's major airports and called for immediate corrective action.

PATCO President John F. Leyden, testifying before a House Governmental Operations subcommittee, attributed the FAA's negligence in carrying out needed and overdue modernization programs to "bureaucratic infighting and politically motivated budget policies."

FAA's system of determining where to install modern terminal control areas (TCAs) has become an "arbitrary and irrelevant impediment" to meeting the needs of communities and the proper requirements for air safety, Leyden charged.

Currently, the FAA relies on old formulas of traffic counts and emplanements to determine installation of new equipment, Leyden said. As a result, only 21 airports have been designated as TCAs in which there is an ensured "positive control of all aircraft in their boundaries," he said.

"It is our conviction that the cost of additional safety in preventing accidents, no matter how high it may seem, is infinitely more affordable than a major air disaster," Leyden declared. "It is an extremely small price to pay when measured against the human suffering and loss involved."

Leyden recommended that the FAA establish complete traffic control areas for all airports handling commercial passenger and cargo planes, with partial TCAs for those primarily utilized by light private aircraft. He also recommended that Brite radar controls be installed at every tower where coverage is possible.

While installation of these systems would be expensive, Leyden pointed out, some $3 billion is sitting idle in a government trust fund, one of the purposes of which is to pay for air-safety equipment.

Even though several airports qualify for TCA designation, there have been no modernization programs installed since 1975, Leyden said. Reacting to the recent air tragedy at San Diego, where 144 persons lost their lives in the worst air disaster in U.S. aviation history, the FAA has indicated that it will increase the number of TCA airports.

This pattern of reacting, rather than initiating, has gone on for some time, Leyden charged, and still the FAA fails to meet certain criteria for maximum aviation safety.

"This remains the safest aviation system in the world," Leyden concluded, "but it is not yet the safest that money can buy."

Variable Mortgages Seen Fueling Inflation

The AFL-CIO has asked the Council on Wage & Price Stability to block the issuance of proposed federal regulations that would permit federally chartered savings and loan associations to make variable interest rate mortgage loans where state-chartered associations have been making them.

"This action, allegedly to correct a competitive imbalance, would actually expand an engine of inflation," AFL-CIO President George Meany warned in a telegram to COWPS Chairman Alfred Kahn.

The variable-rate mortgage, in which interest rates are adjusted periodically to reflect money-market conditions, initially would be permitted only in California where state-chartered savings and loan associations have adopted the idea.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board met this week to consider pending regulations permitting new types of mortgages, including the controversial variable-rate mortgage.

Meany noted that thousands of California homeowners with outstanding variable interest rate mortgages held by state-chartered associations had their monthly interest charges raised in August and face another increase in monthly payments early in 1979, based on interest-rate movements during the last half of this year.

Meany called on Kahn to urge President Carter to sponsor federally-insured depository institutions from making variable interest rate mortgages.

"This would be the proper, noninflationary way to achieve competitive balance," he said.

'Selling' Drive Urged:

Group Health Plans Cited as 'Best Buy'

San Antonio, Tex.—Prepaid group practice plans are the best buy in medical care, but consumers must be sold on the programs because the advantages are not readily apparent, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Addressing a regional conference on health maintenance organizations sponsored by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Seidman called for labor and management cooperation in the promotion of HMO plans.

Unions should initiate an intensive education campaign to inform their members of the advantages of HMOs to workers and their families, he said, and management should provide company time for such efforts.

Citing cost savings on company-paid programs for HMOs over fee-for-service insurance coverage, Seidman pointed out that management has much to gain.

"If we want medical care that is organized for the benefit of patients and not the providers, for the consumers and not the profit-makers, then we must support prepaid group practice plans," he stressed.

Because prepaid plans provide preventive care, physical examinations, early diagnosis and prompt treatment, their members are hospitalized only about half as often as the rest of the population, Seidman noted.

"Of course, this cuts down on costs since hospital care is the most expensive medical care available," he observed. "Even more important, it cuts down on the unnecessary suffering patients must undergo when their illness is untreated until it reaches an acute stage that requires hospitalization."

Doctors in prepaid practice plans are reimbursed a flat amount regardless of the services they provide. For this reason, it's advantageous for them to keep their patients healthy.

But under the fee-for-service system, physicians have little incentive to keep their patient healthy, because "the sicker you are, the more the physician makes," Seidman pointed out.

"When doctors are paid by the piece-work method, some may not keep adequate medical records because they won't take the time. All of them have every incentive to give the patient as many billable services as possible—needed as well as unneeded."

On a dollars-and-cents basis, he noted, the premiums charged by prepaid plans are no higher and sometimes less than Blue Cross-Blue Shield charges. And although some traditional insurance plans are more comprehensive than others, none covers preventive care and all require certain out-of-pocket expenses.

An important factor for workers in prepaid group plans is the consumer input on policy-making boards, Seidman pointed out. He noted that consumers have no voice in the functions provided by a solo practitioner.

"In fact," he stressed, "such concerns would be deemed 'interference with the practice of medicine' by the medical profession and would not be tolerated."

But the HMO Act of 1973 specifically requires that at least one-third of the governing board of an HMO must be subscribers of the plan, he pointed out. And to be eligible for federal grants, the act requires the HMO to have a grievance procedure to resolve complaints.

Seidman noted that the AFL-CIO has a long-standing commitment to the promotion and development of prepaid group practice plans.

"In most parts of the country," he observed, "prepaid group practice plans are new and represent a substantial change from the average consumer's perception of medical care. Most employees already have a doctor to whom they are likely to be attached. The best buy in medical care may not be readily apparent. In short, the newly developing prepaid group practice plan must be sold."

ANTI-WORKER TACTICS of J. P. Stevens & Co. were the focus of nationwide demonstrations by thousands of trade unionists in the United States and Canada. In Los Angeles, top photo, Vice President Leonard Levy of the Clothing & Textile Workers addressed a rally at City Hall. Below, demonstrators gathered at J. P. Stevens High School in Edison, N.J., to hear ACTWU Vice President Joseph Coponi. Although the Stevens family is a major benefactor of the Edison community, the company that bears its name has a long history of abusing workers' rights.

Help for State Funds Proposed To Lighten Jobless Aid Burden

A national commission has recommended that Congress use general revenue funds to lighten the debts and heavy burden the 1975-77 recession put on state unemployment insurance trust funds.

The high and prolonged joblessness of the recession years quickly drained the trust funds and left them with multibillion-dollar debts to the Treasury. The problem of repayment was one of the issues that Congress asked be considered by a new National Commission on Unemployment Compensation.

Former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen is chairman of the 13-member panel drawn from government, business and labor ranks.

The union members are AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman; Wilbur Daniels, executive vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers; UAW Regional Director Ken Morris, and Edward T. Sullivan, business manager of Service Employees Local 254 in Boston. All of them have served on state or federal bodies dealing with unemployment compensation.

The commission promised to follow up its interim report by giving "prompt consideration" to basic improvements in the federal-state unemployment compensation system, including "the desirability of federal standards" covering benefit levels, fund solvency and other features.

Seidman said the labor members will be pressing for speedy action in these areas in view of the "clear and present danger" that the nation's economy will tumble into a new recession before it has fully recovered from the last downturn.

Although the commission was set up in 1976 legislation, delays in appointing its membership prevented it from functioning until last spring.

The panel's first report dealt with the $12.4 billion cost of extended unemployment benefits paid in the 1975-77 period. Most of this money is already owed to the Treasury by unemployment insurance trust funds and the debt should be cancelled, the commission said. The debt to the Treasury totals $10.9 billion, and present law requires that it be repaid out of future payroll taxes on employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

In addition, the commission asked that state unemployment insurance trust funds be reimbursed $1.5 billion that they spent for the extended benefits program without borrowing from the federal government. That would be the only portion of the recommendation that would require a new federal outlay.

Along with the financing recommendations, the interim report included panel recommendations that had been strongly urged by labor members. These included:

- A recommendation for repeal or postponement of a section of the new tax bill making unemployment benefits subject to income tax when annual earnings exceed a specified amount. If not repealed outright, the commission said, it should at least be postponed pending a comprehensive study "of all the implications of such a change."
- A call for repeal of a federal requirement that after Apr. 1, 1980, all states must reduce unemployment benefits by the amount of retirement income. The commission said this "would introduce a form of 'needs test' into the unemployment compensation system inconsistent with the insurance concept on which the program is grounded."
- A recommendation against enactment of two proposals being considered by a House Ways & Means subcommittee. One would exclude from coverage student farm workers aged 15 and 16. The other would restrict eligibility of substitute teachers for unemployment benefits.

Burkhardt Out at Labor As Assistant Secretary

Francis X. Burkhardt, a union research director before his appointment as assistant secretary of labor, will resign his government post on Jan. 1, 1979, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall announced.

According to news reports, both Burkhardt and Under Sec. of Labor Robert J. Brown, who also came to government from a trade union background, were targeted by White House officials for replacement.

Marshall acknowledged Burkhardt's "valuable services" as head of the Labor-Management Services Administration, and especially his role in strengthening machinery for pension plan protection and in establishing labor-management committees in various industries.

A Labor Dept. spokesman said Marshall plans to issue a fuller accounting of Burkhardt's accomplishments before the resignation date.

Marshall said Brown will definitely stay on in the department's number two spot. Marshall voiced "continued confidence" in Brown and said he had reached "the firm conclusion" that his retention in office would be "in the best interests of the Dept. of Labor."

Brown has been with the Labor Dept. since 1966 and his assignments have included service as associate administrator of the Manpower Administration, director of the U.S. Employment Service and regional administrator of the Employment & Training Administration. He held a number of union posts before coming to government, including the presidency of an Auto Worker local in St. Paul, Minn.

Burkhardt was research director of the Painters when he was chosen for the assistant secretary post at the start of the Carter Administration. Earlier, he had been on the AFL-CIO staff, initially as a research intern and then as assistant to Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

He told the AFL-CIO News that he considered the pressures for his resignation "part of this Administration's inability to deal with labor issues." Burkhardt said Marshall had expressed his personal regret at the developments.

GAO Scored For Attack on Davis-Bacon

(Continued from Page 1)

goat" for inflation.

He said news accounts indicate that the report rehashes the "material peddled around for years by the anti-union forces that are out to destroy the building trades."

The Davis-Bacon Act, passed in 1931 and strengthened several times since, requires that local area wage and benefit standards be paid on federally-funded construction. The Labor Dept. determines what these area standards are so that contractors will know their wage costs before bidding on contracts.

According to the GAO draft report, the effect of the law has been to increase government costs and push up wage rates.

Georgine retorted that the only "saving" that could result from repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act would be the saving that comes from wage-cutting competition.

The Inequities Remain

THERE IS REAL IMPROVEMENT in only one narrow area of wage controls—the decision to allow additional costs for already existing pension benefits to be excluded from the 7 percent wage cost figure. We had urged the Administration to do this before the program was announced and this action is consistent with previous control programs.

The decision to treat the costs of already existing benefits for health care in a different manner is not logical and will only create confusion at the collective bargaining table. The same argument that applies to additional costs for already existing pension benefits ought to apply to health care costs, since in both instances the parties to a labor-management agreement cannot control these costs.

Aside from costs for existing pensions, the Administration has done nothing to eliminate the inequities in its wage control program. It remains more unfair than even the Nixon control program and reflects no understanding of the realities of collective bargaining or labor-management relations.

Improvements in pension, insurance and other benefits still count against the 7 percent wage cost figure, even when there is no inflationary impact. The low-wage exemption is still unconscionably low and there is no mechanism for adjudication of inequities. In sum, the wage control program remains unfair and inequitable.

On the price side, there is only cosmetic improvement. Thousands of business entities, outside of the top 400, employing hundreds of thousands of workers, with retail sales running into billions of dollars, are not controlled on the price side.

There is still no effective mechanism for the control of—or even the monitoring of—the prices for the four necessities of life: food, housing, energy and medical costs. These amount to 60 percent of the average family's budget and this program will not control cost increases in these areas and the consumer will have no way of knowing if price increases are justified or not.

Instead of merely revising a program rooted in inequity, the Administration should be preparing, for congressional action, a program of carefully designed, across-the-board controls of the cost of everything and the income of everybody to stop inflation and insure equality of sacrifice, with economic justice for all Americans.

—Comment by AFL-CIO President George Meany on revised regulations for the Administration's anti-inflation program.

A Great Woman

PERSONALLY AND on behalf of my fellow officers and all the men and women of the AFL-CIO, I want to express heartfelt sympathies to the officers and members of Histadrut and to all the citizens of Israel on the death of Golda Meir, one of the world's greatest women and our dear friend. Golda, as all of us fondly knew her, fought for freedom all her life. She defended human dignity with unquenchable determination. As a trade unionist, she helped to create Histadrut against tremendous odds.

We are proud of the fact that the AFL-CIO presented the Murray-Green award, our highest award, to Golda in 1976 and we all remember her inspiring words on that occasion. She was a gallant woman, a great leader of Histadrut and Israel and the free world. She was American labor's warm friend and we respected, admired and loved her. The world may never know another Golda.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*

LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Trimming the Tree

No Pure Food Laws?:

Ending Government Regulation Has Its Price Tag for Public

By Gus Tyler

WHAT WE NEED is a new way to keep our books on the costs of government regulation. Our present system of accounting omits a vital item: the cost to people.

I was hit with this at a recent symposium on the subject of government regulation, where I was one of a panel of three. My chief argument was that regulation was—whether we like it or not—inevitable. Nobody liked it and everybody was for it—for somebody else whose behavior appeared noxious or obnoxious.

I started with the farmers of the last century who demanded that the railroads be regulated, because the roads were skinning the man of the soil. I went on to the investors who insisted that Uncle Sam step in to stop fraudulent stock deals. I then described all the subsequent calls from minorities, women, workers, corporations, consumers, environmentalists, voters to protect their persons and their rights.

But then came the voice of business stating that regulation was very costly and hence inflationary. In a normal year, enforcement and compliance add three-quarters of 1 percent to the rise in prices.

As I heard this, I began to do some simple arithmetic as the basis for a new sort of accountancy. I took a family that was spending $200 a week. If inflation were to run at 10 percent next year, then that family would have to spend $220 a week to maintain its present living standard. Of that $20 increase, $1.50 a week would go for maintaining our system of regulation.

If we wiped out all regulations, millions of American families would be saving their $1.50—more or less—every week. But would they really be saving anything?

Suppose we had no Pure Food & Drug Act to check on what we ingest for food and medicine, and suppose we had no factory safety laws, and suppose we had no checks on the pollution of our water and air, and suppose we had no rules or regulations on the issuance and sale of stocks, and suppose we had no oversight on the hiring of women, the aged, or minorities, would we really be saving money?

What we need is a new system of bookkeeping that will count the costs—not to industry or the government—but to individuals who are victimized by an unregulated society.

We should count the lost time to America as a result of industrial accidents; in 1977, the National Safety Council reported $20.7 billion lost to workers. (Without regulation, the cost would be several times that amount.) We should count the costs of cancer and the costs to swindled consumers and investors.

We should count the cost of respiratory ills and infectious disease as a result of dirty air and water. We should count the cost of lost income because of discrimination.

By this new bookkeeping we might discover that without regulation the government might spend less for enforcement and business less for compliance, but that people will spend much more than $1.50 a week to pay for the damage done to their livelihoods, their limbs and their lives.

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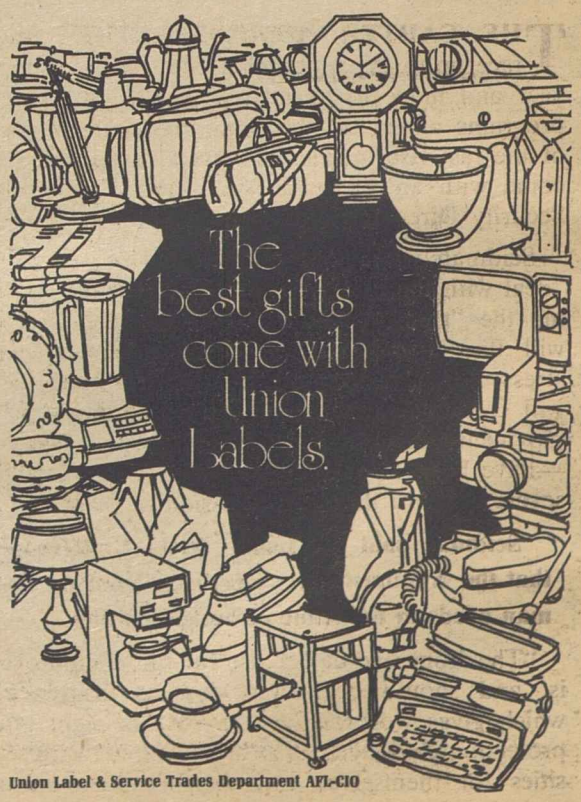

Union Label & Service Trades Department AFL-CIO

No Tilting of Scales to Arabs:

U.S. Function in Middle East Is to Serve as 'Honest Broker'

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a dinner marking the award of the Israel Prime Minister's Medal to AFL-CIO Vice President William H. Wynn, president of the Retail Clerks.

THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT'S special relationship to Israel goes back a long way before there was an Israel, back to the time when there was only Histadrut, only an organization of trade unionists who shared our own vision and our own principles.

The State of Israel is, of course, largely the creation of Histadrut. But the links between Israel and the American labor movement go far beyond sentimental or partisan considerations. They are not tied to electoral majorities but to the fundamental principles of human rights, equal opportunity, economic justice and individual freedom.

For these reasons, entirely apart from the warm fraternal feelings that we have toward Israel because of her trade union roots, American labor has insisted for 30 years that the survival and well-being of Israel is vitally important to the interests of the United States.

If Israel's enemies were to prevail and to exterminate Israel and her people, the idea of democracy would cease to exist in the Middle East. Soviet power would spread unchecked throughout that part of the world. The interests of the United States and her democratic allies in Europe would be damaged beyond repair.

Therefore, we have been appalled at the short-sighted views of some American policy makers who have chosen to demonstrate their even-handedness by strengthening the hand of Israel's enemies and by demanding concessions on the part of Israel that increase, rather than lessen, the dangers of another holocaust.

God knows, the Israelis want peace. After 30 years of wars and terror and the burdens of unremitting tension, the Israeli people pray for peace as devoutly as human beings can. But what kind of peace?

Surely, there can be no mistake about that. There must be peace with security, peace with freedom, peace without the constant threat of surrounding nations whose proclaimed and reiterated policy is the destruction and extermination of their neighbor.

The American labor movement and all who care about peace in the Middle East and the survival of Israel were greatly cheered by Anwar Sadat's peace initiative of last year. While talks continue at the bargaining table, the hope of a peaceful settlement lives.

We in the labor movement have a great deal of confidence in the institution of collective bargaining. While bargaining continues, confrontation is held off. We are not discouraged if the progress is slow and difficult. We don't demand instant results.

We value third-party mediation, so long as that process is aimed at helping to find solutions that both sides can live with and so long as the mediator doesn't try to tip the balance scale the wrong way.

THE UNITED STATES certainly has a role to play in helping to solve the problems of the Middle East, and to bring about a just and enduring settlement. But America's role is not to dictate the terms of settlement or to define acceptable negotiating positions and determine the concessions to be made by either side.

America's role in the negotiations between Israel and her neighbors is that of an "honest broker"—not showing "good will" by supplying Arab countries with more efficient implements of war. It is not to join in the Arab chorus of demands for impossible concessions that would leave Israel more vulnerable to internal terrorism and external attack.

I believe peace will come much sooner if the United States makes it clear that the "special relationship" between this country and Israel is a permanent feature of our foreign policy, that it will continue to operate to keep Israel strong, and that there is no alternative to a negotiated settlement at the bargaining table.

Conflicting messages, inconsistency and manipulative pressures from assorted American spokesmen are dangerous and counter-productive. They only encourage those of Israel's enemies who don't want a negotiated settlement and who yearn for still more tries at military final solutions.

The cornerstone of our goals must be the survival and the security of Israel and its people. That does not require malice toward any other countries. It does require that they abandon malice toward Israel as their governing and coalescing principle.

Certainly, the American labor movement will continue to stand with Israel. Too much of what we believe in is at stake there for us to change. We won't shift with the public opinion polls or modify our support depending on which party is in power. In good times and in bad, we stand by our friends, and we will continue to do that, come what may.

Administration Action Urged:

Improved Jobless Aid Needed To Meet Threat of Recession

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION must face up to the probability of a recession next year and move to shore up seriously weakened programs aimed at absorbing the sharp impact of the fast rise in unemployment that is sure to come with an economic skid, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Seidman warned of the dangers of trying to "deal with the problem of inflation" while ignoring the "tremendous amount of hardship" that will flow from recession-level joblessness. He stressed that neither of the two programs that will carry the heaviest load of mounting unemployment—unemployment insurance and welfare—have been brought back to strength from the severe drain of the deep recession of 1974.

Seidman said on Labor News Conference that the Administration must stop ignoring human needs in the name of budget-cutting.

"The front line of defense for the unemployed is, and should be, unemployment insurance," which gives workers "as a matter of right" the protection they need to provide the basic necessities for themselves and their families during periods of temporary unemployment, Seidman declared. But, he noted, that program is flawed by low benefits—with average payments falling far below the poverty level—and by denial of the protection to large numbers of workers, "including about half of the nation's farm workers and the overwhelming majority of domestic employees."

Unemployment insurance, he said, also suffers from underfinancing, as a result of the way the states have approached it and also because of the attitude of employers toward the program. He renewed the AFL-CIO call for a federal standard that would make benefits uniform in all states, bearing a "direct relationship to the previous wages of the worker." He said that standard should be at least two-thirds of the worker's previous wage, up to a maximum of three-fourths of the average wage in the state, so that workers wouldn't have to reduce their standard of living drastically during periods of temporary unemployment.

Seidman was questioned by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR 10 MILLION AMERICANS, drinking is a problem. But it isn't just their problem. Alcoholism threatens the well-being of the drinker's family, friends, and fellow workers.

Early identification of the alcohol abuser can short-circuit the web of destructiveness and heartbreak that eventually surrounds the chronic alcoholic. At the forefront of this effort is a unique labor-management coalition.

A few figures on alcoholism indicate what this coalition is up against—a national problem of major proportions.

In 1975, alcoholism cost the United States nearly $43 billion, according to "Alcohol and Health," the third such special report to Congress by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism.

The cost of alcoholism includes $19.64 billion in lost earnings, $5.14 billion in motor vehicle accidents, $0.43 billion in fire losses and $2.86 billion in violent crimes, according to NIAAA.

One approach to addressing the problem of alcoholism is through occupational alcoholism programs. Between 1950 and 1973, the number of these programs grew from about 50 to an estimated 500. By mid-1977, the number of organizations with some type of alcoholism program was nearly 2,400.

The basic aim of such programs is to help return problem drinkers to their full potential as valued workers. After all, the largest economic cost related to alcoholism and alcohol abuse is lost earnings—which includes lost future earnings due to deaths from alcoholism.

In occupational alcoholism programs, impaired job performance is the trigger for identifying alcohol-related problems and adequate job performance is the sole criterion for judging success of the program.

One of the major changes that has occurred since the inception of such programs is the involvement of labor unions. While early programs placed little emphasis on the role of unions, that role is now regarded as essential, the NIAAA reports.

A SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT in the growth of union involvement was the creation of the Labor-Management Task Force of the National Council on Alcoholism in 1975. Initially funded by a $2.7 million grant from the NIAAA, the task force works for a cooperative effort to combat alcoholism in the workplace.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and James M. Roche, former chairman of the board and now a director of General Motors Corp., serve as co-chairmen. Labor members of the task force include the presidents of the Steelworkers, United Transportation Union and the Postal Workers.

W. G. "Chief" Brant, who has spent nearly 40 years in the labor movement, directs the labor side of the pilot project to bring occupational alcoholism programs to nine areas of the country.

By the time the funding runs out in August 1979, the project hopes to have 81 functioning programs. Currently there are 70 to 75 programs or commitments to establish programs, according to Brant. The goal of the effort, he emphasizes, is to identify the alcoholic 5 to 10 years early—before he or she becomes a chronic alcoholic.

The NIAAA report points out that data from NIAAA-funded treatment programs indicate clients referred through job programs are younger, most likely to be entering alcoholism treatment for the first time, and less impaired at intake.

Brant points out a chief advantage of early identification: If left untreated, the alcoholic comes to regard his booze as "his primary goal in life" to the exclusion of everything else.

While all the hard statistics aren't in yet on the pilot programs, preliminary indicators are good. For example, Brant cites reports of a 70 percent to 85 percent recovery rate for people referred for treatment through job alcoholism programs.

WITH RECESSION now probable next year, the Carter Administration must face up to the task of shoring up seriously weakened programs aimed at absorbing the impact of an expected rise in unemployment, Director Bert Seidman, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared. Questioning him on Labor News Conference were David Prosten, left of Press Associates, Inc., and Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe.

How to Buy:

Product Safety Panel Zeroes In On Hazardous Imported Toys

By Sidney Margolius

DESPITE YEARS of effort by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, cheap imported toys, especially from the Far East, continue to be the greatest threat to child safety. Parents and other gift givers need to be especially careful about buying such toys for Christmas.

Beware especially of toys that can break up into small parts and cause choking or suffocation. There have been at least 25 deaths in recent months from such toys, the Product Safety Commission reports. It has proposed a ban on their sale.

But the ban, when finally approved, won't be made final until next spring and even then won't be effective until six or 12 months later. So you need to be wary now.

The ban is aimed primarily at imported toys since U.S. manufacturers already have acted to eliminate the problem, the commission says. The ban would include any toy or easily detachable part small enough to enter the mouth and throat of a child three or younger. The dimensions are one and one-fourth inches in diameter and two and one-fourth inches deep.

The commission also is concerned about hazardous baby rattles, which present a risk of choking or suffocation. Five deaths and eight near deaths associated with "layette" rattles have been reported to the commission. These plastic rattles are about four inches long and shaped like phone receivers, bar bells, clothespins and safety pins.

Another problem is excessive amounts of lead found in ink or paint on some toys. This hazard has led to the recall of 500,000 stuffed toys made in South Korea.

Cheap alphabet blocks made in Taiwan for Skyline International of Milwaukee have excessive amounts of lead in their paint and may pose a threat of lead poisoning to children, who may ingest paint chips or peelings. The blocks recalled were packaged in a plastic bag, either 15 or 28 to a set.

Another persistent problem is sharp points found on some playthings. The commission has announced a regulation to control the sale of such hazardous toys intended for use by children under eight.

Incidentally, you also may want to know that skateboards are currently producing more accidents than any other plaything.

Here are other tips on what to look for in buying toys:

- Durability, especially for younger children.
- Simplicity, with simpler toys recommended as more versatile and stimulating to the imagination than limited mechanical toys, which a child merely watches.
- Proper functioning, and, in the case of hobby kits and games, adequate instructions.
- Enhancement of play value of present toys, such as giving outfits or other equipment for a doll the child already has.

While many mechanical and electronic toys and those with a TV or movie tieup cost more this year, a number of basic toys and play materials actually cost no more. The traditional Lincoln Logs and American Bricks construction sets are still available under $6. The Cobbler's Bench is under $5. Many wood block sets are less than $5. For older children microscopes and telescopes are available under $15.

Specialized calculators and electronic games that play football, computer games or answer predetermined questions are expensive. But basic hand-held calculators are available this year for under $10. Colorforms and Play-Doh are still less than $1.

Some craft sets are priced below last year or give you more materials. A number of good values in sets that provide reasonable amounts of materials are available around $5 to $6, and even less. These include art workshops, latch-hook sets, modeling kits, knitters and others.

Many of the traditional board games, such as Monopoly (the world's biggest seller), Parcheesi and others, are still available under $5 to $6.

Another game that has become standard in recent years is Life; somewhat more expensive but a big board with lots of pieces. It teaches the fundamentals of life such as, "abide by the laws," etc. Mousetrap is another popular game.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Prices, Sizes, Missed Hints Give Christmas Shopping Its 'Joy'

By Jane Goodsell

THE EXCHANGE of Christmas gifts poses a lot of problems which are complicated (as what problem is not?) by money. Most of us, unfortunately, have to set limits on how much of it we can spend on each other. And, even more unfortunately, it always turns out to be the wrong amount.

If you had planned on spending, say $15, on Cousin Bertha, you can find a cute jewelry case for $8.95, and a blouse that looks just like her for $37.50. But for $15 you can find nothing even remotely suitable. You can't give her cologne because you gave her that last year, and you can't give her gloves because that's what she gave you. So, out of sheer desperation, you select a bud vase because the price is right even if the gift is wrong.

Size is another problem. You can't give your mother-in-law a gift in size 40, even if you know for a fact it's the size she wears. People who wear size 40 have feelings just like everybody else. Of course the obvious solution is to give her a nice box of stationery. Or a book. Or a wallet. But maybe you've already given her all these things, and maybe you haven't another idea in your head, and maybe the store is about to close —and there on the counter is a lovely slip in a size 36, which is the largest size you can conscionably send someone as a gift. Of course, you know perfectly well that it will have to be returned to the store.

Then there's the problem of gifts husbands give to their wives. The reverse of this problem (what wives give to their husbands) isn't really a problem. If a man knows what he wants, he comes right out and says so, usually handing over a sporting goods catalogue with the size, color and model clearly marked. If a man doesn't know what he wants (and amazingly often men really don't want anything) he doesn't much care what he gets.

But women aren't like that. They always know exactly what they want but, being sentimentalists, they also want it to be a surprise. The solution to this paradox seems simple enough, to a woman. She drops hints at every opportunity. And it is astonishing how many opportunities a woman can find for casually mentioning the beautiful dark green velveteen skirt in size 12 in the sportswear department at Nordstrom's.

It is ever more astonishing how unresponsive her husband can be to her efforts to help him. A man whose antennae are attuned to the flick of an eyelid at the poker table, can sit through two dozen rhapsodic word portraits of that velveteen skirt, and end up without the faintest idea what to give his wife for Christmas.

Yet there are solutions, and one man I know solved his Christmas problems very neatly. A week before Christmas he told his wife and children that he planned to give them something he had made himself. Their hopes dashed, they envisioned birdhouses made in a home workshop, or handcrafted scupltures made from scrap iron. They were understandably relieved—in fact, they showered him with kisses—when he gave them money. Which, true to his word, he had made himself.

COURTESY CALL is made by Minoru Takita, former president of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI), on AFL-CIO President George Meany during visit to Washington. Takita is now auditor of the Japan Foundation, an organization that sponsors exchange programs between the United States and Japan.

The Information Revolution:

Silicon Gives Birth To New Industries

The following is excerpted from an article by Richard Miller, "The New Age of Silicon," appearing in the current issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

AN ELECTRONIC WATCH I bought recently is accurate to within about a minute a year. It cost $7.95. In the same transaction, I bought a pocket calculator which can do all of the slide rule functions, plus quite a few more, and can store and execute programs of up to 100 instructions. It cost $40.

Neither of these products even existed five or six years ago. Both have decreased in price.

Coming on fast is the personal computer, a table-top rather than pocket device, which sells for a few hundred dollars complete with keyboard and video display. With ingenuity, the most complex problems can be programmed and run on such a computer.

All of this suggests that the so-called "information revolution" may soon enter very personally into the lives of ordinary people, as did the industrial revolution when automobiles superseded steam engines for personal transportation.

The surprising thing about this revolution is that it is largely based on the mastery of a single material. Historians often characterize periods by the mastery of new materials: the stone age, the bronze age, the iron age. In this tradition, ours will probably be known as the silicon age.

Silicon isn't exactly a household word. Its uses are largely invisible. Bridges, cars and washing machines aren't made of it.

What is made out of silicon, though, are radios, computers and calculators, television sets, essential parts of satellites and an enormous number of things that perform functions akin to those we think of as the property of ourselves: sight, touch and, in a fashion, thought.

At Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1947, John Bardeen, William Brattain and William Shockley invented a device they called the transistor, made of selectively doped germanium. Further work at Bell and other laboratories rapidly advanced the science of growing and purifying single crystals of germanium, and later silicon, to make better transistors.

THE TRANSISTOR arrived at a most opportune moment, a few years after the invention of the modern digital computer. Without computers, to be sure, transistors would still be important. With computers, however, they became the technological foundation of our world.

Reliability was, in fact, one of the chief motivations of the research that resulted in the transistor, although it was originally directed to the telephone system rather than computers. The transistor's predecessor was the vacuum tube, an excellent component but one whose reliability was limited.

A transistor, in contrast, operates more or less at room temperature. At reasonable power levels its lifetime is usually tens of years. While an early computer containing 20,000 vacuum tubes had a tube failure every few hours, an early transistorized machine of similar size would have a component failure every few days at most.

It turned out that most of the failures occurred in the interconnections among the electronic components: solder joints, plug-and-socket connections, wire-wrap joints, rather than in the components themselves.

Once the source of failures was discovered the semiconductor industry worked until it invented "integrated circuits"—small chips of semiconductor material in which many transistors and their interconnections are all formed together. This change inaugurated the modern era of electronics—computers capable of tens of millions of operations a second, pocket calculators, digital watches, television games, and much more to come.

Court Rebuffs Employer:

Union Card Total Ruled Confidential

The Second Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that the number of authorization cards a union submits to the government in support of an election petition is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

In its ruling, the court said that the number of cards as well as the names of workers supporting the union are "confidential, commercial information," and are "privileged and confidential."

Recent rulings by the Third and Fifth Circuits have upheld the National Labor Relations Board in its refusal to comply with employer requests to turn over the names of workers signing such cards or the cards themselves.

The case stems from an effort by the unaffiliated Teamsters to represent passenger service employees of American Airlines. Instead of waiting for the National Mediation Board to act on the union's petition, the carrier filed a Freedom of Information Act request for the number of authorization cards filed. The mediation board declined to give out the information, basing its refusal on the FOIA's Exemption 4 dealing with commercial information and trade secrets, and Exemption 7(A) relating to investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes.

The carrier filed suit to obtain the information in the U.S. District Court for Southern New York. The court ruled in favor of American last June, holding that the information was not "commercial information in its ordinary sense."

Overruling the lower court, the Second Circuit upheld the mediation board, and said in its opinion that disclosure of the data "would adversely affect the union's competitive position vis-a-vis both other unions and the employer itself."

"Labor unions, and their representation of employees, quite obviously pertain to or are related to commerce and deal with the commercial life of the country," the court observed. It also noted that the union supplied the information to the government in reliance upon the mediation board's promise to keep the information confidential.

While such a promise is not binding upon the courts in their construction of the FOIA, the court said, the information "relates to the very delicate area of labor relations with which . . . the courts should be very hesitant to interfere."

Charles Hogan, Western States Director, Dies

San Francisco — AFL-CIO Regional Director Charles C. Hogan died of cancer Dec. 8 at Loma Linda University Medical Center. He had been hospitalized more than a month.

Hogan, who was 61, had headed the nine-state Region VI office of the AFL-CIO since October 1977, when he succeeded William L. Gilbert on the latter's retirement.

Hogan began his trade union career as a member of the Longshoremen, which he joined as a teenager in his native Philadelphia. He later served on the staffs of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Office & Professional Employees, Seafarers, Marine Cooks & Stewards and the State, County & Municipal Employees.

After joining the AFL-CIO staff in 1963 as a field representative, Hogan worked for a time as coordinator of the Los Angeles-Orange Counties organizing committee.

In a message to his wife, Carole, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed grief at his death. They said Hogan was an outstanding trade unionist and a dedicated staff member.

Survivors, in addition to his wife, include two sons, two daughters and seven grandchildren. Services were held Dec. 14 at Sacred Heart Church in Covina, Calif.

Ample Public Financing Held Key to Tax Policy

Philadelphia—The AFL-CIO considers an "adequately financed public sector" preferable to politically popular tax cuts that leave inequities intact, economist Arnold Cantor said in an address to the National Tax Association's annual conference here.

Cantor, who is the AFL-CIO's assistant research director, cautioned against reliance on some simplistic tax cut formula as a cure-all for the nation's economic problems. The AFL-CIO agrees with the description of taxes as a necessary "price of civilization," Cantor said, and believes that tax policy should be keyed to these objectives:

- "To raise the revenue needed to support adequate public investments.
- "To help blunt the disparities in wealth, income and living standards that a basically market-oriented economy tends to develop.
- "To help moderate the frequency and intensity of cycles of economic growth, inflation and employment."

As a prerequisite to adjusting taxes up or down to help ease economic cycles, the tax structure should be made fairer and simpler, Cantor suggested. He expressed labor's disappointment that tax proposals originally made by President Carter and largely supported by the AFL-CIO were transformed into legislation that made inequities worse.

Cantor was critical of assumptions that the tax structure has been most oppressive in the higher income brackets when, in fact, the effective rate of taxation is substantially below the theoretical "maximum rate" that is often quoted in tax debates.

Malone Heads OSHA Construction Panel

E. I. "Bud" Malone, Minnesota's labor commissioner and a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been named chairman of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's construction safety advisory committee.

Two new labor representatives appointed to the committee are Joe A. Adam of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Roy Steinfurth of the Asbestos Workers.

HERITAGE OF LIBERTY award of the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League is presented to President Albert Shanker, right, of the Teachers in recognition of his outspoken stand against human rights abuses. The presentation was made in New York by Nathan Perlmutter, left, designated national director of the ADL, and Benjamin R. Epstein, retiring director.

Supreme Court to Rule On Job Training Plan

The Supreme Court has agreed to review an employment discrimination case involving a challenge to an affirmative action job training program negotiated by a union and an employer.

Lower courts, acting on the "reverse discrimination" complaint of a white worker, had overturned the plan that the Steelworkers and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. negotiated in a voluntary attempt to increase the percentage of blacks in skilled jobs.

Under the contract, special training programs were set up at 15 plants, with half of the training slots reserved for black workers. This formula was to continue until the ratio of blacks in the higher-paid jobs approximated their percentage in the community from which the plan drew its labor force.

In the Louisiana plant where the case arose, the effect of the 50-50 requirement was that some blacks were admitted to the training program with less seniority than some whites who also had applied.

Kaiser and the Steelworkers contended that the training program was necessary to comply with a presidential executive order requiring government contractors to take affirmative action to overcome the effect of society's past discrimination, even if the company involved had not itself practiced racial discrimination in hiring and promotions.

But a 2-1 majority of a federal appellate court panel held that the establishment of the 50-50 quota amounted to discrimination on the basis of race against white workers and therefore violated the Civil Rights Act's ban on job discrimination.

The Justice Dept. had asked the Supreme Court to send the case back to the appellate level for reconsideration in light of the high court's ruling in the Bakke medical school admissions case. But both Kaiser and the Steelworkers asked the Supreme Court to resolve the issue now. The union said that training programs it has negotiated could bring about a major improvement in the status of black Americans by creating a "new generation of many thousands of fully trained black craftsmen."

In a related development, the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission gave final approval to new guidelines that it said would protect employers who voluntarily take affirmative action steps from liability under "reverse discrimination" lawsuits.

The agency's head, Eleanor Homes Norton, said guidelines are needed because it is "fundamentally unfair" to put an employer or a union in the position of risking violating the law by action or inaction.

Health Hazard Strike Issue At Cyanamid

Bound Brook, N.J.—The refusal of American Cyanamid Co. to fully disclose the impact of health hazards affecting its workers has emerged as a key issue in a strike by 1,100 Chemical Workers.

Members of ICWU Local 111 struck the giant chemical complex Dec. 3 after negotiations on a new two-year contract hit an impasse. The ICWU said the company refused to budge on the local's economic proposal and health and safety concerns.

The union is seeking an across-the-board increase of 75 cents an hour in base pay, which ranges from $4.96 to $7.35 an hour. The company's top offer was 44 cents.

The local said its members are concerned about the long-term health risks they encounter from exposure to hundreds of chemicals used in Cyanamid's production operations.

It is seeking provisions in the contract that would require Cyanamid to publish information on the health risks of each job from exposure to harmful dust, fumes and noise, in addition to the effects on humans of finished products and materials used in their production.

Cyanamid manufactures a wide range of products, including chemicals, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, pigments, dyes and synthetic rubber goods.

The local charged that the company has consistently understated health hazards and frequently concealed latent and actual illness detected among workers by its medical staff.

Local 111 President Donald Lore said that nine workers are suffering from job-related bladder cancer. The company's Bound Brook plant also has been cited for violations of federal job safety standards with fines this year amounting to $5,940, Lore pointed out.

Growth in Workforce Offsets Jobs Expansion

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ers, down from 5.3 percent.

By occupation, the jobless rate remained unchanged for white-collar workers over the month at 3.3 percent but dropped from 6.9 to 6.6 percent for blue-collar workers. Service workers had a jobless rate of 7.4 percent in November, compared to 7.1 percent the month before. The rate for farm workers fell sharply, from 4.7 to 3.3 percent.

Among blue-collar workers, the largest increase in unemployment was experienced by laborers. Their jobless rate rose from 11.3 to 12 percent in November. The rate for craft workers, on the other hand, dropped a full percentage point to 4 percent over the month.

The gain in new jobs over the past year is 3.5 million, and unemployment has been reduced from 6.7 to 5.8 percent. The jobless rate since January, however, has hovered in the range of 5.8 to 6.2 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 465,000 to 87,034,000 in November, with gains recorded in every major industry group, BLS said. The largest increase occurred in the manufacturing sector where 160,000 new jobs brought the total to 20,594,000. Elsewhere, 100,000 new jobs were gained in the service-producing sector; 45,000 in state and local government jobs, and 65,000 in trade.

The number of construction jobs increased by 40,000 to 4,380,000 in November, the second month of employment growth in the industry since a late-summer pause. Mining employment continued to expand, with a pickup of 10,000.

The sharp rise in the number of manufacturing jobs was split proportionally between durable and nondurable goods industries, BLS said. Within the durable-goods sector, employment rose in every industry but the strength once again was concentrated in the major metals and metal-using industries, led by primary and fabricated metals and transportation equipment.

In non-durables, food processing and printing and publishing registered the largest increases.

The average workweek for production or non-supervisory workers edged up one-tenth of an hour to 35.9 hours in November.

Steel Union Retains Job Health Expert

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers have made arrangements with the University of Pittsburgh for Dr. David Parkinson to devote half of his working time to the USWA as a medical consultant on occupational health activities.

Parkinson, an associate professor of occupational health at the university's Graduate School of Public Health, formerly served as chief of California's occupational health program.

Meany Charges:

Wage-Price Rules Retain Inequities

(Continued from Page 1)

increased costs of health care and pension benefits were to be counted against the 7 percent pay limit, even if they provided no increased benefit to the worker. The revised standard would count only the first 7 percent of health care cost increases where there are no increases in benefits, although any cost increase resulting from an increase in benefits would be counted in full.

"The same argument that applies to additional costs for already existing pension benefits ought to apply to health care costs, since in both instances the parties to a labor-management agreement cannot control these costs," Meany said.

"Improvements in pension, insurance and other benefits still count against the 7 percent wage cost figure, even when there is no inflationary impact," he noted. In addition, the low-wage exemption remains "unconscionably low," and there is no mechanism for the adjudication of inequities, he said.

In sum, the wage control program remains "more unfair than even the Nixon control program, and reflects no understanding of the realities of collective bargaining or labor-management relations," Meany said.

On the price side, COWPS's move to tighten the profit margin test to be used by companies that simply cannot comply with the Administration's basic goal of decelerating price increases to a rate five-tenths of 1 percent below their 1976-77 averages is "only cosmetic improvement," the AFL-CIO charged.

Under the old standard, firms that could not meet the price deceleration test for some compelling reason, such as uncontrollable costs, were allowed to use the profit margin test. The test required firms to hold their profit margin to the average of the best two out of the last three fiscal years.

The revised rule retains the old profit margin test but adds another requirement "to discourage firms from simply increasing prices at the same rate as costs." The new test would limit actual dollar profit increases to 6.5 percent plus any increase in profits resulting from increased sales.

"Thousands of business entities, outside of the top 400, employing hundreds of thousands of workers, with retail sales running into billions of dollars, are not controlled on the price side," Meany observed.

"There is still no effective mechanism for the control of—or even the monitoring of—the prices for the four necessities of life: food, housing, energy, and medical costs," he added.

"These amount to 60 percent of the average family's budget, and this program will not control cost increases in these areas and the consumer will have no way of knowing if price increases are justified or not."

COWPS Chairman Alfred E. Kahn told a news conference called to discuss the revised guidelines that the average impact of changes in the pay standard would be no more than two-tenths of 1 percent, meaning that the wage and benefits allowance would move upward to 7.2 percent.

The changed profit margin limitation, he said, would have "an impact of a similar magnitude in the opposite direction."

Debarment Held Illegal In Enforcing Controls

The AFL-CIO has protested the Administration's attempt to enforce its supposedly voluntary wage-price guidelines by denying federal contracts to firms that don't comply with them.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said the regulations proposed by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy appear to be unlawful.

"Congress has denied the Executive Branch the power to control wages and prices," Oswald reminded Lester A. Fettig, administrator of the procurement policy office.

Citing specific language in legislation and in the reports of congressional committees on the bill establishing the Council on Wage & Price Stability, Oswald said the law can't be evaded by describing the controls system as voluntary. "However labeled, a system that provides the penalty of debarment for noncompliance with its standards is mandatory and is wage-price control," he said.

In any event, Oswald said, the proposed regulations do not provide "due process" hearings and appeals procedures to determine if a government contractor is in compliance with the President's guidelines.

The procurement policy office which has proposed the stringent guidelines compliance rules is the same agency that has sought to overrule the Labor Dept. and exempt government contractors from compliance with the prevailing wage requirements of the Service Contract Act.

AFGE Local Wins Navy Unit Election

Philadelphia—Employees of the Navy International Logistics Agency here voted to be represented by the American Federation of Government Employees.

In an election for a unit of both white collar and blue collar workers, AFGE Local 1582 polled 131 votes to 88 for the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employees. Only 16 workers voted for no union.

12/16/78

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Meeting Set to Coordinate 3 Latin Nations Boycott

The AFL-CIO is prepared to go ahead with the boycott of three Latin-American countries that has been proposed by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

Target countries are Chile, Nicaragua and Cuba, where governments imposed by military power have "brutally suppressed" human and trade union rights, ORIT said.

AFL-CIO President George Meany met Dec. 14 with ORIT Sec.-Gen. Juan del Pino and issued this statement: "The ORIT boycott committee will meet at the AFL-CIO headquarters on Jan. 8, 1979 at 10 a.m. to set a date for the boycott of Chile, Nicaragua and Cuba and to coordinate those boycotts."

ORIT represents some 30 million Western Hemisphere union members.

Israeli Medal Honors Retail Clerks' Leader

New York—Retail Clerks President William H. Wynn received Israel's prestigious Prime Minister's Medal at a dinner here, and he spoke of the reasons for American labor's close ties with a small country so far away.

Israel is one of the "precious few" democracies in the world, Wynn said, and for that reason alone deserves America's support.

Almost all its early leaders came out of the trade union movement, and that makes it special among the world's nations. Further, he said, it has shaped in the Middle East "a creative and vital society . . . in which labor has achieved a dignity and importance toward which every labor movement is striving."

Wynn, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, was cited at the Israeli bonds dinner for "devoted service to public and humanitarian causes" as well as his commitment to Israel's independence.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland joined in the tribute to Wynn and spoke of the role of the United States in the Middle East peace negotiations.

The United States can be a useful mediator, Kirkland said, "helping to find solutions that both sides can live with" without trying to dictate the terms.

"We in the labor movement have a great deal of confidence in collective bargaining," Kirkland said. "While bargaining continues, confrontation is held off. We are not discouraged if the progress is slow and difficult. We don't demand instant results," he added.

"If Israel's enemies were to prevail," he said, "the idea of democracy would cease to exist in the Middle East. Soviet power would spread unchecked throughout that part of the world."

Kirkland praised Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative last year and stressed that "while talks continue at the bargaining table, the hope of a peaceful settlement lives."

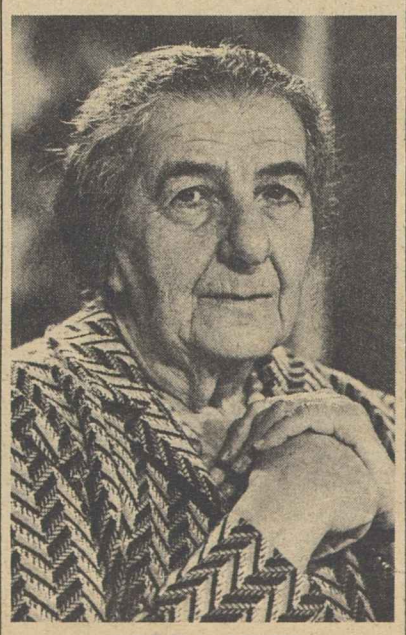
But the United States role, he suggested, should be limited to that of "an honest broker." This country should not attempt "to dictate the terms of settlement or to define acceptable negotiating positions and determine the concessions to be made by either side."

Both the United States and the American trade union movement have a "special relationship" with Israel, Kirkland said, which represents a commitment to the survival of the nation and its people. But that relationship doesn't carry with it "malice toward any other countries."

Golda Meir Mourned As 'Labor's Warm Friend'

Golda Meir was "American labor's warm friend," AFL-CIO President George Meany said. "We respected, admired and loved her."

Meany's tribute to the former Israeli prime minister who died Dec. 8 was expressed in a telegram to Histadrut Sec.-Gen. Yerucham Meshel. It recalled Mrs. Meir's long association with her country's trade union movement and noted that she was a leader in Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, many years before Israel achieved independence.



GOLDA MEIR

The woman who was to become prime minister of Israel was born in Russia 80 years ago, lived her early years in Milwaukee where her father worked as a carpenter, and with a Zionist group emigrated to what was then Palestine in 1921 to join in the pioneering communal life of an agricultural kibbutz.

Meany termed her "one of the world's greatest women" and recalled with pride that in 1976 the AFL-CIO had presented her with the federation's highest honor, the Murray-Green Award. Earlier, she had addressed the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City in 1969.

"Golda, as all of us fondly knew her, fought for freedom all her life," Meany said.

President Carter named Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol C. Chaikin to the official U.S. delegation that attended Mrs. Meir's funeral.

AFGE Assails 'Big Lies' on U.S. Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

"objective third-party resolution of disputes" and ask "meaningful employee participation at every level of the pay-setting process."

It promised a major effort to "bring the facts" about government pay to "the jury of American public opinion."

- Contracting-Out: To artificially reduce the number of federal employees, AFGE charged, the government purchases $80 billion worth of goods and services "with little or no accountability to the taxpaying public."

The AFGE has under preparation its own study of contracting-out by the federal government.

- Overgrading: The union charged that claims by the Civil Service Commission of large numbers of jobs being slotted at overly high pay grades is part of a "big lie" technique to set the stage for proposals to cut salaries.
- Pensions: The AFGE council reiterated opposition to "blind integration of the civil service retirement fund and social security." It called for employee representation in all studies of the civil service retirement system to determine if it is functioning "in the best interests of the workers."
- Hatch Act: The union's executive council termed amendment of the Hatch Act to allow federal employees full political rights the "first legislative priority" of the AFGE in the new 96th Congress.

'79 Deferred Pay Raises Average 5.1%

(Continued from Page 1)

erage deferred package gain last year in key contracts of this size was 5.3 percent.

The largest concentration of workers receiving deferred wage increases next year will be in the metal working and construction industries, BLS said. Another major group receiving deferred increases are workers under agreements with the American Telephone & Telegraph operating companies.

The average deferred wage increase in 1979 for workers under contracts with cost-of-living clauses will be 3.9 percent. For those without such provisions, the average will be 6.7 percent.

Of the 5.2 million workers scheduled to receive deferred increases next year, 2.8 million are covered by scheduled escalator reviews, BLS said. Contracts containing COL clauses currently cover 5.6 million, or about three-fifths of all workers under major collective bargaining agreements.

BLS said also that contracts will expire or permit re-opening of negotiations on wages in 1979 for at least 3.8 million of the 9.6 million workers in major collective bargaining units. By comparison, only 2 million workers were under contracts that expired or permitted reopening of wage provisions in 1978, but 6.3 million workers were scheduled to receive deferred wage increases.

Besides the trucking and auto industries, which together account for contracts covering over 1 million workers, key agreements expiring in 1979 include those in the oil, rubber, construction, apparel, and electrical machinery industries.

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J. P. Stevens Found Guilty Of 'Bad-Faith' Bargaining

LABOR-CONSUMER COALITION calls on President Carter to initiate curbs on the skyrocketing prices of basic necessities—food, energy, housing and health care. Unless immediate action is taken, Consumers Opposed to Inflation in the Necessities (COIN) warned the Administration's anti-inflation effort will fail. **(Story, Page 6)**

Oil Price Curbs Vital, Labor Says

The AFL-CIO called on the Carter Administration not to compound the adverse effects of the latest increase in the price of imported oil by going through with its plan to remove ceilings on gasoline retail prices and decontrol domestic oil prices.

"Both moves, if carried out, would multiply the damaging effects to the American economy" caused by last weekend's announcement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) that it will raise the world cost of oil 14.5 percent by the end of 1979, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

If the Administration carries out its plan to let gasoline retail and domestic oil prices rise, it could lead to an overall increase in the inflation rate of 1.5 percent or more, Meany warned.

Even without lifting such controls, OPEC's action alone is expected to raise the inflation rate by a half percent or more, Meany said.

"American consumers will bear the brunt of the burden," he warned. As much as 3 to 5 cents per gallon will be added to the price of gasoline, and home heating costs will move to higher levels as a direct result of the OPEC price hike, Meany said.

OPEC, a 13-nation cartel which produces about two-thirds of the world's oil, voted in Abu Dhabi to raise prices by 5 percent on Jan. 1, then by 3.8 percent on Apr. 1, by another 2.3 percent on July 1, and by 2.7 percent on Oct. 1.

"The sharp and unconscionable increase in imported oil prices underscores the extent to which the oil cartel can shake up the American economy," Meany pointed out.

"The American economy will suffer a bad blow that may slow down the growth rate and increase unemployment."

The oil price increases were substantially higher than what the United States and other petroleum-importing countries had hoped for or expected. They constitute the largest crude-oil price increase since the 1974-75 oil embargo.

Most oil-industry watchers had expected the OPEC increase to be

(Continued on Page 7)

4-Year-Old Case Draws New Order

A unanimous National Labor Relations Board found J. P. Stevens & Co. guilty of bad-faith bargaining at seven Roanoke Rapids, N.C., plants where textile workers who voted for union representation in 1974 are still without a contract.

It ordered the notoriously anti-union employer to take prompt steps to undo the damage, including affirmative action remedies intended to lift the anti-union "chill" from Stevens plants elsewhere in the nation.

The Clothing & Textile Workers termed the 4-0 NLRB decision a further "clear demonstration" that the company "has repeatedly violated the laws of the land in its ruthless campaign to prevent workers from joining our union and enjoying the benefits of collective bargaining."

Remedies ordered by the NLRB, based on the recommendations of an administrative law judge, include letters from the company to the homes of all of its employees throughout the nation, compensation to specified workers, payment of

(Continued on Page 8)

'Biased Against Workers':

Unions Criticize Inequities Of Wage-Price Guidelines

A growing number of unions have taken a stand with the AFL-CIO against the Carter Administration's anti-inflation program, citing the inequity and unworkability of the President's wage and price guidelines.

Typical of the stream of letters to the Council on Wage & Price Stability or to Federation President George Meany are the comments of President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

"It does not take extraordinary perception to quickly realize that the program is biased against workers' wages.

"Everyone knows that employers will be all too happy to enforce the wage standard, but we have found nothing substantive as to how price increases can be effectively monitored and controlled. Nor does the program address itself to many of the prime causes of inflation—namely, profits, dividends, rents, interests, executive compensation, professional fees, etc."

The comments were invited by COWPS, which is administering the program, to get the views of business, labor, and the general public on the Administration's "voluntary" wage-price standards. The guidelines were published in the Nov. 7 Federal Register and made final last week with some modifications.

The AFL-CIO, charging that the standards are fundamentally skewed against workers, has called instead for legislatively mandated controls on the cost of everything and on everyone's income to insure equal sacrifice.

The inequitableness of the Carter wage-price guidelines was the common denominator of some two dozen comments from labor unions. Typical of them was the charge by Retail Clerks President William H. Wynn that the program effectively controls workers' wages while providing numerous loopholes for justifying price increases.

"Food prices, for example, can continue to rise at current rates even if our membership refrained from accepting any wage or benefit increases during the controlled period of time," Wynn observed.

"Although the published proposed guidelines state that the Administration will monitor commodity markets and will consider actions to expand supply and moderate price increases in those markets where the increases are in excess of the overall inflation rate, we have seen no proposals for a

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Scores Carter On Break with Taiwan

President Carter has undermined the credibility of the United States in its relations with other countries by unilaterally abrogating the nation's longstanding treaty with its ally, Taiwan, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

"Other nations may well now wonder whether the United States can be relied upon to fulfill its treaty obligations and for how long," Meany said in a statement on Carter's announcement of full U.S. diplomatic recognition of Communist China.

"Certainly this action must give both the Israelis and the Egyptians food for thought," Meany said. The United States has had a mutual defense treaty with Taiwan's government since 1955.

Meany said that America's inconstant foreign policy "makes this

(Continued on Page 6)

Panel Seeks 'Incentives' on Work Safety

A presidential task force has come up with a wide range of recommendations using the carrot-and-stick approach for employers to reduce workplace hazards.

Economic incentives, rather than stricter enforcement, are a key element in the recommendations issued by the Interagency Task Force on Workplace Safety & Health.

The panel's report said the recommendations are designed to be "more cost effective" and to concentrate on high-risk industries and companies that have high accident and occupational illness rates.

(Continued on Page 2)

Season's Greetings from the AFL-CIO News Staff

JOINT-STRIKE PREPARATIONS of the Screen Actors and the Television & Radio Artists against radio and TV commercial producers brought members and officials of both unions together in New York. From left are Larry Keith, president of SAG's New York branch; Sanford I. Wolff, executive secretary of AFTRA, and Butterfly McQueen, a member of both unions.

Performers' Strike Hits Radio, TV Commercials

Two performing arts unions have launched a nationwide strike against the makers of radio and television commercials after contract negotiations were stalemated by retrogressive employer demands.

The strike, which began Dec. 19, was given unanimous authorization at joint leadership meetings of the Screen Actors and the Television & Radio Artists.

A key issue in the dispute is the insistence of advertising agencies and commercial producers that performers give up payment of "alternate scenes" which are not aired.

SAG and AFTRA members have been paid for their work on the alternate scenes since 1953, when the unions made concessions in other areas of the contract to win the payments.

The loss of the payments would cost union members millions of dollars, SAG Executive Sec. Chester L. Migden and AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff warned in a joint letter to members of both unions.

If the unions give up their payment rights, Wolff and Migden said, advertising agencies and producers would be able to turn out new commercials from the alternate scenes without ever paying for the use of talent.

"The strike is clearly the result of management's intransigence and the insistence on major retrogressions," Migden and Wolff declared.

The unions have set up picket lines in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other media centers to alert members of ther unions involved in the production of commercials. The strike is not directed at regular radio and television programming.

SAG and AFTRA opened negotiations on a new three-year agreement Oct. 16 with representatives of the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers. The old contract expired Nov. 15.

Task Force Proposes Job Safety 'Incentives'

(Continued from Page 1)

The draft report, which was issued for public comment, suggests that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has been unable to meet its legislative mandate to protect workers because of inadequate funding and staffing.

It notes that little progress has been made in curbing the rate of serious workplace injuries since OSHA became operational in 1971—even though the factors that contributed to the injury toll are out of OSHA's control.

The panel said the proposed changes would help "to make prevention pay by increasing the effective costs of injuries to high-rate firms and rewarding low-rate competitors."

It also calls for increased direct federal assistance for high-rate firms in hazardous industries to spur efforts to prevent occupational injuries and illness.

Another "cost-effective" approach suggests that employers be allowed to install engineering controls against hazards as industrial equipment comes up for routine replacement, rather than meeting immediate OSHA standard deadlines.

In other areas, the task force recommends that OSHA:

- Respond to worker complaints about hazards with a letter to the employer, rather than sending out an inspector, except in cases of imminent danger.
- Develop a system that will assess non-complying firms a penalty equal to the amount of economic gains coming from non-compliance.
- Maintain lists of substitutes for hazardous substances regulated by its standards.
- Establish a "stewardship" program for inspectors to work with employers in a less official stance, rather than spending all their time on inspections.

Other recommendations call for efforts to eliminate overlapping activities of federal agencies and to correct gaps in coverage. The task force also outlines steps to improve safety and health programs for federal government employees, who are not covered by OSHA.

The recommendations are now open for comment from unions, workers, employers, industry groups and federal agencies. The deadline for submitting comments is Feb. 20.

Compared with 4 Years Ago:

National Survey Finds Drop In Worker Job Satisfaction

While more Americans are working than ever before, more of them are dissatisfied with their jobs.

That, in a nutshell, is the message of a massive Labor Dept. study that found across-the-board declines in job satisfaction in every demographic group within the work force.

The 1977 Quality of Employment Survey, produced for the government by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, found that job dissatisfaction was more pronounced in some groups of workers than in others and was particularly notable among college graduates.

The most significant declines in satisfaction were reported by men, black workers, persons in the 21-to-29 age group, blue-collar workers, and manufacturing industry employees, the study found. Highest levels of satisfaction were found among self-employed workers.

Despite the declines, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said that "by and large, the majority of American workers are still quite satisfied with most aspects of their jobs. But the decline in job satisfaction over the past four years is significant and cannot be ignored."

Patterned after similar surveys conducted in 1969 and 1973, the $430,000 national survey collected data from October to December last year among 1,500 employed American adults. In addition to measuring job satisfaction, the survey gathered a wide array of information on such matters as wages and fringe benefits, working hours and work schedules, occupational safety and health, and the nature of work performed.

The respondents generally reported a decline in both comfort and challenge in their jobs since the last survey in 1973. They also expressed rising concern over pay and job security.

Indeed, above anything else that their jobs can offer them, American workers said they want more pay and better fringe benefits.

Asked to explain the widespread job malaise, Labor Dept. analysts said that there is no single, simple reason for the increased dissatisfaction. "There is no pat answer," said Peter Henle, deputy assistant secretary for policy evaluation and research, at a news conference.

"I do think, however, that economic factors are important. The inflation experience and prospects obviously add a degree of uncertainty and discontent in American life," he said.

It is also likely, the Labor Dept. study noted, that workers are less happy with their jobs today because of rising expectations that have gone unfulfilled. "The rising-expectations argument may gain greater empirical support in the future when tested using more and better measures," a chapter evaluating the quality of employment concluded.

Among the study's other major findings:

- About one in five workers judged that their family income was inadequate to meet their monthly expenses. Among black workers, the proportion was much higher—three in five.
- About six out of 10 workers expressed a desire for improvements in their existing fringe benefits, with medical insurance, retirement programs, dental plans, and paid vacations most frequently cited.
- About half of the workers interviewed expressed willingness to trade a hypothetical 10-percent pay raise for improved retirement benefits, better medical insurance or more paid vacation days.
- Over three-fourths of the respondents reported exposure in their place of work to one or more of 13 listed safety and health hazards. An equal proportion felt that workers should have "complete say" or "a lot of say" in workplace decisions involving safety equipment and practices.
- More than one-third of the workers said they had skills that they would like to use but could not use on their present jobs. Almost as many said they thought that they had more education than their jobs required.

The survey found that the 40-hour week persists as the prevalent view of a "normal" work week. It also found an overall increase in the percentage of workers who have control over their overtime hours.

The percentage of women reporting sex discrimination at work increased significantly between 1969 and 1973, from 8 to 14 percent, but this upward movement was not sustained in 1977 when an intermediate figure of 12 percent was recorded. Among black workers, reports of job discrimination based on race or national origin held fairly constant, rising from 15 to 17 percent between 1969 and 1977.

"There is a lot of interesting information on hours of work, fringe benefits, overtime, and other items in this study," Henle said. "For example, there is a great deal of detail regarding hazards that workers encountered on the job as well as injuries and illnesses."

He said that, as a reference source, the work is especially helpful and valuable to employers, trade unions, and research groups.

A book-length report of the 1977 survey can be purchased from the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research after Jan. 1.

Budget Office Scuttles Labor Dept. Magazines

Two widely-distributed magazines published by the Labor Dept. have been ordered discontinued by the President's Office of Management & Budget.

The magazines that are being abolished are Job Safety & Health, issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, and Worklife, which is published by the Employment & Training Administration (ETA). Both were published on a monthly basis.

The magazines were victims of a budget-cutting directive by President Carter.

Job Safety and Health has a circulation of about 22,000, including 10,000 paid subscribers at $14 a year. It carries articles covering a broad range of work-related health and safety problems. A recent issue included news of occupational skin diseases, the dangers of arsenic and the health and safety program innovations of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

AFL-CIO Safety & Health Director George Taylor criticized the OMB decision and said the magazine had "real value" in the effort to achieve safer and healthier workplaces.

Worklife magazine has a circulation of about 26,000, including 7,000 subscribers at $15 a year.

It goes to all U.S. Employment Service offices, to prime sponsors of programs funded by the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) and to other job-development groups. The December issue included a five-page article explaining changes Congress made in the CETA program.

Unions Get High Marks In Job Attitude Response

Members and non-members alike gave generally high marks to trade unions in the Labor Dept.'s 1977 worker satisfaction survey.

When asked what they thought unions are trying to accomplish, 66 percent of those respondents who are union members mentioned only "positive" things such as improving wages and benefits. Only 15 percent responded with wholly negative statements.

Among non-union members, 45 percent mentioned only positive things.

Large majorities of respondents—71 percent of white-collar workers, 77 percent of blue-collar workers—said that their unions were doing a "somewhat" or "very good" job in securing better working conditions for them.

Union members also rated labor organizations high on handling members' grievances—79 percent of white-collar workers, 74 percent blue-collar—and otherwise responding to their needs.

Comparisons with the 1969 and 1973 job satisfaction surveys could not be made since 1977 was the first year when questions on worker attitudes toward labor unions were asked.

Congressman's Distortions Hit:

'Stop OSHA' Effort Scored by Marshall

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall has warned employers not to be misled by "distorted and inaccurate" statements of an Idaho congressman who is advising them to keep federal job safety inspectors off their premises.

Rep. George Hansen, an outspoken critic of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's efforts to protect workers on the job, is chairman of the American Conservative Union's "Stop OSHA" campaign.

In calling for a nationwide boycott of OSHA inspections by businessmen, the Idaho Republican claimed that because of a recent Supreme Court ruling federal inspectors must produce search warrants showing "probable cause" before they can enter workplaces.

"That's completely untrue," Marshall stressed. He pointed to the statement in the high court decision that: "The Secretary's entitlement to a warrant will not depend on his demonstrating probable cause to believe that conditions on the premises violate OSHA, but merely that reasonable legislative or administrative standards for conducting an inspection are satisfied."

Marshall said he was hopeful that most employers would reject Hansen's advice without question.

"I am encouraged by the fact that most businessmen seem to understand better than the congressman that it is in their own best interest to have safe and healthful working conditions for their employees," Marshall said.

He noted that in the six months since the high court's Barlow decision on OSHA inspection authority, more than 80,000 workplace inspections had been conducted and only in about 1 percent of cases was a warrant necessary.

"This shows me that the vast majority of employers recognizes that OSHA is trying to help them protect their workers, and we intend to continue to do that job," Mashall said.

"Given the inaccuracies and distortions in Congressman Hansen's statement, I believe that American businessmen would be ill-advised to take his advice on matters which can actually mean life and death."

Marshall also termed as "patently absurd" Hansen's charges that a series of grain elevator explosions during the past year was the result of federal regulations issued by OSHA and the Environmental Protection Agency.

"There is absolutely no truth to this assertion," Marshall declared. He said all government and industry investigations have clearly shown that grain dust regulations did not cause the explosions.

"I know of no situation where OSHA regulations have caused any injury or fatality," the Secretary said.

Kirkland Quits Two Federal Advisory Units

AFL-CIO Sec.Treas. Lane Kirkland has sent President Carter a letter of resignation from two presidentially-appointed advisory boards.

His resignation was based on reports that Carter had personally vetoed the reappointment of AFL-CIO President George Meany to the board of directors of the Communications Satellite Corp. A New York Times account attributed Carter's action to "Mr. Meany's break with the Administration over the anti-inflation program."

The text of Kirkland's letter to the President follows:

"Please accept my resignation as a member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, and the National Advisory Committee for Women.

"According to the New York Times of Dec. 18, quoting 'reliable Administration sources,' you have judged the president of the AFL-CIO not to be acceptable for reappointment to the board of directors of the Communications Satellite Corp. Since I am equally associated with and wholly support the AFL-CIO views and positions which President Meany has the responsibility to advance, I must conclude that my own service as a presidential appointee on these bodies is no longer appropriate."

Gleason Offers to Debate Soviet Shipping Policy

New York—Longshoremen's President Thomas W. Gleason has challenged a Soviet maritime "union" official to a face-to-face debate on Communist-bloc encroachment in Free World trade.

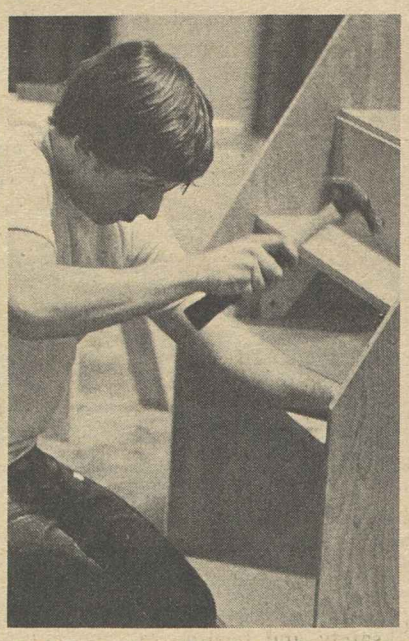
Gleason, an AFL-CIO vice president, said he has written President O. A. Sychenikov of the Soviet Central Committee of Sea & River Workers Union in Moscow, asking him to present his views during a five-day international meeting of shipping industry leaders in London and Dublin next month.

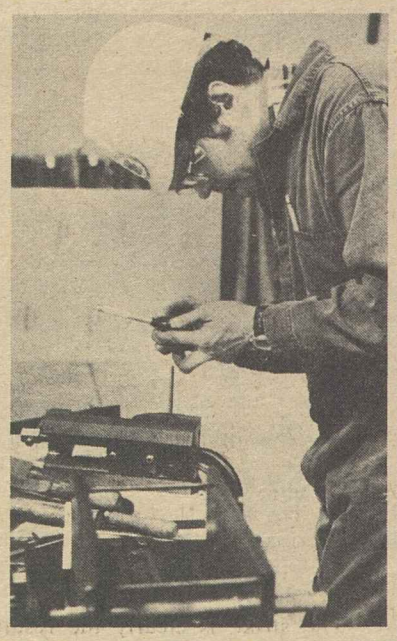
The sponsor of the Jan. 24-30, 1979, conference is the International Longshoremen's Association-Employers Educational Foundation, Inc. Gleason is the group's union chairman. President James M. Dickman of the New York Shipping Association, Inc., is the employer chairman.

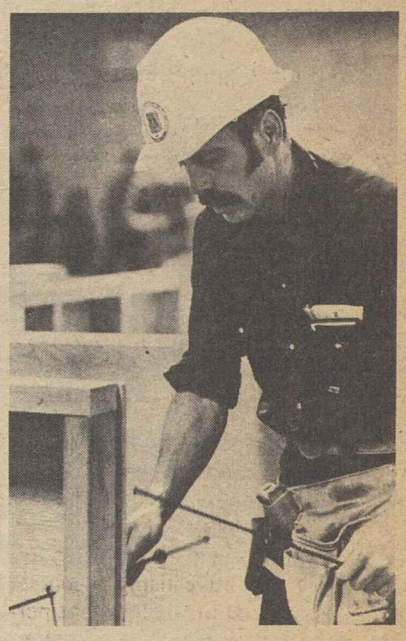
The challenge to the Soviet official stems from Sychenikov's criticism of Gleason last summer for his attacks on Russian-flag shipping. Gleason has charged on many occasions that Soviet shipping seeks to undermine the merchant marine fleets of the United States and other western nations through rate-cutting and other tactics.

Gleason also has charged that Soviet merchant ships operate in U.S. and western nation sea trades as part of the Kremlin's strategic policy and that a U.S.-USSR shipping agreement strongly favors the Soviets.

The January meeting is being held in Europe to stimulate discussion of the problem that communist-bloc shipping operations pose to the Free World, Gleason and Dickman said in an announcement. Top shipping officials from western Europe, Japan, and the United States are scheduled to address the conference.







TOP CARPENTER APPRENTICES in the United States and Canada competed for cash awards and trophies in a two-day contest in Philadelphia. They demonstrated their practical skills and took a four-hour written examination. The 79 finalists represented 41 states and five Canadian provinces. In the top photo, plans for the mill-cabinet competition are scanned by Carpenters President William Sidell, First Vice President William Konyha, who is the union's apprenticeship director, and Sec. John Rogers. Below, the three first-place craft winners are shown at work. From left, John Curran of Pittsburgh, mill-cabinet winner; William Gibson, Hamilton, Ont., millright winner, and Donald Beattie of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, carpenter category winner.

Consumer Boycott of Coors Beer Replaces Picket Lines at Brewery

Coors beer remains on labor's unfair list, too offensive to the palates of union families.

After 20 months, the strike at the Golden, Colo., brewery has been ended. But the nationwide consumer boycott stays very much in effect, the AFL-CIO declared.

A decertification election in which strikers were barred but their replacements were eligible formally ended the representation rights of an AFL-CIO directly-affiliated local union. But the big news on the decertification tally was that nearly 30 percent of the workers who had crossed the picket line during the strike nevertheless wanted the union to represent them.

The tally of valid, unchallenged ballots was 993 for decertification to 408 for continued union representation. More than 400 of the original strikers held out to the end and were ineligible to vote.

In the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, Assistant Director W. E. Roehl is more confident than ever that the union-busting brewery will eventually be forced to the bargaining table.

He sees the unexpectedly large vote for continued union representation as the nucleus of a future successful organizing campaign. And he looks to the proven effectiveness of the consumer boycott as the leverage to force Coors to abandon its 19th Century labor relations policies.

More than 500 persons turned out for the union's Christmas party, just a few days after the decertification vote.

The strike by Local 366 began on Apr. 5, 1977, three months after the previous contract had expired. Coors management had insisted on regressive changes that would have undermined seniority rights, reduced shift pay and given supervisors the right to compel workers to submit to lie detector tests and body searches at any time.

The Coors family has long been the financial angel for right-wing political movements, and the company's labor relations policies reflected this bias, workers reported.

Ironically, just a few months before the decertification vote, the union had won a court settlement of an arbitration case that brought $254,000 in back pay to 139 workers, most of them lead men and assistant lead men demoted by the brewery in 1976 in what the union charged was a contract violation. An arbitrator backed the union position but the company had refused to abide by his decision.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved the nationwide boycott soon after the strike began, and the AFL-CIO convention last year called on union members not to buy Coors beer until the firm agrees to a "fair and equitable contract that recognizes the basic human rights of its workers."

There was strong support for the boycott among groups convinced of the justice of the workers' positions. A dramatic example was the position taken by a Mexican-American human rights organization, the American G.I. Forum. The organization stuck with its support of the strikers even though it resulted in the cancellation of a $50,000 minority job development grant from the Adolph Coors Foundation.

Roehl said the boycott knocked Coors out of its traditional spot as the biggest-selling beer in California, and a stepped-up Texas boycott campaign has cut sales by hundreds of thousands of cases. Coors is sold primarily in a 14-state western region, of which California and Texas are the big consumers. The company's profits were down 12 percent, its annual report showed.

State and local central bodies in Colorado and in the market-area states have organized support for the strikers and their cause, and will continue their boycott operations along with the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

At the strike's first anniversary, AFL-CIO President George Meany put the case for the boycott in these terms: "Coors has placed a price tag on human rights, and it is up to the labor movement to ensure there is no profit in denying Coors workers their human rights."

Christmas 1978

ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1978 the quest for peace continues in Southern Africa, Northern Ireland, Southeast Asia, the Middle East—wherever the whine of gunfire and the boom of bombs are taking lives and bringing death, fear and despair.

In the more than 30 years since the holocaust of World War II, the striving for peace has continued unabated with but limited success. For there are nations to whom power and control are more important than peace—the nations that have refused to condemn terrorism or torture as political weapons.

Nevertheless, the struggle to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis must continue without letup. For it is as clear as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of missiles and satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

The Free World has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

Yet as we move toward the 1980s, repression and dictatorship are still prevalent for most of the world's peoples, and the battle against hunger and disease and want goes slowly.

But the struggle goes on because there is the eternal hope for a better tomorrow, another opportunity to try to bring to fruition the ancient message of peace and goodwill.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY there is a sense of unease and frustration as the problems of unemployment and inflation, poverty and discrimination and injustice persist, albeit in small measure when compared to the problems elsewhere in the world.

It is time, perhaps, to shed the self-indulgence, the hedonistic lifestyles, and turn with vigor and determination to solving the ills still besetting us, the problems still unsolved.

As we make the turn into 1979 the trade union movement, operating as it has always as the people's lobby, will take up anew the battle to bring a sense of dignity and worth and well-being, a fair share of the wealth they produce, to America's workers and to the nation as a whole.

The issues change little: a good job, decent housing, proper health care, quality education, assistance against the hazards of unemployment, injury, old age, and above all an atmosphere in which freedom—civil rights, civil liberties—and peace can flourish.

Peace and goodwill, bread and freedom—these are the goals that express the essence of the trade union movement and for which it will expend all its efforts and resources.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Star Trek

Voters Frustrated:

Proliferation of Ballot Questions Weakens Democratic Process

By Gus Tyler

UPON ENTERING the voting booth in Georgia in the recent election, you were very likely to be confronted by a ballot with some three dozen questions on it. If you were a highly skilled interpreter of legalese, you might have been able to figure out just what each of these proposals meant.

For instance, Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 11 reads: "Shall the Constitution be amended so as to authorize the General Assembly to exempt from the return of, or payment of the ad valorem tax on intangible personal property when the reasonable costs, as specified by law, of receiving, processing, and other administration of an intangible personal property tax return exceeds the liability of the taxpayer for the tax?"

To register your opinion conscientiously on this and similarly muddied matters, you would have to spend several minutes in the voting booth while long lines of irate voters backed up behind you.

This year, Georgia won the prize for the longest list of questions of any state in the nation. There were some 120 constitutional amendments up before the voters of the state. Mercifully, not all the questions appeared in all the counties. But several counties put 35 questions on each of their ballots.

Georgia is not alone in this game of turning over to the voter the responsibility for enacting legislation directly. In some cases, the voter is provided information that is totally misleading and, in all cases, totally subjective.

For instance, in a proposed amendment on prohibiting state expenditures for abortion in Oregon, the ballot explained that "passage of this measure will result in an increase of the gross cost of $4,266,764 in public money for higher cash and medical assistance payments for single women receiving welfare assistance. This cost," the language continued in a show of mock impartiality, "is partially offset by a reduction of $230,344 now spent on abortions." In other words, the "indirect" cost would be many times the savings on the cost of abortions.

But in the very next item calling for the compulsory death penalty for murder under certain circumstances, the "financial impact" explanation notes simply that "passage of this measure will result in a one-time cost of $130,444 in general revenue to construct a gas chamber." The ballot did not note the "indirect" savings as a result of not having to keep these killers alive in prisons.

In Missouri, the unions went to court to get the language changed on the ballot's explanation of the "right-to-work" proposal because the wording was heavily loaded for the measure.

If this trend continues—to add more and more proposals to an ever-lengthening ballot—more and more citizens will be voting on measures about which they know little or nothing or about which they have been slyly misinformed.

And yet the list is likely to lengthen. Legislatures find the referendum an easy way to dodge responsibility for enacting controversial legislation. Many voters want a way to bypass the legislature through initiatives and referenda.

In the long run, this surfeit of "direct" democracy will make a mockery of the democratic process, encouraging blind voting and discouraging more voters.

Propelling Forces Of Higher Prices

One need not be a professional economist to know that inflation is and has been occurring at double-digit rates in the four basic necessities of life: energy, food, health care, and housing.

Yet, these areas are largely excluded from the price control program. Holding down wages in these sectors will not hold down prices, since wages are not the propelling force behind price increases.

Non-wage sources of necessities inflation are the propelling forces. These include cartelized crude oil prices, natural gas deregulation and soaring energy costs; record-breaking interest rates; fee-for-service medical charges; increased foreign demand for food and feed grains, and cyclical shortfalls in beef production.

In view of inflation in the necessities, it is ludicrous to expect trade-union members to hold their entire economic package at 7 percent when their collective bargaining contracts come up for negotiation.

—From comments of the Machinists on the Administation's wage and price standards.

The Decline of the Parties:

Low Voter Turnout, Big Money Bring Conservative Victories

The following is excerpted from "The Uncertain Message of the '78 Elections" by Rex Hardesty in the December 1978 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

VOTERS STAYED AWAY from the 1978 elections in droves, and those who did show up produced a mixed mandate. There were enough bright spots for liberals and labor to call it a standoff when weighed against expectations, but five senators and 14 House members with impeccable liberal records were beaten. And a slight tilt in governorships may have put conservatives in a stronger position for future elections.

Low turnouts and conservative victories are clearly related, and in one of the few places where the turnout was heavy, Missouri, the result was an overwhelming victory for workers in the defeat of Amendment 23, a right-to-work proposal. Nationwide the results could be traced to the return to the polls by the conservative, usually Republican, voter who stayed away after being turned off by the Watergate-dominated elections of 1974-76.

Still, as the 1978 elections put that era behind, liberals came off with their majorities in the Senate, House and governorships still substantial, indicating those majorities were not so much swollen from the momentary history of Watergate as they did honestly reflect voter preference.

Democrats now hold majorities of 59-41 in the Senate, 276-157 in the House after the post-election deaths of Leo Ryan of California and William Steiger of Wisconsin, and 32-18 in governorships. That represents a Republican pickup of three in the Senate, 11 in the House and six in governorships.

Party terms, of course, don't define the prospects for liberals with precision. Indeed, one of the problems for workers and their allies in the 95th Congress was that they couldn't always predict from which side of the aisle a critical "no" vote would come. The Senate will have an exceptionally high number of new members, 20. That's the most since the 23 of 1946 but the 20 are split almost evenly by party (11-9 Republican), a far cry from the historic "classes" who truly changed the Senate, like the 17-6 Republican edge in 1946 newcomers or the 15-3 Democratic class of 1958.

In the House, the 14 defeated incumbent Democrats had strong labor-liberal records, but again, 14 is hardly a tidal wave in a House which has 77 total new members. With five Republicans losing, 19 seats changed hands Nov. 7 with the other 58 changes coming earlier. In all, a voting majority of 221 House members weren't there before the 1974 elections.

Finally, the GOP reduced its deficit in governorships from 37-12 to 32-18, but those numbers aren't as distinctive as the fact Republicans won the big states of Pennsylvania and Texas and by winning Minnesota and Wisconsin now control all the upper midwest states bordering on the Great Lakes.

But that impact would be more pronounced if U.S. political parties were still a major factor on election day. They aren't. Parties have continued to decline ever since television first supplied candidates with instant eye contact with the voters 30 years ago.

That party decline is either cause, effect or is at least related to the other handful of trends which can be called the permanent lessons of the 1978 election:

Ticket-splitting. Of the 24 states which had 1978 elections for both senator and governor, 10 split those seats between a Democrat and a Republican, including such anomalies as New Hampshire, where voters ousted a right-wing governor and liberal senator and replaced them with a right-wing senator and liberal governor.

Money. Much was made of the fantastic sums assembled by Sen. Jesse Helms to retain his North Carolina seat, but the Raleigh News-Observer uncovered a more distinctive fact: some of the early bankroll came from Idaho, because a big giver's list was assembled there during a recent fight against occupational safety and health enforcement. There may be some consolation that some corporate money is at least now reported through Political Action Committees (PACs) instead of all being under the table as in Gulf Oil's storied past. But in all, the price of politics went way up, arguing mightily for some form of public financing of congressional elections.

Turnout. Voter turnout has been declining rapidly in recent "off-year" elections—from 46.1 percent of eligible voters in 1962 to 45.4 percent in 1966, 43.5 percent in 1970, 38.0 percent in 1974 and something under 36 percent when the official figure is known on 1978. In combination, big money and low turnout will add up to conservative victories. So in the atmosphere of 1978, it was most surprising that the conservative gain was as narrow as it was.

IUE Cites Price Surge:

7% Wage Lid Held Impractical For Electrical Industry Talks

JOB SECURITY and the toll of inflation on wage rates negotiated three years ago in the electrical manufacturing industry are the main concerns of workers as they look toward bargaining on a new contract early next year, AFL-CIO Vice President David J. Fitzmaurice said.

Fitzmaurice, who is president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, said the IUE will "negotiate for the needs of our people as if there were no guidelines." While the specifics of the proposals the union will put before General Electric, Westinghouse, RCA, General Motors and other companies have not yet been drawn, he said, there is no sign that the workers feel that their needs can be met within the framework of President Carter's "voluntary guidelines" program.

Fitzmaurice called Carter's 7 percent wage lid unrealistic since it is lower than the rate of inflation, and said that "people aren't going to buy it."

If the industry yields to Administration "arm-twisting" and tries to "ram a guidelines-adhering contract down the union's throat," he warned, the relatively peaceful labor-management relationships that have prevailed in the electrical industry since the long and bitter strike of 1969-70 would be seriously threatened.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Fitzmaurice said that the electrical manufacturing industry is showing a strong profits picture. He noted that General Electric's profits are the best ever and that the other major companies with which the IUE has contracts are also doing very well, that "they are good companies to have stock in—they are making money."

Another major problem challenging the welfare of IUE members is the continuing threat of layoffs resulting from the flood of imports and the transfer of jobs and technology abroad, Fitzmaurice noted.

He said the union's membership has dropped about 30,000 to 40,000 during the past four years mainly because of the import-related job losses.

Neither the Administration nor Congress has been sympathetic to the problem, Fitzmaurice said. And he expressed doubt that the 96th Congress would respond by developing programs for import protection or effective relief in the coming session.

Reporters questioning Fitzmaurice on Labor News Conference were Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times and Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The program is produced by the AFL-CIO as a public service and is broadcast weekly on the Mutual radio network.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE 39-MONTH EXTENSION granted by the 95th Congress for states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment will enable ERA opponents and supporters alike to take a more relaxed look at what is being debated. An examination of ERA itself, as well as what has happened in the 14 states which have approved ERAs on a state level, might open a few eyes.

For all the fuss over "coed bathrooms" and "homosexual marriages" it is unlikely that any substantial number of Americans even know what the ERA says. Section 3 says it would take effect two years after ratification. Section 2 says Congress will have the power to enforce it. And Section 1, the "working" part of the amendment, says in its entirety: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Within those few words, says retiring Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.), "is a mandate for change. It is a standard by which to measure our future legal and social contracts. It is about equality and freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

The amendment, declared the majority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1972, reflects this basic principle: "sex should not be a factor in determining the legal rights of men or of women. The amendment . . . recognizes the fundamental dignity and individuality of each human being. The amendment will affect only governmental action; the private actions and the private relationships of men and women are unaffected."

Some opponents of ERA have charged the amendment would lead not only to coed bathrooms and homosexual marriages, but more—that religious institutions would be threatened, women would be forced to leave their homes and find jobs, and our very form of government would be endangered.

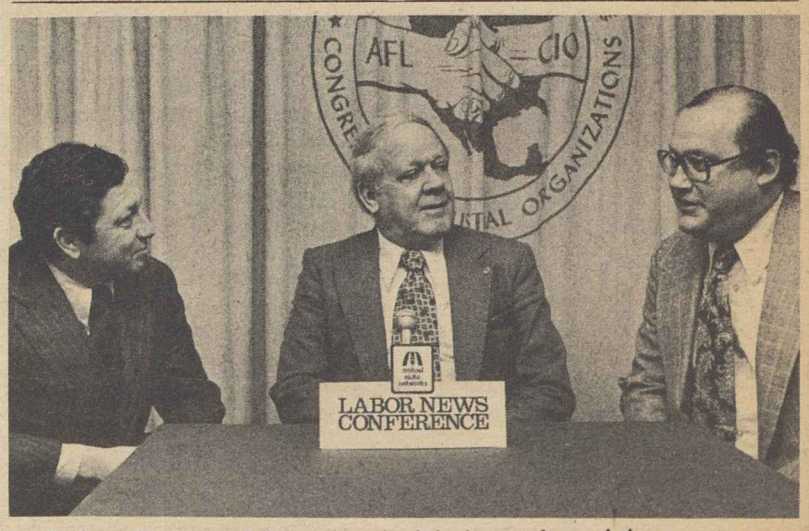
Such changes, ERA supporters say, would not result from ratification. They point out that the courts, which ultimately will interpret the power and intent of the law, will have the benefit of a lengthy legislative history that clearly refutes these arguments.

IN AN ATTEMPT to shed a little light on the realities of ERA, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights surveyed what has happened in the 14 states that have passed their own versions of the law.

The commission found "orderly and non-chaotic" progress across the board. Some examples:

- Some ERA states have "sex-neutralized" the allocation of workers' compensation benefits. Traditionally, these were awarded to survivors or dependents of male workers, but survivors or dependents of a female worker usually had to present proof that they were reliant on her income.
- More job rights have opened up to women and teenagers, including in Pennsylvania the right to cut men's hair and work as newspaper carriers.
- In Texas, female university students gained the right to live in off-campus housing. Conversely, on-campus facilities were made available to male students.
- In Massachusetts, a special trust to provide financial aid to male law students now also considers female candidates.
- In Maryland and Pennsylvania, the courts abolished the common law presumption that all household goods, including jewelry, belonged to the husband, based on his financial contribution alone.

Thirty-five states have ratified the national ERA, and three more must do so by June 30, 1982, for the amendment to take effect. The majority of Americans would appear to favor ratification: the commission cites a recent national poll showing that 58 percent of the people support ratification, while only 31 percent oppose it. In addition, the commission points out, the 35 states that already have ratified the federal amendment represent 72 percent of the nation's population.



PRIORITY GOALS in electrical industry bargaining next year will center on job security and wage catch-ups to offset the toll of inflation over the last three years, President David J. Fitzmaurice, center, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said on Labor News Conference. Questioning the AFL-CIO vice president were Philip Shabecoff, left, of the New York Times and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired on Mutual radio.

Soviet Rights Leader Hailed On Union Bid

The AFL-CIO extended its support to the efforts of a Soviet dissident and human rights leader to form a "Free Interprofessional Organization of Workers" in the USSR.

In a letter to Vladimir Borisov, Federation President George Meany expressed admiration for his courage and determination in attempting to organize the union.

"As you know, the American labor movement has always refused to recognize the so-called official trade unions of the Soviet Union as anything but instruments of the Soviet state," Meany said.

"While I am not in a very good position, from this distance, to assess your future prospects, I can say that you and your colleagues have already provided dramatic proof that the Soviet labor fronts do not truly represent the workers of your country."

Meany's letter was addressed to Borisov in Moscow. Little is known of the new workers' organization. Borisov was one of six Soviet dissidents, including Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov, invited to attend the AFL-CIO's biennial convention a year ago. Only one ever got the invitations, which were apparently intercepted by Soviet authorities.

Borisov is an electrician by trade. He served time in a psychiatric hospital for expressing views opposite to those of the Communist regime.

Earlier this year, another dissident trade union was formed in Russia but was promptly repressed by the Soviets. Organized by Vladimir Klebanov, the group called itself the Free Trade Union of the Soviet Union.

NLRB Blows Whistle On Soccer Club Owners

The North American Soccer League and its club owners are illegally kicking their players around, the National Labor Relations Board has charged.

The NLRB said the team owners violated federal labor law by refusing to bargain with the soccer league's Players Association, even though it had won a representation election last August by a three-to-one margin.

The employers claimed the NLRB was off side in ruling that a leaguewide bargaining unit was appropriate, instead of treating each of the 24 clubs as a separate bargaining unit. So they went to court in an effort to overturn the NLRB ruling and refused to enter into negotiations until a final court decision was reached.

Ed Garvey, staff director of the Players Association, termed the court appeal "another example of how management would rather delay and frustrate than sit down and bargain." Such delaying tactics, he said, are among the reasons he testified for labor law reform legislation in the last Congress.

Meany Scores Carter On Break with Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

nation's word suspect in the world community," and that the AFL-CIO would not be silent in these circumstances.

"Without consultation with the American people, without open public debate so essential in a democratic society," Meany declared, "President Carter has dealt away America's commitment and support for the independence and freedom of the Chinese on Taiwan. And he has received nothing in return—not even a pledge of nonaggression."

U.S. recognition of the Communist People's Republic of China will begin on Jan. 1 after a 30-year interruption of relations with mainland China. Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-p'ing is slated to visit Washington on Jan. 29.

Meany noted that the central question in the surprise move is not whether the United States should recognize mainland China—"it is impossible to ignore a country so large"—but on the terms of the two-way relationship.

"The AFL-CIO believes such terms should be in the best interests of the United States," Meany said. "However, the terms negotiated by President Carter are tantamount to total acquiescence in the demands of the PRC.

"We can understand—although not approve of—the applause from the business community, which is in search of quick profits no matter what the cost in human rights," Meany added.

"What we cannot understand, however, is how this President, who made human rights a world issue, could so suddenly and callously reject the human rights concerns of both those enslaved on mainland China and those on Taiwan who fear such enslavement."

By extending diplomatic recognition of Communist China, President Carter has renounced the principle of freedom embodied in the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights, Meany said. He described the PRC as "one of the world's most repressive violators of human rights."

Coalition Tells Carter:

'Necessities of Life' Key Inflation Threat

A coalition of labor and consumer leaders warned President Carter that the Administration's anti-inflation effort will fail unless effective steps are taken to control the runaway costs of the basic necessities of life.

The 35-member delegation told the President at a White House meeting that prices of food, fuel, housing and health care rose nearly twice as fast over the past 10 months as other goods and service.

Since the start of 1978, the delegation pointed out, the cost of basic necessities surged at an annual rate of 11.6 percent compared with a 6.1 percent rate for all other prices.

The labor-consumer group called COIN—Consumers Opposed to Inflation in the Necessities—stressed that immediate action is needed to curb the runaway prices in the four basic areas of consumer expenditures.

In charting the severe price hikes in those areas for Carter and White House adviser Alfred E. Kahn, COIN noted that in the first 10 months of the year, the inflation rate for both food and housing was 12.6 percent while the cost of energy rose 8.6 percent and that of health care 8.9 percent.

Carter told the delegation that he has assigned a special inflation task force to examine the cause of the rising prices for basic necessities.

Economist Gar Alperovitz, a special adviser to COIN, told reporters after the meeting that the Administration's anti-inflation efforts thus far do not significantly control the underlying inflationary pressures in the four critical sectors.

"In fact, in some cases—energy prices and home mortgage interest rates—the Administration's own actions are contributing to the problem," Alperovitz said.

Carter told the delegation that interest rates reflect the current inflation problems and said he felt the economy would perform better than private economists are predicting because of recent favorable statistics.

President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists, a founding member of COIN, expressed doubt that the Administration would make enough changes in the anti-inflation program to correct the price surge in the basic necessities.

Winpisinger called for a rollback in natural gas prices to the level before controls were lifted. He also stressed the need for a freeze on oil and retail gasoline prices, for increased government funds for development of alternative energy sources and for taxing the windfall profits of energy companies.

William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, expressed concern over the impact of health care cost increases on the 22 million Americans who are without health insurance. He pointed out also that there are frequently wide gaps in protection for many who do have coverage.

Similar points were aired by Max Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance.

The delegation told the President that they applauded some of his efforts in the inflation fight, but expressed reservations about his heavy-handed approach on wages, reductions in federal programs, the raising of interest rates and the subordination of federal safety and health regulations.

"Unless the necessities approach becomes a major part of the anti-inflation program, the Administration will lack a framework to make critical policy decisions," COIN leaders said.

In addition to Winpisinger, other labor representatives at the meeting included President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers and Director Rudy Oswald of the federation's Dept. of Research.

Budget Policy Threatens Severe Housing Slash

Contemplated slashes in fiscal year 1980 budget authority for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development will seriously affect the housing needs of low- and moderate-income families, the National Housing Conference warned.

NHC President Leon N. Weiner said that federally assisted housing construction would be cut by more than 100,000 units below fiscal 1979 levels if the Office of Management & Budget goes through with plans to reduce the HUD budget for 1980.

Weiner, at a press briefing, cited recent reports that OMB has proposed cutting the department's budget authority for housing from $26.3 billion to $22.5 billion as part of President Carter's anti-inflation effort to reduce the federal deficit in 1980 to $30 billion.

As a result, Weiner said, the number of assisted housing units produced would drop from 330,000 to 225,000 to provide less than half the more than 500,000 units needed per year.

"The impact of this cut would have a devastating effect not only on those who need housing, but the entire housing industry," Weiner stressed.

He warned that the fall-off would also cause a drop in construction jobs and hurt industries that supply materials and fixtures for the housing industry.

While pointing out that it understands and fully supports the fight against inflation, the NHC said it viewed the magnitude of the cuts "as a proposed moratorium by attrition."

Weiner also questioned the reasoning behind the cutback. He said, "The notion that a diminished supply of additional housing for persons of low and moderate income—already in short supply—will be an effective tool against inflation, particularly in light of upward spiralling housing costs, flies in the face of reality."

Weiner further noted that expenditures under HUD's 1980 budget will not be made until two or three years later because of the long lead time before payments begin.

The NHC called on the budget office, HUD and the President to reverse the planned cutback before the proposal is submitted to Congress.

Democrat Wins South Dakota Seat

An apparent 14-vote victory for Democrat Thomas A. Daschle in South Dakota's 1st Congressional District turned into a virtual landslide after a three-week recount.

The unofficial recount tally, pending certification by the state's Canvassing Board at a Dec. 29 meeting, gave Daschle a 105-vote edge over Republican Leo K. Thorsness.

The only still-doubtful Senate contest was decided when Democrat Andrew Miller conceded the narrow victory of Republican John Warner in Virginia, dropping a bid for a recount.

GAIU Renews Training Pact

The Graphic Arts union will train and upgrade 75 women in traditionally men's jobs in the printing industry under a contract renewal with the federal government.

The $187,379 contract, funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, will run through Nov. 30, 1979, Assistant Labor Sec. Ernest G. Green said.

Only Contracts over $5 Million Held Subject to Guideline Sanctions

Employers who don't have a government contract valued at $5 million or more can't any longer claim fear of government sanctions as an argument against bargaining on wage increases that exceed the Carter Administration's supposedly voluntary guidelines.

That was determined in a court test that resulted in a concession from government attorneys that no effort would be made to deny federal contracts of up to $5 million to companies that grant their workers pay raises over the 7 percent level. They also would not be penalized for exceeding price guidelines.

The issue arose when a union that has been on strike since July against a number of West Coast paper manufacturers ran into an employer argument that the pay raise it was seeking violated the Administration's guidelines and would cost the employers their government contracts.

The unaffiliated Western Pulp & Paper Workers challenged a ruling by the Council on Wage & Price Stability that the pay increases it sought would not fall within the "tandem relationship" exemption from the guideline. The union said the amount would be in accord with settlements reached before the guidelines were announced and it further challenged the constitutionality of imposing what would amount to "mandatory controls" on wages and interfering with the collective bargaining process.

Since at least 12 of the 13 companies with which the union is negotiating do not have any single government contract amounting to more than $5 million, the union withdrew from a scheduled hearing by the Council of Wage & Price Stability to determine if its pay demands are exempt from the guidelines.

Union attorneys expressed the view that the employers with contracts less than the cutoff figure could no longer use the President's program as a "shield" in collective bargaining and that negotiations with the manufacturers could therefore proceed without fear of federal intervention.

'Biased Against Workers':

Unions Criticize Inequities Of Wage-Price Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1)

total national food policy which would stabilize food inflation," he added.

"Meanwhile, the wage guidelines are extremely ambiguous, unrealistic, and inappropriate to use in the industries we represent."

Carpenters President William Sidell said that the standards fail to recognize the peculiar economics of the construction industry or the fact that wages in the industry have been held low.

"There are numerous areas in the country where last year as well as in recent previous years various building trades unions have extended their collective bargaining agreements with no wage or fringe benefit increases," he pointed out.

"In some of these areas today, the economics of the construction industry justify and warrant increases substantially above your proposed standards but even in such situations no provision is made for such circumstances."

The Meat Cutters' research director, James H. Wishart, noted that the Administration's 7 percent wage guideline is less than the 8.9 percent rise in consumer prices over the past 12 months and far less than its recent annual rate of about 10 percent.

Wishart said the wage guideline amounts to a "device for reducing the real wage level of American workers. In the name of avoiding inflation's robbery, it would sanction ripoffs of working people's buying power."

Teachers President Albert Shanker called the wage controls "inflexible, arbitrary," and said that they do not reflect economic realities.

"Respected economists agree that our current period of inflation is not the result of upward pressures, but of economic dislocations on the price side. To develop a control program which focuses on wages is to ignore reality and to invite failure," Shanker declared.

The unaffiliated UAW commented that health care costs and interest rates are matters of special concern, and "no effective program regarding them has been proposed" by the Administration. Also, it said, the $4 cut-off for low-wage earners is too low, and the program lacks assurance that companies will not reap windfall profits.

A cross-section of other comments:

Air Line Pilots—The 7 percent lid on pay increases is "clearly arbitrarily and inequitable, especially at the present rate of inflation." Living costs this year have neared double-digit levels.

"ALPA is particularly distressed by the fact that this so-called voluntary program has no appeals procedure," ALPA President J. J. O'Donnell said. "This alone makes the program unacceptable."

Newspaper Guild—Endorsing the AFL-CIO's position on the wage-price standards, Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. added that the rules would inequitably control workers' wages and fringe benefits without providing any mechanism to check spiraling living costs. "The proposed rules insofar as they purport to be price guidelines are a sham," Perlik said.

Seafarers — Carter's program "puts an unfair burden on wage earners who are already falling behind the inflation rate," observed President Paul Hall. "The lack of effective price guidelines is one of the major problems with the program."

Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—"An analysis of the President's voluntary program reveals very loose controls over prices while wages are severely controlled," IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice noted.

In a memorandum to local unions, Fitzmaurice advised: "It is our position that contract negotiations should proceed as if there were no guidelines. Whether or not a local union accepts a contract should be based on the needs of the membership."

Insurance Workers—The wage-price guidelines "only serve to encourage employers to deny workers greatly needed increases to meet the increase in the cost of living while those elements in our society which cause the increased cost of living are permitted to continue during the same period," President Joseph Pollack declared.

"Realistically, such a one-sided program can only lead to widespread labor unrest and great strife, as workers strive to continue a normal life with inadequate wages which will continue to fall behind the continuing rise in prices."

As did several other unions, the Insurance Workers protested the Administration's denial of the AFL-CIO's request for formal hearings on the wage-price standards.

President Sol Fishko of the Printing & Graphic Communications union and other union leaders said they saw little voluntarism in the nature of the Administration's plan.

"Frankly, we are rather perplexed," Fishko wrote COWPS. "On the one hand, the President tells us these guidelines are 'voluntary.' On the other, they are published in the Federal Register and seem to carry the full force and authority of the United States government."

WIDE-RANGING DISCUSSIONS on pressing international problems were held by AFL-CIO President George Meany and President Robert Hawke of the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Hawke, who also heads the Australian Labor Party, called on Meany while en route to an International Labor Organization conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

Congress Budget Unit Predicts '79 Recession

An economic recession in 1979 has been forecast by the Congressional Budget Office.

The CBO, whose analysts have been more accurate in their projections than President Carter's economic advisers over the past two years, predicted a decline in growth in the final two quarters of 1979, the formal definition of an economic recession. On another front, the Business Council, whose members include some of the nation's leading chief executives, heard a warning from President Carter that talk of a recession could become "a self-fulfilling prophecy." The council also forecast that real economic growth next year would slow to 2-3 percent as inflation goes to an estimated 8 percent.

Meanwhile, in New York, a Conference Board panel on the labor outlook predicted that wage and benefit gains next year would average about 11 percent and that the Administration's program of so-called voluntary wage and price guidelines "was unlikely to be effective."

The panel, which included representatives of unions, business and the academic community, generally agreed that unions next year would focus on winning wage increases, improving cost-of-living escalator clauses, and improving job protection.

Machinists President William W. Winpisinger, reporting for the panel, said that fear of inflation will "accent the importance of uncapped cost-of-living clauses. The inflation factor will also focus attention on the addition or improvement of cost-of-living features in pension plans."

The labor panel generally projected a first-year wage and benefits increase of 12 to 15 percent in the trucking industry; 9 to 12 percent in the rubber industry; 9 to 11 percent in electrical equipment, and 11 to 13 percent in the auto industry. President Carter's guidelines call for a ceiling of about 7.2 percent.

Arnold Weber, provost of Carnegie-Mellon University and a panel member, said that the prospect for success of the new guidelines is "dim."

"Some marginal victories may be won, and the average wage settlement be nudged down, but with little consequential effort on general wage trends at the bargaining table or in the labor market as a whole," Weber said.

Keep Ceiling On Oil, Gas, Meany Asks

(Continued from Page 1)

closer to 8 percent spread out over the coming year. The announced increases mean that the world price of a 42-gallon barrel of Saudi Arabian light crude oil—the industry's basic price yardstick—will go from the current price of $12.70 to $13.34 on Jan. 1, to $13.84 on Apr. 1, to $14.16 on July 1, and to $14.54 next Oct. 1.

The U.S. currently spends $41 billion yearly to import an average 8.6 million barrels of oil a day.

The White House warned in a statement that the large OPEC price boost "will impede programs to maintain world economic recovery and to reduce inflation."

Meany Warns On Change in Social Security

Proposals that would constitute drastic changes in the social security system should be carefully studied and advice and recommendations solicited from non-governmental organizations and experts, AFL-CIO President George Meany told President Carter.

Meany wrote the President that he is concerned that the Administration has under consideration "drastic changes in the social security program" and that there has been no consultation "with us or any other organization whose members have a vital stake" in the program.

He noted that previous administrations "have not formulated major revisions in the program without providing a mechanism for the people affected—business, labor and the public—to have an input." The Advisory Council on Social Security, appointed by the Administration, should have an opportunity to examine and make recommendations on the proposed changes before making its report by October 1979, he wrote.

The AFL-CIO President urged Carter "not to act in haste" and to seek out "input from non-governmental organizations and experts."

MEBA Raps Inquiry Into Ferry Crash

New York—The Marine Engineers took sharp exception to an apparent presumption of guilt in a New York City investigation of a ferryboat accident last November in a dense fog.

The city-owned ferry crashed into a section of a pier at the end of its trip from Staten Island to Manhattan. The vessel's two top officers were MEBA members.

MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon wrote Mayor Edward Koch that he had received "very disturbing reports" from union attorneys about the manner in which the city hearing was conducted.

Calhoon said the MEBA members were questioned in "an extremely accusatory manner" and pertinent questions were not asked, such as "whether the fog horn and bell at the ferry slip were operative."

It appeared, Calhoon said, that "at least some members" of the board of inquiry had "predetermined" the guilt of the two officers. He questioned whether, under the circumstances, the MEBA members could get a "fair determination as to whether they were at fault."

January Schedule Listed By Labor Studies Center

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies will open the new year with five institutes during January for full-time officers or staff members of AFL-CIO affiliates.

The month will bring to the campus, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2, the 70 union leaders enrolled in the center's college degree program. They visit the campus for one week every six months while studying to earn Bachelor of Arts degrees in labor studies.

Three national and international unions will use the campus during the month for their own staff training programs: The Teachers, Jan. 7-12; the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, Jan. 21-26, and the Professional Air Traffic Controllers, Jan. 7-12, Jan. 14-19, and Jan. 21-26.

The January calendar of institutes:

Labor Law—A course for non-lawyers who must understand labor law to operate effectively in organizing, bargaining, and union administration, Jan. 14 to Jan. 19.

Organizing—A crash course in the art of organizing the unorganized that includes a videotaped organizing exercise that will enable participants to judge their own performance, Jan. 21 to Jan. 26.

Collective Bargaining—Instruction in negotiations using a simulated bargaining session with federal mediators on hand to assist participants, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2.

Pension Bargaining—A program covering the basics of pension planning, analysis of pension reports, and the actuarial, legal and administrative impact of ERISA, Jan. 15 to Jan. 19, at the University of California, Berkeley.

Testing & Selection Procedures—How management uses and misuses selection procedures in hiring and promotions. Discussion covers grievances involving testing, preparation for testing, improving contract language and related topics, Jan. 21 to Jan. 26.

More information on these and other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone: 301/431-6400.

Carriers' Stand Scored:

Rail Clerks Issue Warning on Talks

The Railway & Airline Clerks called on railroad management to show flexibility at the bargaining table to avoid a deadlock in national negotiations, BRAC President Fred J. Kroll said.

Kroll told a news conference that a meeting of the union's general chairmen on the major railroads voted support for a course of action that will leave the union free to strike after the procedures of the Railway Labor Act have run their course.

Management negotiators have backtracked on key issues, Kroll charged, and are now insisting that BRAC accept virtually unchanged the "pattern settlement" the railroads reached with 11 other unions.

In addition to BRAC, which represents nearly 125,000 employees on major railroads, the smaller Train Dispatchers Association has not yet reached an agreement.

A key issue, Kroll said, is BRAC's desire for a uniform cents-per-hour increase rather than the percentage formula reached with unions whose members generally are in higher pay brackets. Other issues involve retroactivity dates and the question of tradeoff for several improvements included in the pattern settlements which were already part of the BRAC contract.

BRAC took the first step in starting the clock on the Railway Labor Act strike procedure by rejecting the proposal that the dispute be submitted to arbitration that the National Mediation Board is required by law to make to both sides.

Theoretically, this will leave the union free to strike on Jan. 18, after a 30-day cooling-off period.

In practice, however, the likelihood of a nationwide railroad strike would be certain to bring appointment of a presidential emergency board. That would bar a strike for at least 60 more days —30 days for the board to consider the issues and make a recommendation for settlement and 30 days thereafter for the two parties to consider the recommendation and attempt to reach a settlement.

An unrelated railroad dispute could, however, bring about resumption of a strike by BRAC as early as Jan. 15.

The union halted its strike against the Norfolk & Western Railroad after President Carter had set in motion an emergency board procedure. The strike had assumed nationwide impact after federal courts backed up the right of BRAC to extend picketing to other railroads that were making big payments to the Norfolk & Western under a mutual aid strike insurance plan.

Kroll said the focus on national negotiations had delayed the detailed analysis BRAC is making of the emergency board report, which deals largely with the union's effort to strengthen job protection and cover under the contract some previously exempt positions.

Leon Stein Appointed To Humanities Council

Leon Stein, a leading labor historian and retired union editor, was recently appointed by President Carter to the National Council on Humanities.

Stein was for many years editor of Justice, the newspaper of the Ladies' Garment Workers. He is the author of several books, including The Triangle Fire and Out of the Sweatshops, and is a former president of the International Labor Press Association.

RAILWAY CLERKS are prepared to strike to bring management into meaningful negotiations, BRAC President Fred J. Kroll tells a Washington news conference. He said management negotiators had withdrawn proposals that could have led to a settlement.

Labor Board Finds J. P. Stevens Guilty of 'Bad-Faith' Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

union and government legal costs in the case, reimbursement of union bargaining expenses, and access by union organizers to Stevens plants in every state.

But despite the stern, unequivocal finding by the labor board, Stevens workers do not yet have assurance that the company will abandon its union-busting tactics. Built-in delays in enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act and the easy opportunities for stalling tactics combine to frustrate the law.

The timetable in the latest Roanoke Rapids case points up the problem:

- The episodes which led to findings of unfair labor practices took place for the most part in late 1974 and early 1975.
- After a complaint was issued, hearings were begun before an administrative law judge in December 1976 and further hearings were held in April 1977 that covered additional violations.

The administrative law judge's decision was issued in December 1977. Judge Bernard Ries found that the company went through the motions of meeting with the union "without any intention of concluding a collective bargaining agreement." He said Stevens approached the union that represented its Roanoke Rapids workers "with all the tractability and openmindness of Sherman at the outskirts of Atlanta" during the Civil War.

The company's tactics, he found, were designed "to chill the ardor" of union supporters at other Stevens plants.

- Another year later, in December 1978, the NLRB adopted the conclusions and recommendations of Judge Ries with some strengthening additions. The board said the violations committed by J. P. Stevens & Co. "go to the very heart of the National Labor Relations Act and our national policy."
- The company promptly filed an appeal, which means that it may be another year before a federal appellate court decides the case. And even then, Stevens attorneys could seek further review by the Supreme Court.

Like other anti-union firms, Stevens has found it cheaper to pay the modest penalties possible under the National Labor Relations Act than to comply with the law. The labor law reform bill that passed the House last year but was blocked by a Senate filibuster was designed to speed NLRB action and take the profit out of lawbreaking.

Two remedies in the House-passed bill would have been especially pertinent to the Stevens case —a requirement that a company that failed to bargain in good faith must compensate its workers for the negotiated pay and benefit improvements they could otherwise have expected, and authority to deny federal contracts to firms that deliberately violate the labor law.

The NLRB said that the Stevens management unilaterally changed companywide benefits and conditions at the Roanoke Rapids plants and refused to give the union information "necessary and relevant for the purposes of collective bargaining."

It said the company found this tactic "a most effective means of undermining the collective bargaining process and denigrating the union's status as collective bargaining agent."

Breaking new ground in terms of remedies in a failure to bargain case, the NLRB ordered Stevens to pay all of the costs the Clothing & Textile Workers incurred in the futile negotiations and in the hearings before the NLRB, and to reimburse the NLRB itself for costs incurred in processing the failure to bargain case.

The administrative law judge found, and the NLRB agreed, that the extraordinary penalty of paying the government's costs was justified because Stevens has both acted in bad faith and engaged in "willful and persistent defiance of the law."

The Stevens company is already under a court order granting the union access to workers and to company bulletin boards and nonwork areas of its plants in North Carolina and South Carolina. The NLRB order would make such access available in all J. P. Stevens plants, wherever located, for a new two-year period. It would also require the company to furnish the union current listings of employee names, addresses and job classifications.

In addition, the NLRB said, Stevens must compensate with interest its Roanoke Rapids employees who were adversely affected by the company's unilateral change in its policy regarding free time for workers on double shifts and a change in computing holiday pay.

The company was directed to read the NLRB notice to all employees at all plants, to include it in company newsletters and to mail it along with an explanatory letter to the home of each employee. The letter must be "reproduced on the company's regular business stationery and signed by the highest official of the recipient's plant."

The NLRB decision was handed down by Chairman John H. Fanning and by board members Howard Jenkins, Jr., Betty Southard Murphy and John C. Truesdale.

J. P. Stevens Hit With New Charges

The Roanoke Rapids, N.C., refusal-to-bargain decision doesn't clear the NLRB dockets of unfair labor practice charges against J. P. Stevens & Co.

Just days after that decision, an NLRB regional director issued a complaint charging the company with harassing union supporters at its Woolwine, Va., plant and illegally firing a worker for his union activities.

Minimum Wage Moves to $2.90, Social Security Tax up to 6.13%

America's workers and their employers will pay more in social security payroll taxes during 1979, just pennies a week additional for persons earning less than $17,700 but a more substantial jump for those with higher incomes.

For America's lowest-paid workers, however, the new year will bring a pay raise as the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act rises from the present $2.65 an hour to $2.90.

An estimated 5.3 million workers who are at or less than 25 cents over the minimum wage will receive a pay raise on Jan. 1. The increase will give low-income workers close to $2 billion in additional buying power during 1979, but the added cost to employers comes to less than two-tenths of 1 percent of total wages and salaries.

In 1980, the wage floor is scheduled to rise to $3.10 an hour, with a final step-up to $3.35 in 1981.

Two other improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act take effect this Jan. 1.

Employers will be able to count tips received by workers to offset only 45 percent of the minimum wage. Thus a tipped employee would have to be paid at least 55 percent of the minimum, instead of the previous 50 percent. The other change requires overtime pay after 40 hours a week for some 2.4 million restaurant, hotel and motel employees who now can be employed for 44 hours at straight-time wages.

The social security increase consists of two parts. About 85 percent of all employed persons covered by the law will be affected only by the increase in the payroll tax rate from the present 6.05 percent to 6.13 percent.

That amounts to an increase for workers and their employers of only 8 cents on every $100 of earnings. For a worker earning $300 a week, the additional payroll deduction would come to 24 cents.

The big impact of the social security tax change will be felt by persons who earn more than $17,700 a year.

For 1979, the wage base—the amount of earnings subject to the social security tax—will rise to $22,900.

Persons earning at or above the new maximum will pay a total of $1,403.77 in social security taxes during 1979, which is $332.92 more than the maximum payable in 1978.

For their extra payments, however, they will be building up credits that increase the amount of retirement, disability and survivorship insurance protection to which they and their families are entitled. Benefit amounts are based on average covered earnings.

The higher tax structure will also shore up the social security system's future funding so that money will be on hand to pay the guaranteed benefits.

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 6, 1979, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the AFL-CIO News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.

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